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All drawings located at the end of the document.

000006573

DELIVERABLE (COMBINED 235A, 236A, AND 235E, 236E)

ATTACHMENTS

TO

TREATABILITY STUDY REPORT

AND PROCESS FORMULATION REPORT

FOR

POND 207C AND CLARIFIER

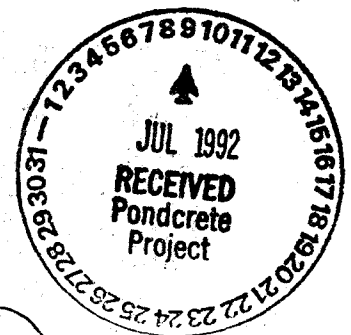
REVISION 0

**HALLIBURTON NUS ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15220**

JULY 1992



HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation




W/NW
"REVIEWED FOR CLASSIFICATION"
By John
Date 7-13-92



NOTICE:

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The Administrative Record Staff

APPENDIX A

**JANUARY 8, 1992 MEMORANDUM SUMMARIZING
PRELIMINARY 207C TREATABILITY STUDY RESULTS**



HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-01-92-57

TO: TED BITTNER

FROM: TOM SNARE

ZZS

DATE: JANUARY 8, 1991

**COPY: RICH NINESTEEL
DONALD BRENNEMAN
SHAJ MATHEW
JOHN ZAK
JERRY CHILDS
FILE 2K68**

**SUBJECT: OBSERVATIONS FROM PRELIMINARY 207C TREATABILITY
STUDY - EG&G ROCKY FLATS STABILIZATION PROJECT
REVISION NO. 1**

1.0 Purpose

The goal of this testing was to initiate an early study for the solidification of the 207C pond sludge, crystals and water (i.e., slurry). This slurry was solidified using lime, cement and flyash, with the second mix adding HALLIBURTON Services Latex 2000 System. The intent is to observe mixing characteristics, establish long term disability of the mixes, and analyze for TCLP constituents for an initial starting point for subsequent testing.

2.0 Procedure

The slurry of 207C pond sludge, crystals and water was solidified using two different mixtures. The first mixture consisted of slurry, lime (to pH 11), Type C flyash and portland type I-II cement. The second mixture was essentially the same except for the addition of the LATEX 2000 System. The LATEX 2000 system included D-AIR 3, stabilizer 434C and LATEX 2000. Solidification mixture ratios are described in Table 2-1. Nine cylinders were filled for both mixtures. The mixing was completed on November 25, 1991.

3.0 Results

BATCH #1 - The crystal part of the sludge was ground to a -10 mesh size. The crystals were then combined with the water and sludge to form the slurry. While in this slurry, the crystals visually reformed to a size of +10 mesh. Upon the addition of cement and flyash the crystals dissipated based on the feel of the mix during hand mixing.

MEMO TO: TED BITTNER
JANUARY 8, 1992 - PAGE TWO

After the blending with the HOBART mixer the consistency of the mixture was described as "very runny, but started to set up by the time the last cylinder was poured."

BATCH #2 - After the blending with the HOBART mixer, the consistency of the mixture was described as "thicker than Batch #1 and started to set up during molding." The mixture had to be spooned into the molds.

A visual observation was performed after 5 days of NORMAL curing; both batches were described as being hard. After 24 days of curing, samples from both batches were submitted for UCS, TCLP (metals) and durability tests. The following results were reported:

UCS

Result

Batch #1
Batch #2

>600 psi
>600 psi

TCLP Preliminary Data

As shown in Table 3-1.

Durability Tests

1. Freeze/Thaw

The samples submitted from Batch #1 continue to be cycled with small hair-line cracks appearing. Samples submitted from Batch #2 developed cracks and crumbled, and were deemed a failure after 3 cycles on December 31, 1991.

2. Wet/Dry

The samples submitted from Batch #1 cracked and crumbled thus failing on January 6, 1992 after 8 cycles. Samples from Batch #2 continue to be cycled.

4.0 Conclusions

1. Both batches were within regulatory standards (toxicity characteristic and LDR standards) based on the TCLP results.

MEMO TO: TED BITTNER
JANUARY 8, 1992 - PAGE THREE

2. The addition of the Latex 2000 System enhanced resistance to wet/dry cycling but decreased resistance to freeze/thaw cycling.
3. No efflorescence has been observed to date.

TLS/pam

TABLE 2-1

SOLIDIFICATION MIXTURE RATIOS

	Batch #1		Batch #2	
	Grams Added	% (by wt.)	Grams Added	% (by wt.)
Pond Water	1430g	35.7	1430g	33.7
Pond Sludge	286g	7.1	286g	6.7
Pond Crystals	286g	7.1	286g	6.7
Lime	to pH 11	---	to pH 12	---
Cement Type I-II	667g	16.7	667g	15.7
Flyash Type C	1334g	33.3	1334g	31.4
Latex 2000	NA	---	200g	4.7
Stabilizer 43B	NA	---	32g	0.75
D-Air-3	NA	---	9g	0.21

NA: Not Added

TABLE 3-1

TCLP PRELIMINARY DATA (mg/L)

Analyte	Batch #1	Batch #2	Toxicity Characteristic Standard	Nonwastewater LDR Standard
TCLP Leaching Procedure	DONE	DONE	5.0	---
Arsenic, Leachable (As)	0.42	0.46	100.0	---
Barium, Leachable (Ba)	0.50	0.51	1.0	0.066
Cadmium, Leachable (Cd)	<0.005	<0.005	5.0	5.2
Chromium, Leachable (Cr)	0.22	0.20E	5.0	0.51
Lead, Leachable (Pb)	<0.02	<0.02	0.2	---
Mercury, Leachable (Hg)	<0.00008	<0.00008	1.0	---
Selenium, Leachable (Se)	<0.08	<0.08	5.0	0.072
Silver, Leachable (Ag)	<0.003	<0.003	---	0.32
Nickel, Leachable (Ni)	<0.03	0.03	---	---
Iron, Leachable (Fe)	0.014	0.022	---	---
Aluminum, Leachable (Al)	3.6	4.0	---	---
Calcium, Leachable (Ca)	640	590E	---	---
Magnesium, Leachable (Mg)	0.07	0.07	---	---

NOTE: Batch #1 - Final pH of TCLP is 11.7.

Batch #2 - Final pH of TCLP is 11.7. E-Serial dilution result did not agree with the original results within 10%. Matrix interference should be suspected.

APPENDIX B

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF CYLINDERS AFTER
DURABILITY TESTING**

THE ORIGINALS OF THESE PHOTOS WERE DISTRIBUTED TO D. BRENNEMAN,
J. CHILDS, AND THE PITTSBURGH HALLIBURTON NUS FILE (2K68).

LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

FREEZE/THAW

5 CYLINDERS



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

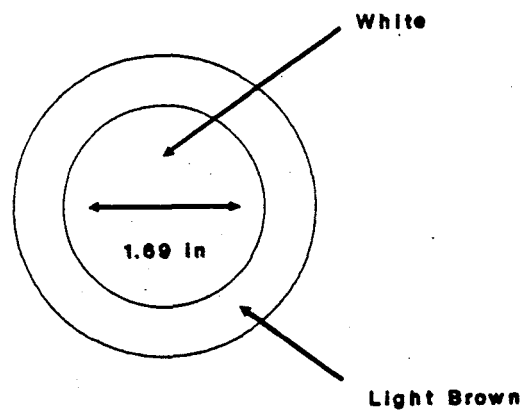
FREEZE/THAW TEST (Accelerated)
~~In cycle: #Completed~~ 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M1 1.3

207C CEMENT/FLYASH/LIME
Mix 1
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.98 in.
Height: 3.91 in.

Deep scratches
Hairline crack with a ~~complete~~ ^{complex}
longitudinal face





ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

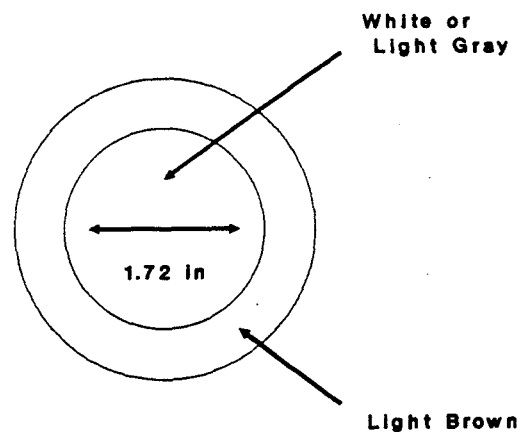
FREEZE/THAW TEST (Accelerated)
~~In cycle. #Completed~~ *5 cycles completed*

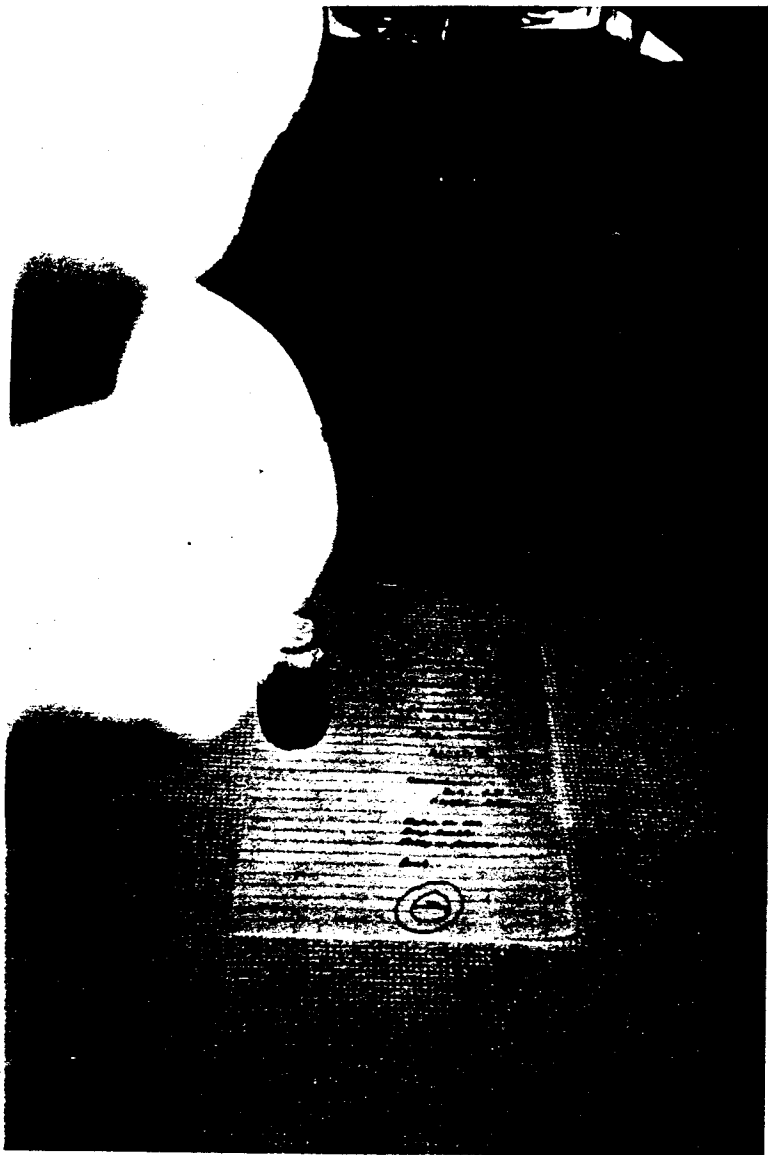
CYLINDER NAME:
M2 2.3

207C CEMENT/FLYASH/LIME
Mix 2
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 2.00 in.
Height: 3.94 in.

Good cylinder
Slight hairline cracks





ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

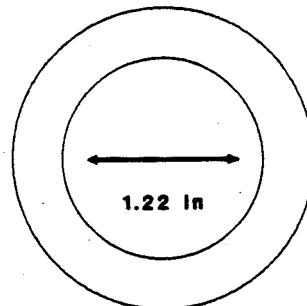
FREEZE/THAW TEST (Accelerated)
~~In cycle: #Completed~~ 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M3 3.3

207C CEMENT-FLYASH-Lime
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.91 in.
Height: 3.70 in.

Elephant like skin
Deep scratches
Flaking or powdering
Donut





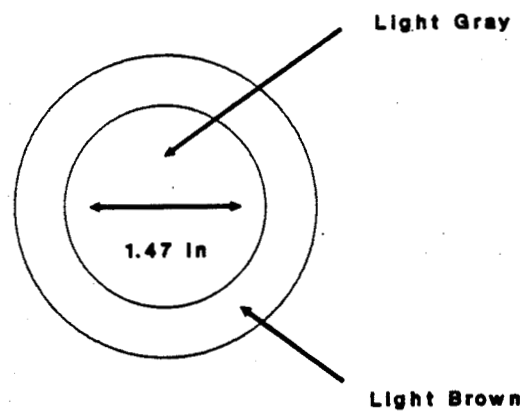
ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

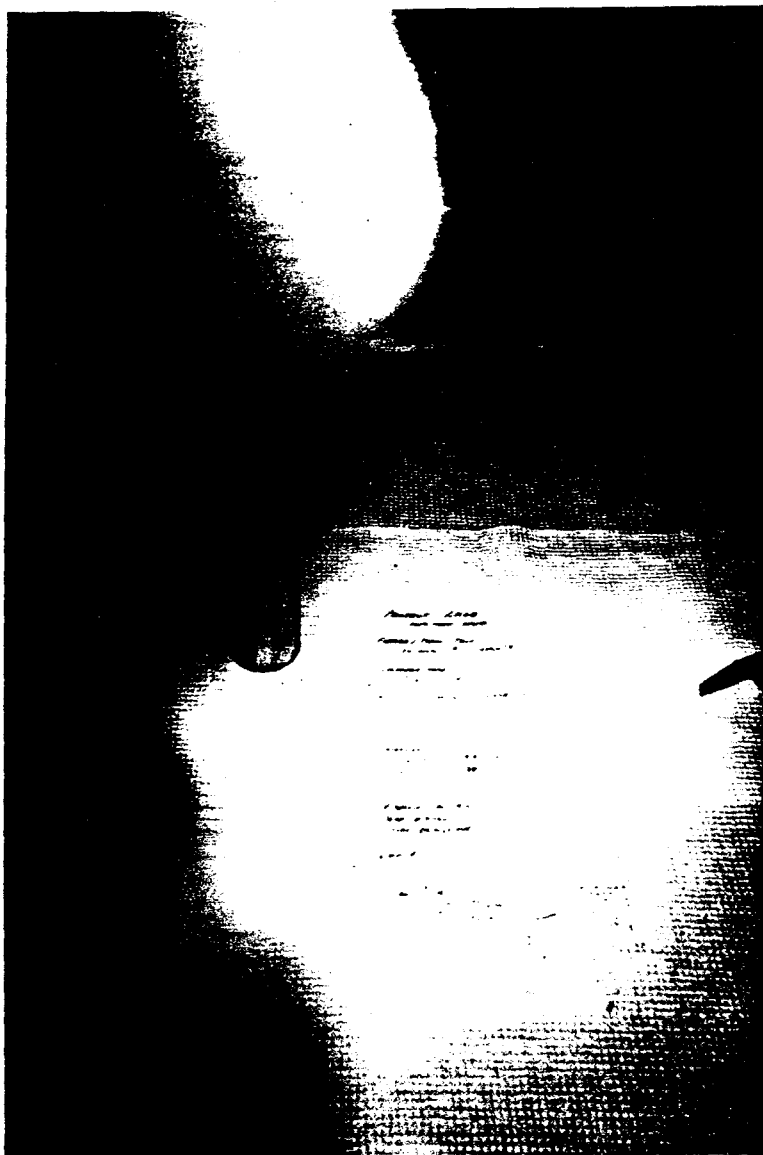
FREEZE/THAW TEST (Accelerated)
~~In cycle: #Completed~~ *5 cycles completed*

CYLINDER NAME:
M4 4.3
207C CEMENT/FLYASH/LIME
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.96 in.
Height: 3.87 in.

A lot of flaking
Elephant skin look
Deep scratches
Donut





ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

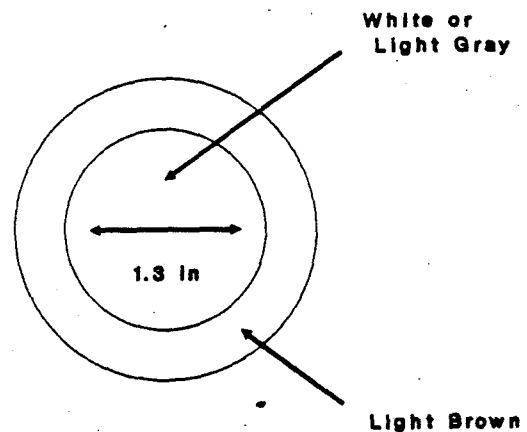
FREEZE/THAW TEST (Accelerated)
~~In cycle~~ #Completed 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M5 5.3

207C CEMENT-FLYASH - Lime
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.99 in.
Height: 3.88 in.

Elephant like skin
Deep grooves
Cracks throughout
Donut



LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

WET/DRY

5 CYLINDERS



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST

~~In cycle: #~~ Completed 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:

M1 1.2

207C CEMENT/FLYASH/LIME

Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:

Dia: 1.99 in.

Height: 3.93 in.

Hairline cracks

Resembles elephant skin

Cylinder looked good



Completed
M2 2.2
207C 1000
Mixed 1/17/92
Dia. 2.01
Height 3.94
Resembles elephant skin
Good cylinder

ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST

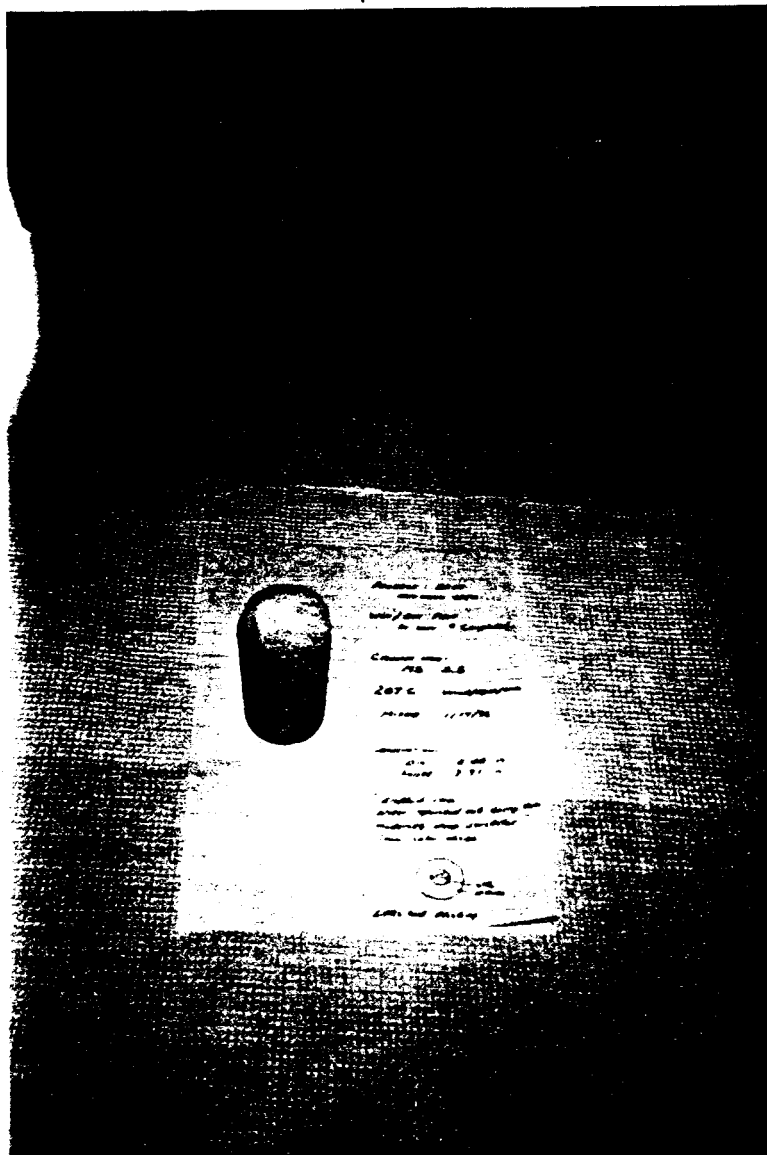
In cycle: ~~# Completed~~ 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M2 2.2

207C CEMENT/FLYASH/LIME
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 2.01 in.
Height: 3.94 in.

Hairline cracks
Resembles elephant skin
Good cylinder



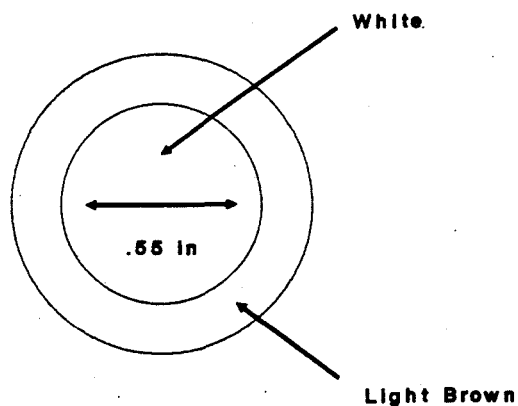
ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

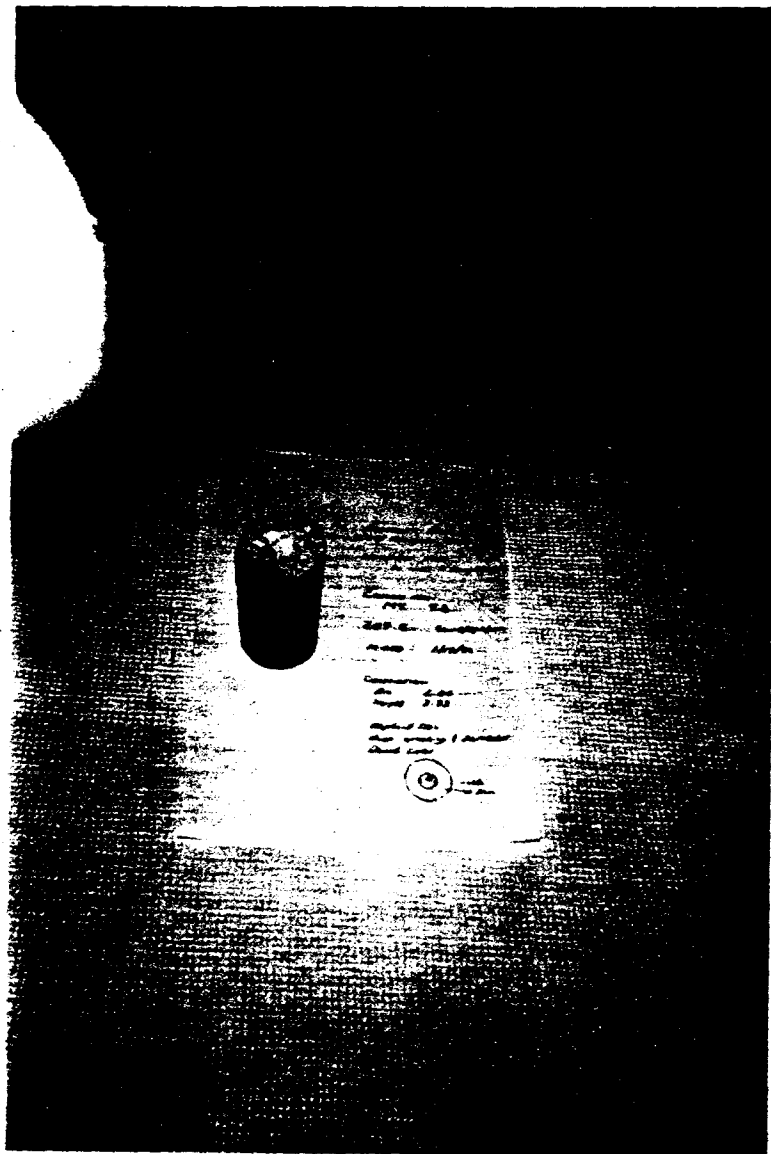
WET/DRY TEST
In cycle: ~~#Completed~~ 5 cycles Completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M5 5.5
207C CEMENT/FLYASH/LIME
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 2.00 in.
Height: 3.91 in.

Elephant skin
Water separated out during cure
Moderately deep scratches
Some color change
Little end flaking





ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST

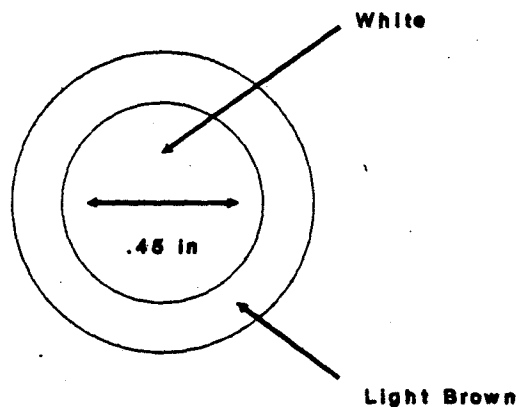
~~In cycle: #Completed~~ *5 cycles completed*

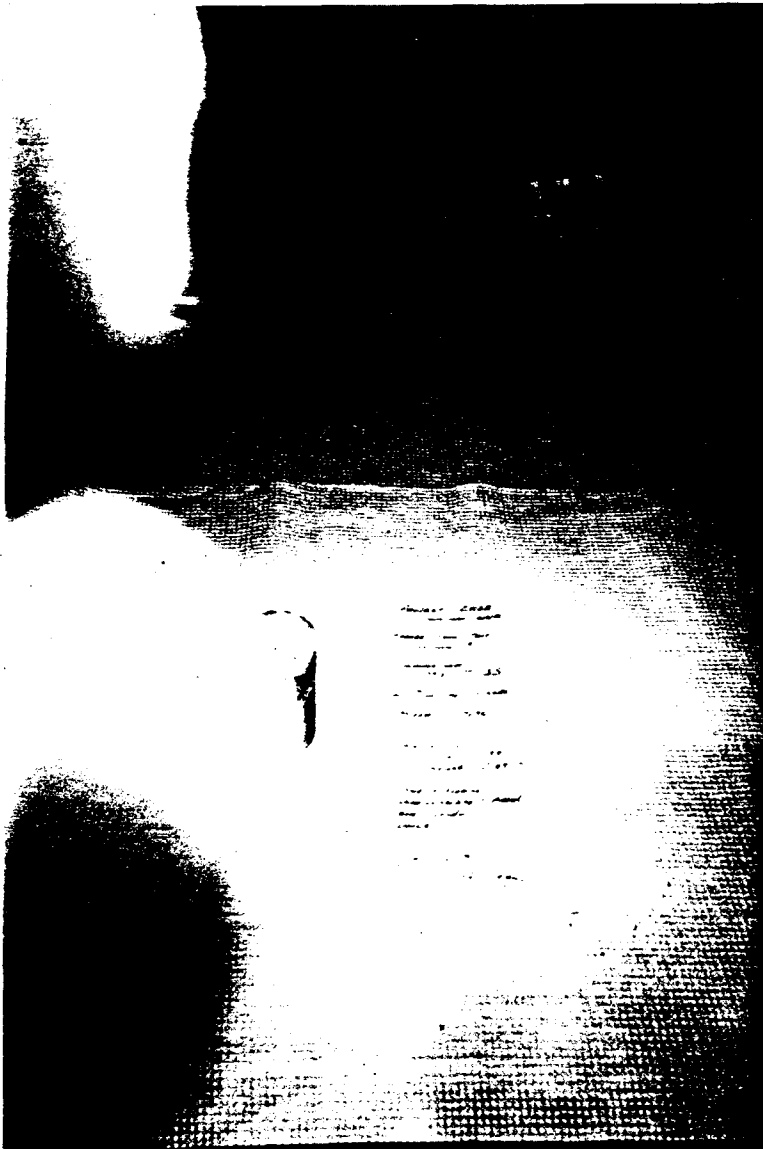
CYLINDER NAME:
M4 4.2

207C CEMENT/FLYASH/LIME
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 2.00 in.
Height: 3.93 in.

Elephant skin
Deep cracking and scratches
Donut color





ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

FREEZE/THAW TEST
~~In cycle: #Completed~~ 5 cycles completed

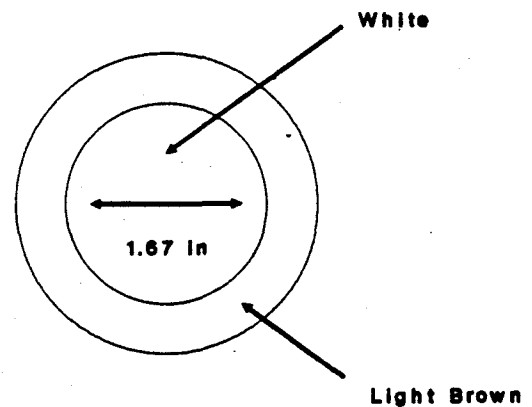
CYLINDER NAME:
M1 M1.3S

207C w/ SILICATE

Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.99 in.
Height: 3.84 in.

A lot of flaking
Deep scratching and pitted
Bad cylinder
Donut

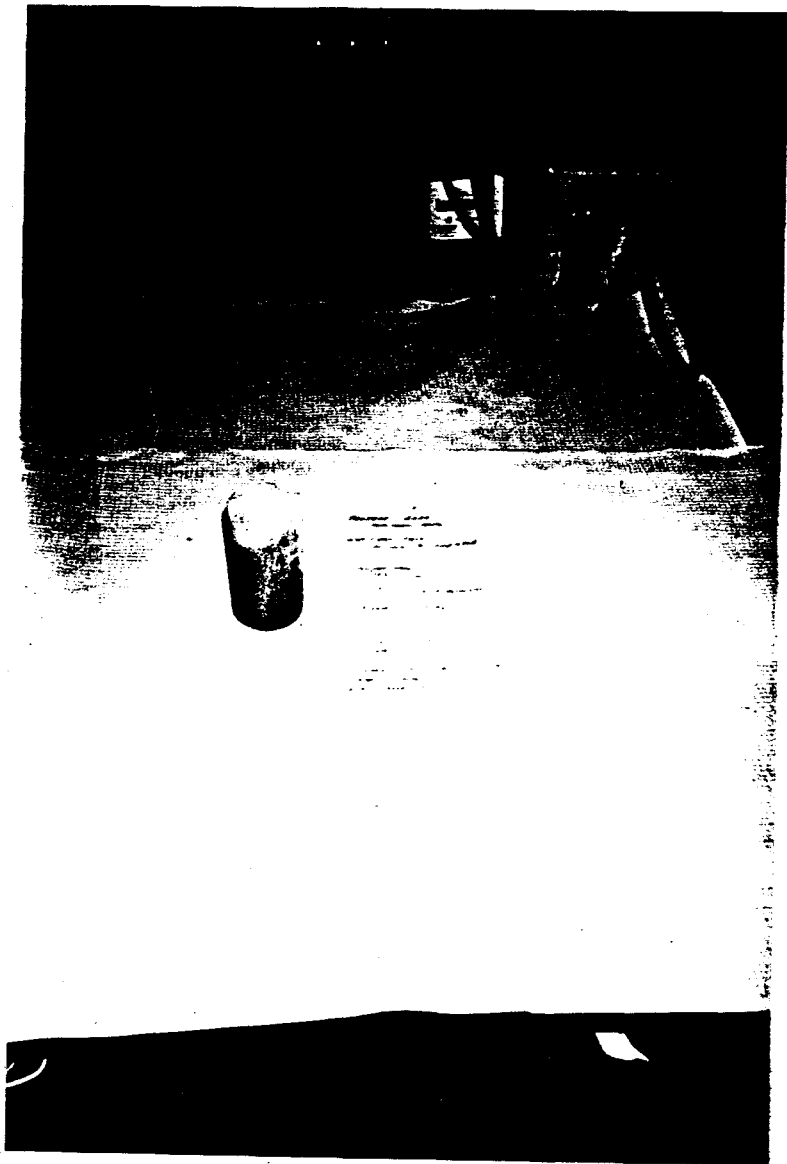


M1 M1.3S

LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH AND SODIUM SILICATE

FREEZE/THAW

9 CYLINDERS



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST

In cycle: ~~#Completed~~ 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:

M3 3.2

207C CEMENT/FLYASH/LIME

Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:

Dia: 1.99 in.

Height: 3.71 in.

Elephant skin/hairline cracks
Deep scratches
Ends flaked off

TABLE 3-1

**BATCHES FOR 207C STABILIZATION
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBERS**

	Sludge Mixture	Cement	Flyash	Plastic Fibers
Batch 1	2000g	625g	2084g	0.75g
Batch 2	2000g	1041g	2084g	0.87g
Batch 3	2000g	625g	1250g	0.52g
Batch 4	2000g	1041g	1250g	0.64g
Batch 5	2000g	833g	1667g	0.69g

TABLE 3-2

**SUMMARY OF TESTING SCHEDULES
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBERS**

Curing Time	UCS	TCLP (Metals)	Freeze/Thaw + UCS	Wet/Dry + UCS
48 hrs*	1	1	1	1
7-day	2	NA	NA	NA
14-day	1	NA	NA	NA
28-day	1	NA	NA	NA

* Accelerated Cure
NA - Not Analyzed

3.3 RESULTS

Table 3-3 summarizes the TCLP metals data for the 48-hour accelerated cure samples. All samples easily passed TCLP requirements for the LDRs and the characteristic of toxicity. It is noted that the pH of the TCLP extract was consistently greater than 10.

Table 3-4 summarizes all available UCS data (28-day regular cure data are not yet available). All cylinders achieved >600 psi with the exception of Batch 3, 7-day duplicate, and Batch 5, 14-day. Both of these results appear to be anomalous readings based on the other available data.

TABLE 3-4

UCS RESULTS (psi)
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBERS

Mix	48 Hr.*	7-Day	7-Day (Dup.)	14-Day	28-Day
Batch 1	>631	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 2	>631	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 3	>631	>637	325	>637	267
Batch 4	>631	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 5	>631	>637	>637	392	>637

* Accelerated Cure
Dup. - Duplicate

Table 3-5 summarizes durability data from the freeze/thaw and wet/dry tests performed on the accelerated cure cylinders. As with the straight lime/cement/flyash mixes, Batch 2 (highest cement and flyash concentrations) produced the best results. The results shown in Table 3-5 roughly parallel those in Table 2-5, which indicates no benefit for durability from the addition of plastic fibers.

TABLE 3-5

207C SLURRY WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH/PLASTIC FIBERS
DURABILITY TEST RESULTS

	UCS Before Durability Testing (psi)	FREEZE/THAW		WET/DRY	
		% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)	% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)
Batch 1	>631	26	>637	25	>637
Batch 2	>631	20	>637	16	>637
Batch 3	>631	34	379	30	142
Batch 4	>631	27	220	23	565
Batch 5	>631	25	337	20	>637

NOTE: All cylinders passed the required 12 cycles for the durability test unless otherwise noted.

All testing was performed on 48-hour accelerated cure samples.

% weight loss is approximated and is a combination of any moisture loss plus mass lost as a result of the brushing after each cycle.

4.0 STABILIZATION OF POND 207C

LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + SODIUM SILICATE

4.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this series of tests is to analyze the effect of adding sodium silicate to the previously established mixtures of lime/cement/flyash utilizing factorial experimentation (3x2). This experiment is conceptually illustrated in Figure 4-1.

4.2 PROCEDURE

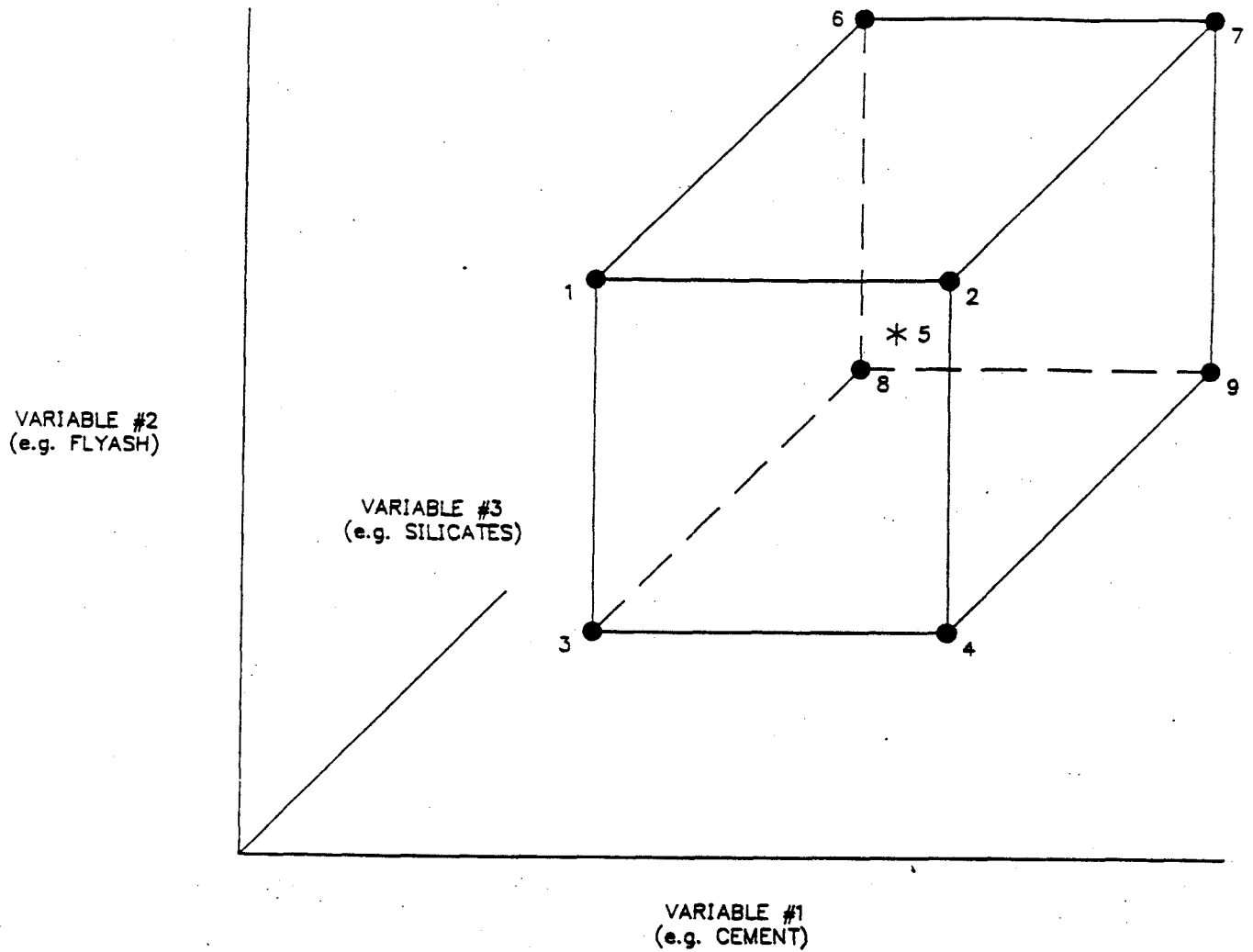
Initially a sludge mixture was made using 5 parts pond water, 1 part crystal, and 1 part underlying sludge (by volume). This ratio of the "sludge mixture" was held constant for all 9 batches. The batches that were mixed are defined in Table 4-1 with Batch #5 being the previously defined center point.

Hydrated lime was used to achieve a pH of 11.5 to 12 in the sludge mixture. Following the pH adjustment, Type V cement, Type C "pawnee" flyash, and sodium silicate were added. The mixture was wet mixed for 5 min.

The mixtures incorporated sodium silicate at 5% to 15% of the total weight of the pozzolanic material in the mixture.

Eight cylinders were made for each batch. After curing, cylinders were tested for UCS using ASTM Method C39-86. TCLP extraction and metals analysis were also conducted. The freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability test procedures were modified to enable the testing to be completed prior to the start of the final phase. The control cylinder (i.e., volume and moisture loss specimen) was omitted, thus only one cylinder was submitted for each test. The dimension measurements and the weighing of the cylinders was done as specified in the methods. The freeze/thaw procedure was accelerated by reducing the time of freezing from 24 hours/cycle to 12 hours/cycle. The wet/dry procedure was accelerated by decreasing the drying period from 42 hours to 19 hours and the time of submergence from 5 hours to 4 hours. Table 4-2 defines curing times and the cylinders required for each test.

FIGURE 4-1



LEGEND

- * CENTER POINT CONCENTRATION
- CONCENTRATIONS \pm %
AROUND CENTER POINT

TABLE 4-1

**BATCHES FOR 207C STABILIZATION
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + SODIUM SILICATE**

	Sludge Mixture	Cement	Flyash	Sodium Silicate
Batch 1	2000g	625g	2084g	31.25g
Batch 2	2000g	1041g	2084g	52.05g
Batch 3	2000g	625g	1250g	31.25g
Batch 4	2000g	1041g	1250g	52.05g
Batch 5	2000g	833g	1667g	83.3g
Batch 6	2000g	625g	2084g	93.75g
Batch 7	2000g	1041g	2084g	156.15g
Batch 8	2000g	625g	1250g	93.75g
Batch 9	2000g	1041g	1250g	156.15g

TABLE 4-2

**SUMMARY OF TESTING SCHEDULE 207C
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + SODIUM SILICATE**

Curing Time	UCS	TCLP (Metals)	Freeze/Thaw + UCS	Wet/Dry + UCS
48 hrs*	1	1	1	1
7-day	2	NA	NA	NA
14-day	1	NA	NA	NA
28-day	1	NA	NA	NA

* Accelerated Cure
NA - Not Analyzed

4.3 RESULTS

Table 4-3 presents the TCLP data for the accelerated cure samples using lime/cement/flyash with sodium silicate. All batches passed both LDR standards and toxicity characteristic standards. The data show sensitivity to the pH of the TCLP extract, where the extract concentrations of certain metals (cadmium, nickel) approach their respective LDR standards when the pH drops below 8-9.

Table 4-4 summarizes available UCS data (28-day regular cure data are not available). The data clearly show a pattern of UCS strength directly related to the total amount of pozzolan added (Batches 2,7 > 1,6 > 5 > 4,9 > 3,8). When batches of equal pozzolan addition are compared (for instance Batches 2 and 7), with the only variable being the amount of sodium silicate added, the results appear to be comparable. Therefore, the concentration of sodium silicate (5% to 15% of cement by weight) appears to have little effect on the UCS results. When these results are compared to those for straight lime/cement/flyash (see Tables 2-2 and 2-4), no advantage is shown by the addition of silicates at all concentrations, and some disadvantage is noticed on some of the accelerated cures.

Table 4-5 summarizes the durability test data. Only Batches 2 and 7, with the highest cement and flyash concentrations, passed both tests while maintaining their UCS. Comparison of the data on Table 4-5 seems to show a decrease in final UCS at the 15% silicate concentrations vs. the 5% concentrations. Comparison of data in Table 4-5 to data in Table 2-5 (straight lime/cement/flyash) clearly shows that the addition of silicates at all concentrations tested reduces the strength at the end of durability testing, as measured by UCS.

TABLE 4-3

48 hr ACCELERATED CURE TCLP RESULTS (mg/L)
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + SODIUM SILICATE

ANALYTE	BATCH #1	BATCH #2	BATCH #3	BATCH #4	BATCH #5	BATCH #6	BATCH #7	BATCH #8	BATCH #9	TOXICITY CHARACTER-ISTIC STANDARD	NONWASTE-WATER LDR STANDARD
Arsenic, Leachable (As)	0.285	0.141	0.150	0.179	0.249	0.160	0.163	0.186	0.155	5.0	---
Barium, Leachable (Ba)	0.381	0.610	0.722	0.524	0.437	0.648	0.695	0.799	0.630	100.0	---
Cadmium, Leachable (Cd)	0.0070	0.0300	0.0430	0.0210	0.0070	0.0420	0.0370	0.0450	0.0270	1.0	0.066
Chromium, Leachable (Cr)	0.198	0.626	0.616	0.626	0.271	0.605	0.648	0.622	0.648	5.0	5.2
Lead, Leachable (Pb)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	5.0	0.51
Mercury, Leachable (Hg)	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	0.2	---
Selenium, Leachable (Se)	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	1.0	---
Silver, Leachable (Ag)	0.0030	0.0190	0.0210	0.0140	0.0030	0.0210	0.0200	0.0200	0.0160	5.0	0.072
Nickel, Leachable (Ni)	<0.03	0.0860	0.270	0.0400	<0.03	0.293	0.200	0.264	0.0450	---	0.32
pH after TCLP extraction	11.9	8.0	7.1	9.7	12.1	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.8	---	---

TABLE 4-4

UCS RESULTS (psi)
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + SODIUM SILICATE

Mix	48 Hr.*	7-Day	7-Day (Dup.)	14-Day	28-Day
Batch 1	612	>637	236	>637	>637
Batch 2	>631	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 3	393	587	387	443	461
Batch 4	412	>637	>637	>637	506
Batch 5	486	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 6	448	>637	395	>637	602
Batch 7	>625	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 8	278	197	344	623	461
Batch 9	310	505	539	>637	442

* Accelerated Cure
Dup. - Duplicate

TABLE 4-5

207C SLURRY WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH/SILICATE
DURABILITY TEST RESULTS

	UCS Before Durability Testing (psi)	FREEZE/THAW		WET/DRY	
		% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)	% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)
Batch 1	612	25	160	24	>637
Batch 2	>631	20	>637	21	>637
Batch 3	393	33	275	37	73
Batch 4	412	25	457	27	405
Batch 5	486	26	258	27	613
Batch 6	448	25	347	26	361
Batch 7	>625	24	>637	22	>637
Batch 8	278	41	115	--	Failed in cycle
Batch 9	310	28	350	31	241

NOTE: All cylinders passed the required 12 cycles for the durability test unless otherwise noted.

All testing was performed on 48-hour accelerated cure samples.

% weight loss is approximated and is a combination of any moisture loss plus mass lost as a result of the brushing after each cycle.

5.0 STABILIZATION OF POND 207C

LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX 2000 SYSTEM

5.1 INITIAL MIXES

5.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this series of tests is to analyze the effect of adding the Latex 2000 system to the previously established mixtures of lime/cement/flyash, further utilizing factorial experimentation (3x2). This experiment is conceptually illustrated in Figure 5-1. The Latex 2000 system uses Latex 2000, Stabilizer 434B, and D-AIR 3 to encapsulate the cement matrix. The addition of these latex and surfactant additives should provide additional durability to the cylinders.

5.1.2 Procedure

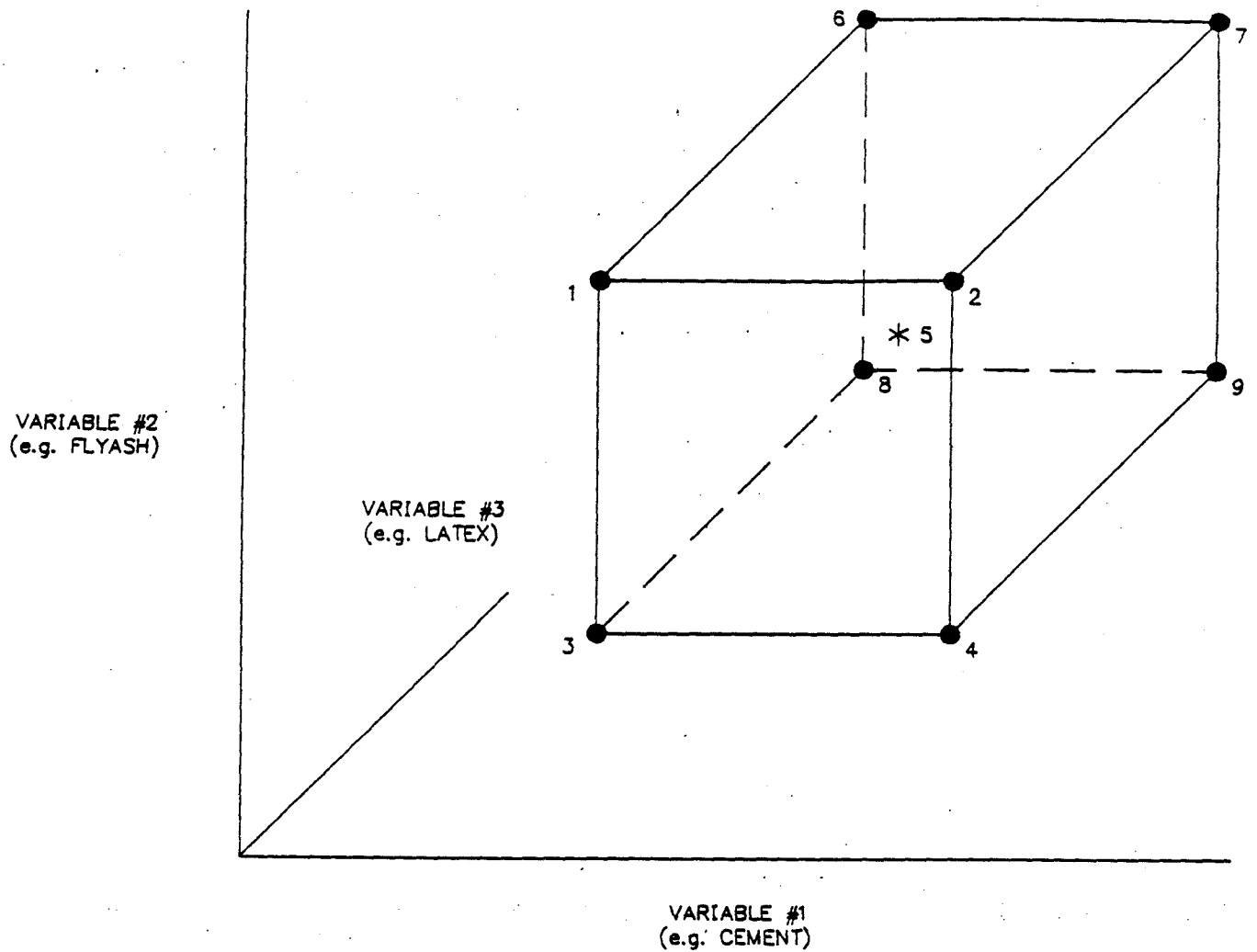
Initially a sludge mixture was made using 5 parts pond water, 1 part crystal, and 1 part underlying sludge (by volume). This ratio of the "sludge mixture" was held constant for all 9 batches. The batches that were mixed are defined in Table 5-1 with Batch #5 being the previously defined center point.

Hydrated lime was used to achieve a pH of 11.5 to 12 in the sludge mixture. After the pH adjustment, the Latex 2000 system was added in the following order: D-AIR 3, Stabilizer 434B, and Latex 2000. Next the Type V cement and Type C "comanche" flyash was added. The mixture was wet mixed for 5 min.

The mixtures incorporated the Latex 2000 at 5% to 15% by weight of the cement in the mixture. Stabilizer 434B was added at 15%, and D-AIR 3 at 4%, of the Latex 2000.

Eight cylinders were made for each batch. After curing, products were tested for UCS using ASTM Method C39-86. TCLP extraction and metals analysis were also conducted. The freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability test procedures were modified to enable the testing to be completed prior to the start of the final phase. The control cylinder (i.e., volume and moisture loss specimen) was omitted, thus only one cylinder was submitted for each test. The dimension measurements and the weighing of the cylinders were also omitted. Brushing of the cylinders was done as specified in the methods. The freeze/thaw procedure was accelerated by reducing the time of freezing from 25 hours/cycle to 12 hours/cycle. The wet/dry procedure was accelerated by decreasing the drying period from 42 hours to 19 hours and the time of submergence from 5 hours to 4 hours.

FIGURE 5-1



LEGEND

- * CENTER POINT CONCENTRATION
- CONCENTRATIONS \pm %
AROUND CENTER POINT

TABLE 5-1

**BATCHES FOR 207C STABILIZATION
LIME/CEMENT/FLY ASH + LATEX 2000 SYSTEM**

	Sludge Mixture	Cement	Flyash	Latex 2000	Stabilizer 434B	D-Air 3
Batch 1	2000g	625g	2084g	32.00g	5.00g	1.00g
Batch 2	2000g	1041g	2084g	52.00g	8.00g	2.00g
Batch 3	2000g	625g	1250g	32.00g	5.00g	1.00g
Batch 4	2000g	1041g	1250g	52.00g	8.00g	2.00g
Batch 5	2000g	833g	1667g	83.00g	13.00g	3.70g
Batch 6	2000g	625g	2084g	94.00g	15.00g	4.20g
Batch 7	2000g	1041g	2084g	156.00g	25.00g	7.00g
Batch 8	2000g	625g	1250g	94.00g	15.00g	4.20g
Batch 9	2000g	1041g	1250g	156.00g	25.00g	7.00g

TABLE 5-2

**SUMMARY OF TESTING SCHEDULE
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX 2000 SYSTEM**

Curing Time	UCS	TCLP (Metals)	Freeze/Thaw + UCS	Wet/Dry + UCS
48 hrs*	1	1	1	1
7-day	2	NA	NA	NA
14-day	1	NA	NA	NA
28-day	1	NA	NA	NA

*Accelerated Cure

Table 5-2 defines curing times and the cylinders required for each test.

5.1.3 Results

Table 5-3 summarizes the TCLP metals data for the 48-hour accelerated cure samples. All samples passed TCLP requirements for the LDRs and the characteristic of toxicity.

Table 5-4 summarizes all available UCS data (28-day regular cure data are not yet available. The data suggests a slight deterioration of UCS at 15% latex vs. 5% latex, when comparing Batches 8 and 9 to Batches 3 and 4. When data on Table 5-4 are compared to Table 2-4, to evaluate the mixes with and without the Latex 2000 system, no clear conclusions can be drawn. It appears that the addition of Latex 2000 helped Batch 3, but hurt Batches 5 and 9.

Table 5-5 summarizes the durability test data. Only Batch 2 retained its original UCS after freeze/thaw testing. The high flyash batches (1, 2, 6 and 7) plus Batch 4 retained their UCS after wet/dry testing. When data on table 5-5 are compared to Table 2-5, more than half the test cylinders showed decreased UCS values after testing. This effect was more pronounced after the freeze/thaw testing.

TABLE 5-3

48 hr ACCELERATED CURE TCLP RESULTS (mg/L)
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX 2000 SYSTEM

ANALYTE	BATCH #1	BATCH #2	BATCH #3	BATCH #4	BATCH #5	BATCH #6	BATCH #7	BATCH #8	BATCH #9	TOXICITY CHARACTER- ISTIC STANDARD	NONWASTE -WATER LDR STANDARD
Arsenic, Leachable (As)	0.118	0.0860	0.149	0.139	0.111	0.159	0.149	0.117	0.125	5.0	---
Barium, Leachable (Ba)	0.663	0.461	0.432	0.411	0.486	0.698	0.465	0.603	0.426	100.0	---
Cadmium, Leachable (Cd)	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	1.0	0.066
Chromium, Leachable (Cr)	0.417	0.424	0.480	0.478	0.434	0.425	0.438	0.441	0.470	5.0	5.2
Lead, Leachable (Pb)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	5.0	0.51
Mercury, Leachable (Hg)	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	0.2	---
Selenium, Leachable (Se)	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	0.165	0.104	0.0900	<0.08	1.0	---
Silver, Leachable (Ag)	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.0040	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	5.0	0.072
Nickel, Leachable (Ni)	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	---	0.32
pH after TCLP extraction	9.9	9.8	10.4	10.7	9.9	9.6	10.3	9.9	11.0	---	---

TABLE 5-4

UCS RESULTS (psi)
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX 2000 SYSTEM

Mix	48 Hr.*	7-Day	7-Day (Dup.)	14-Day	28 Day
Batch 1	>625	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 2	>630	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 3	568	>637	265	>637	378
Batch 4	>631	>637	>637	>637	635
Batch 5	>625	>637	239	535	399
Batch 6	>625	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 7	>631	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 8	503	92	316	498	336
Batch 9	>625	320	586	278	485

* Accelerated Cure
Dup. - Duplicate

TABLE 5-5

207C SLURRY WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH/LATEX 2000 SYSTEM
DURABILITY TEST RESULTS

	UCS Before Durability Testing (psi)	FREEZE/THAW		WET/DRY	
		% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)	% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)
Batch 1	>625	26	421	21	>637
Batch 2	>630	20	>637	15	>637
Batch 3	568	23	112	33	416
Batch 4	>631	29	295	20	>637
Batch 5	>625	37	160	21	252
Batch 6	>625	25	508	18	>637
Batch 7	>631	23	152	14	>637
Batch 8	503	39	117	25	593
Batch 9	>625	32	261	20	535

NOTE: All cylinders passed the required 12 cycles for the durability test unless otherwise noted.

All testing was performed on 48-hour accelerated cure samples.

% weight loss is approximated and is a combination of any moisture loss plus mass lost as a result of the brushing after each cycle.

5.2 SUPPLEMENTAL MIXES

5.2.1 Purpose

Additional mixes were prepared to expand the range of the Latex 2000 system used in the factorial experiments.

5.2.2 Procedure

Initially, a sludge mixture was made using 5 parts pond water, 1 part crystal and 1 part underlying sludge (by volume). This ratio of the "sludge mixture" was held constant for both batches. The batches that were mixed are defined in Table 5-6.

Hydrated lime was used to achieve a pH of 11.5 to 12 in the sludge mixture. After the pH adjustment, the Latex 2000 system was added in the following order: D-AIR 3, Stabilizer 434B, and Latex 2000. Next, the Type V cement and Type C "pawnee" flyash were added. The mixture was wet mixed for 5 min.

The mixtures incorporate the Latex 2000 at 50% and 100% by weight of the cement in the mixture. Stabilizer 434B was added at 15%, and D-AIR 3 at 4%, of the Latex 2000.

Three cylinders were made for each batch. After accelerated curing, specimens were tested for UCS using ASTM Method C39-86. The freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability test procedures were modified to enable the testing to be completed prior to the start of the final phase. The control cylinder (i.e., volume and moisture loss specimen) was omitted, thus only one cylinder was submitted for each test. The dimension measurements and the weighing of the cylinders were also omitted. Brushing of the cylinders was done as specified in the methods. The freeze/thaw procedure was accelerated by reducing the time of freezing from 24 hours/cycle to 12 hours/cycle. The wet/dry procedure was accelerated by decreasing the drying period from 42 hours to 19 hours and the time of submergence from 5 hours to 4 hours. Table 5-7 defines curing times and the cylinders required for each test.

5.2.3 Results

Neither of the supplemental batches solidified. The obvious conclusion is that the high dosages of Latex 2000 System used retarded the cement.

TABLE 5-6

**SUPPLEMENTAL BATCHES FOR STABILIZATION
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX 2000 SYSTEM**

	Sludge Mixture	Cement	Flyash	Latex 2000	Stabilizer 434B	D-Air 3
Batch 1	800g	333g	667g	166g	26.00g	6.50g
Batch 2	800g	333g	667g	333g	52.00g	13.00

TABLE 5-7

SUPPLEMENTAL LATEX 2000 SYSTEM TESTING SCHEDULE

Curing Time	UCS	TCLP (Metals)	Freeze/Thaw + UCS	Wet/Dry + UCS
48 hrs*	1	NA	1	1
7-day	NA	NA	NA	NA
14-day	NA	NA	NA	NA
28-day	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Accelerated Cure
NA - Not Analyzed

6.0 STABILIZATION OF POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + HR-25

6.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this series of tests is to analyze the effect of adding the HR-25 to the previously established mixtures of lime/cement/flyash, further utilizing factorial experimentation (3x2). This experiment is conceptually illustrated in Figure 6-1. HALLIBURTON SERVICE'S HR-25 is an additive for the control of efflorescence in salt solutions. HR-25 is also a cement retarder. The effect on strength, durability, and TCLP leachability of previously tested mixes was monitored.

6.2 PROCEDURE

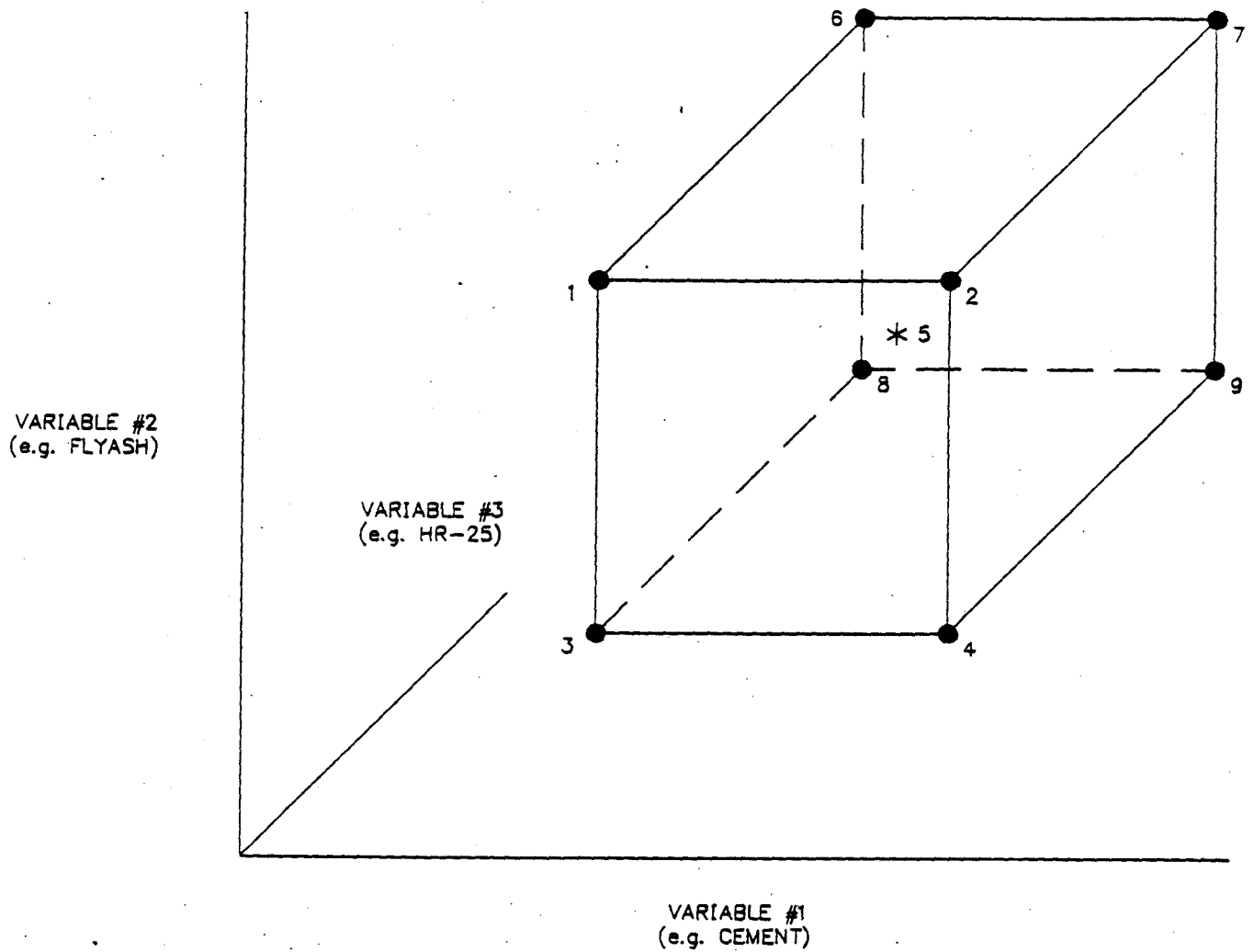
Initially, a sludge mixture was made using 5 parts pond water, 1 part crystal and 1 part underlying sludge (by volume). This ratio of the "sludge mixture" was held constant for all 9 batches. The batches that were mixed are defined in Table 6-1 with Batch #5 being the previously defined center point.

Hydrated lime was used to achieve a pH of 11.5 to 12 for the sludge mixture. After the pH adjustment, the HR-25, Type V cement and Type C "comanche" flyash was added. The mixture was wet mixed for 5 minutes.

The mixtures incorporated the HR-25 at a range of 20.00g to 40.00g.

Eight cylinders were made for each batch. After curing, cylinders were tested for UCS using ASTM Method C39-86. TCLP extraction and metals analysis were also conducted. The freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability test procedures were modified to enable some of the testing to be completed prior to the start of the final phase. The control cylinder (i.e., volume and moisture loss specimen) was omitted, thus only one cylinder was submitted for each test. The dimension measurements and the weighing of the cylinders were omitted. Brushing of the cylinders were done as specified in the methods. The freeze/thaw procedure was accelerated by reducing the time of freezing from 24 hours/cycle to 12 hours/cycle. The wet/dry procedure was accelerated by decreasing the drying period from 42 hours to 19 hours and the time of submergence from 5 hours to 4 hours. Using these accelerated methods, testing was completed in time to incorporate the results in the final phase. Table 6-2 defines curing times and the cylinders required for each test.

FIGURE 6-1



LEGEND

- * CENTER POINT CONCENTRATION
- CONCENTRATIONS \pm %
AROUND CENTER POINT

TABLE 6-1

**BATCHES FOR 207C STABILIZATION
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + HR-25 ADDITIVE**

	Sludge Mixture	Cement	Flyash	HR-25
Batch 1	2000g	625g	2084g	20.00g
Batch 2	2000g	1041g	2084g	20.00g
Batch 3	2000g	625g	1250g	20.00g
Batch 4	2000g	1041g	1250g	20.00g
Batch 5	2000g	833g	1667g	30.00g
Batch 6	2000g	625g	2084g	40.00g
Batch 7	2000g	1041g	2084g	40.00g
Batch 8	2000g	625g	1250g	40.00g
Batch 9	2000g	1041g	1250g	40.00g

NOTE: Batches 8 and 9 were omitted due to an insufficient amount of the sludge mixture.

TABLE 6-2

**SUMMARY OF TESTING SCHEDULE
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + HR-25**

Curing Time	UCS	TCLP (Metals)	Freeze/Thaw + UCS	Wet/Dry + UCS
48 hrs*	1	1	1	1
7-day	2	NA	NA	NA
14-day	1	NA	NA	NA
28-day	1	NA	NA	NA

* Accelerated Cure
NA - Not analyzed

6.3 RESULTS

Only Batches 1 and 2 hardened after the 48-hour accelerated cure. No TCLP data is available for these mixes because of error in conducting the TCLP Extraction. The error resulted in the analytical results being inaccurate.

Upon receiving the results, discussions with the laboratory determined that the laboratory technician was adding more acetic acid to prepare the extraction fluid than what was required by the method. The TCLP method indicates that 5.7 ml of acid should be used in preparing the extraction fluid. The technician was adding additional acid to achieve a pH of approximately 2.88 which is incorrect. The method states that the extraction fluid should be discarded if the pH is not correct (2.88 ± 0.05 Standard Units). The additional acid in the extraction fluid resulted in the pH of the leachate being lower than if the proper amount of acid was added. Because the pH was decreased to approximately 5.0 in the leachate, the metals became more soluble resulting in leachate concentrations above the LDR standards.

Table 6-3 summarizes available UCS data (28-day cure data not yet available). Only Batches 1 and 2 hardened after the accelerated cure. These batches represented the lowest HR-25 concentrations but the highest flyash concentrations. Under normal cure conditions, only Batches 2 and 5 reached the maximum level on the machine. Batch 2 corresponds to the highest flyash and cement concentrations, but the lowest HR-25 concentration. Batch 5 is the center point comparison of data on Table 6-3 with data on Table 2-4 shows the retarding effect of the HR-25.

None of the cylinders have failed through 11 cycles of the accelerated durability tests. Final weight loss and UCS data are not yet available.

TABLE 6-3

UCS RESULTS (psi)
207C -LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + HR-25

Mix	48 Hr.*	7-Day	7-Day (Dup.)	14-Day	28-Day
Batch 1	287	261	285	441	>637
Batch 2	>637	630	>637	>637	412
Batch 3	TSTT	17	14	19	465
Batch 4	TSTT	224	217	281	606
Batch 5	TSTT	(1)	(1)	>637	298
Batch 6	TSTT	10	(1)	(1)	207
Batch 7	TSTT	58	20	64	>637
Batch 8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Batch 9	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

(1) Sample broke in half when removed from mold

* Accelerated Cure
TSTT - Too Soft To Test
ND - No data; batch not mixed
Dup. - Duplicate

7.0 STABILIZATION OF POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + HR-4

7.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this series of tests is to analyze the effect of adding HR-4 to the previously established mixtures of lime/cement/flyash, further utilizing factorial experimentation (3x2). This experiment is conceptually illustrated in Figure 7-1. HALLIBURTON SERVICE'S HR-4 is an additive for the control of efflorescence in salt solutions. HR-4 is also a cement retarder. The effect on strength, durability and TCLP leachability of previously tested mixes was monitored.

7.2 PROCEDURE

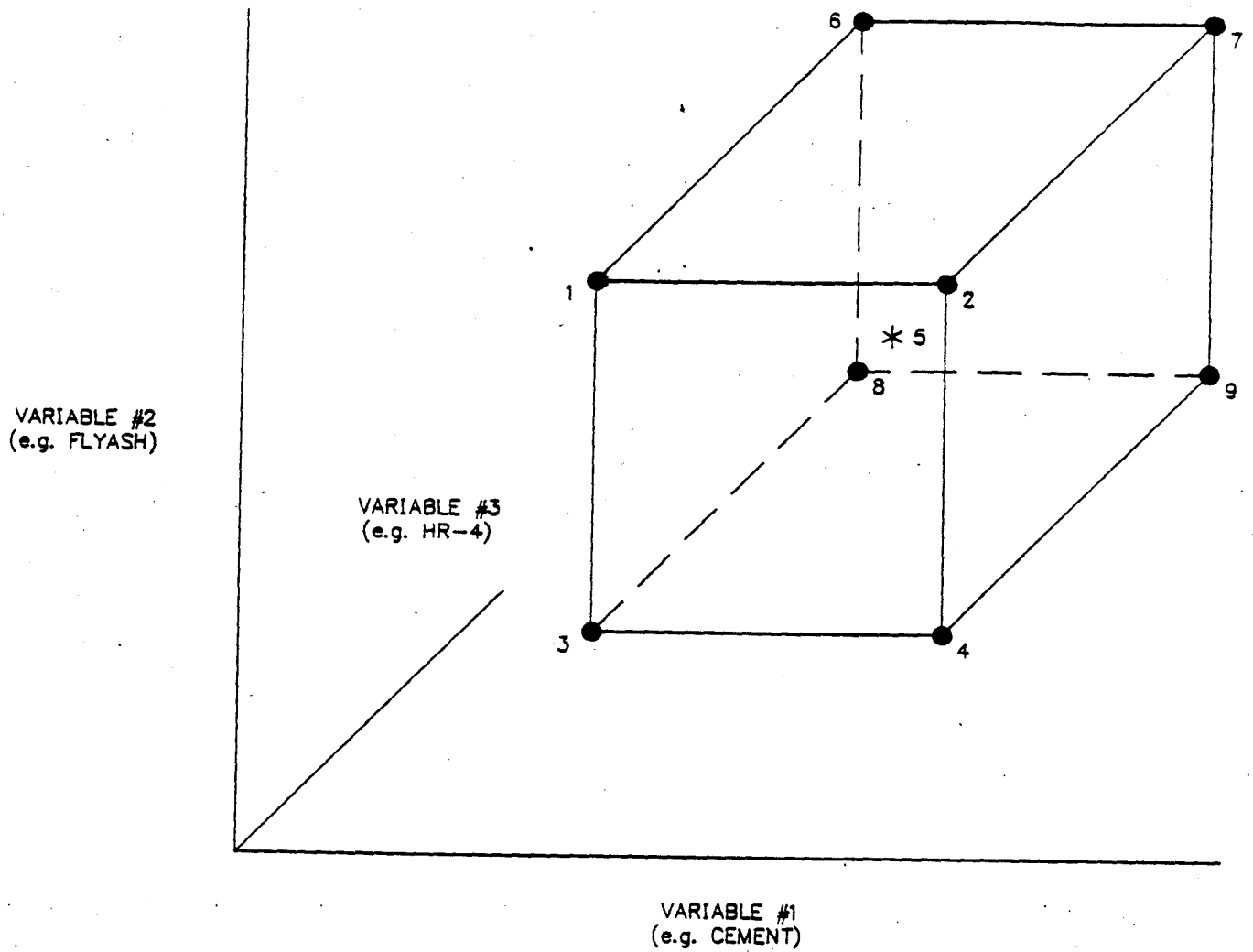
Initially, a sludge mixture was made using 5 parts pond water, 1 part crystal, and 1 part underlying sludge (by volume). This ratio of the "sludge mixture" was held constant for all 9 batches. The batches that were mixed are defined in Table 7-1 with batch #5 being the previously defined center point.

Hydrated lime was used to achieve a pH of 11.5 to 12 in the sludge mixture. After the pH adjustment, the HR-4, Type V cement, and Type C "comanche" flyash was added. The mixture was wet mixed for 5 minutes.

The mixtures incorporated the HR-4 at a range of 20.00g to 40.00g.

Eight cylinders were made for each batch. After curing, products were tested for UCS using ASTM Method C39-86. TCLP extraction and metals analysis were also conducted. The freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability test procedures were modified to enable some of the testing to be completed prior to the start of the final phase. The control cylinder (i.e., volume and moisture loss specimen) was omitted, thus only one cylinder was submitted for each test. The dimension measurements and the weighing of the cylinders were omitted. Brushing of the cylinders was done as specified in the methods. The freeze/thaw procedure was accelerated by reducing the time of freezing from 24 hours/cycle to 12 hours/cycle. The wet/dry procedure was accelerated by decreasing the drying period from 42 hours to 19 hours and the time of submergence from 5 hours to 4 hours. Using these accelerated methods, testing was completed in time to incorporate the results in the final phase. Table 7-2 defines curing times and the cylinders required for each test.

FIGURE 7-1



LEGEND

- * CENTER POINT CONCENTRATION
- CONCENTRATIONS \pm $\%$ AROUND CENTER POINT

TABLE 7-1

**BATCHES FOR 207C STABILIZATION
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + HR-25 ADDITIVE**

	Sludge Mixture	Cement	Flyash	HR-4
Batch 1	2000g	625g	2084g	20.00g
Batch 2	2000g	1041g	2084g	20.00g
Batch 3	2000g	625g	1250g	20.00g
Batch 4	2000g	1041g	1250g	20.00g
Batch 5	2000g	833g	1667g	30.00g
Batch 6	2000g	625g	2084g	40.00g
Batch 7	2000g	1041g	2084g	40.00g
Batch 8	2000g	625g	1250g	40.00g
Batch 9	2000g	1041g	1250g	40.00g

NOTE: Batches 1 and 9 were omitted due to an insufficient amount of the sludge mixture.

TABLE 7-2

**SUMMARY OF TESTING SCHEDULE
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + HR-4**

Curing Time	UCS	TCLP (Metals)	Freeze/Thaw + UCS	Wet/Dry + UCS
48 hrs*	1	1	1	1
7-day	2	NA	NA	NA
14-day	1	NA	NA	NA
28-day	1	NA	NA	NA

* Accelerated Cure
NA - Not Analyzed

7.3 RESULTS

Only Batches 2, 3, and 4 solidified after accelerated curing. No TCLP data is available for these mixes because of error in conducting the TCLP Extraction. The error resulted in the analytical results being inaccurate.

Upon receiving the results, discussions with the laboratory determined that the laboratory technician was adding more acetic acid to prepare the extraction fluid than what was required by the method. The TCLP method indicates that 5.7 ml of acid should be used in preparing the extraction fluid. The technician was adding additional acid to achieve a pH of approximately 2.88 which is incorrect. The method states that the extraction fluid should be discarded if the pH is not correct (2.88 ± 0.05 Standard Units). The additional acid in the extraction fluid resulted in the pH of the leachate being lower than if the proper amount of acid was added. Because the pH was decreased to approximately 5.0 in the leachate, the metals became more soluble resulting in leachate concentrations above the LDR standards.

Table 7-3 summarizes available UCS data (28-day regular cure day cure are not yet available). The data clearly show the retarding effect of the HR-4 additive. Only Batches 2, 4, 5, and 7 achieved the maximum UCS reading after 14-day regular curing. Batches 2, 4, and 7 correspond to the maximum cement dosages, while Batch 5 is the center point.

Final durability test results are not yet available for the three accelerated cure batches. All of the cylinders are still intact through 11 cycles. It was noted during mixing that the HR-4 resisted complete mixing with the sludge.

TABLE 7-3

UCS RESULTS (psi)
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + HR-4

Mix	48 Hr.*	7-Day	7-Day (Dup.)	14-Day	28-Day
Batch 1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Batch 2	>637	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 3	>637	395	476	105	>637
Batch 4	424	>637	625	>637	>637
Batch 5	TSTT	270	248	>637	>637
Batch 6	TSTT	TSTT	TSTT	527	>637
Batch 7	TSTT	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 8	TSTT	TSTT	TSTT	(1)	TSTT
Batch 9	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

(1) Sample broke in half when removed from mold.

* Accelerated Cure
TSTT - Too Soft To Test
ND - No data; batch not mixed
Dup. - Duplicate

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following is a summary of the major conclusions as a result of the 207C treatability testing to date:

- The results of TCLP testing clearly verify the sensitivity of leaching to the pH of the leach solution. A pH of 9 or greater in the leach solution must be maintained to assure compliance with LDR standards.
- No other additives, such as ferrous sulfate, appear to be necessary to achieve desired TCLP results.
- Mixes of lime/cement/flyash appear capable of meeting all stabilization objectives.
- The addition of plastic fibers did not show any benefits as far as strength or durability.
- The addition of sodium silicate did not show any benefits as far as strength or durability.
- Results of the Latex 2000 system are not conclusive and will require further discussion.
- The additives HR-4 and HR-25 retarded the solidification of the mixes. There appear to be no advantages to the inclusion of these additives (this assumes that efflorescence, which has not been noticed to date, will not be a long-term problem).
- The discoloration of some of the cylinders, which often took a donut shape on the ends of the cylinders, cannot be explained. It is not known whether this is of any long-term significance or is indicative of a physical or chemical process that should be of concern (see photographs in Appendix B).

We recommend the following mixes for the final regulatory confirmation phase:

- Lime/cement/flyash at the previously-established center point, with the factorial adjusted to increase the UCS in Batch 3.

- Lime/cement/flyash + entrained air as a further protection against freeze/thaw damage.
- Lime/cement/flyash + Latex 2000 (at 1%, 3%, and 5%). Further discussion of these concentrations is needed.
- Titration tests will be performed to quantify the amount of lime needed with each additive to assure that the pH of the TCLP extract stays above 9.

TABLE 3-3

48-hr CURE ACCELERATED TCLP RESULTS (mg/L)
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBERS

ANALYTE	BATCH #1	BATCH #2	BATCH #3	BATCH #4	BATCH #5	TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC STANDARD	NONHAZARDOUS LDR STANDARD
Arsenic, Leachable (As)	0.130	0.119	0.155	0.155	0.120	5.0	---
Barium, Leachable (Ba)	0.653	0.550	0.540	0.540	0.499	100.0	---
Cadmium, Leachable (Cd)	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	1.0	0.066
Chromium, Leachable (Cr)	0.352	0.391	0.373	0.373	0.416	5.0	5.2
Lead, Leachable (Pb)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	5.0	0.51
Mercury, Leachable (Hg)	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	0.2	---
Selenium, Leachable (Se)	0.108	0.114	<0.08	<0.08	0.108	1.0	---
Silver, Leachable (Ag)	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	5.0	0.072
Nickel, Leachable (Ni)	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	---	0.32
pH after TCLP extrn.	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	---	---

ATTACHMENT A

Contents:

- A-1 Memorandum, T. Snare to T. Bittner
Observations of Preliminary 207C Treatability Study**

- A-2 Technical Memorandum
207C Stabilization Results from Initial Phases of
Testing**

- A-3 Technical Memorandum
Clarifier Stabilization Results from Initial Phase
of Testing**

- A-4 Memorandum, R. Simcik to T. Bittner
Cyanide Oxidation Test Results for Pond 207C**

- A-5 Memorandum, R. Ninesteel to T. Bittner
Pond/Clarifier Sludge Geotechnical Data Modified
Method**

ATTACHMENT A-1

**OBSERVATIONS OF PRELIMINARY 207C
TREATABILITY STUDY
(MEMORANDUM FROM T. SNARE TO T. BITTNER)**

C-49-01-92-57

DATE: JANUARY 20, 1991

TO: TED BITTNER

COPY: RICH NINESTEEL
DONALD BRENNEMAN
SHAJ MATHEW
JOHN ZAK
JERRY CHILDS
FILE 2K68FROM: TOM SNARE ⁷²⁵SUBJECT: OBSERVATIONS FROM PRELIMINARY 207C TREATABILITY
STUDY - EG&G ROCKY FLATS STABILIZATION PROJECT
REVISION NO. 2 (TEST COMPLETED 1/19/92)

1.0 Purpose

The goal of this testing was to initiate an early study for the solidification of the 207C pond sludge, crystals, and water (i.e., slurry). This slurry was solidified using lime, cement, and flyash, with the second mix adding HALLIBURTON Services Latex 2000 System. The intent is to observe mixing characteristics, establish long term durability of the mixes, and analyze for TCLP constituents for an initial starting point for subsequent testing.

2.0 Procedure

The slurry of 207C pond sludge, crystals and water was solidified using two different mixtures. The first mixture consisted of slurry, lime (to pH 11), Type C flyash and portland type I-II cement. The second mixture was essentially the same except for the addition of the LATEX 2000 System. The LATEX 2000 system included D-AIR 3, stabilizer 434C and LATEX 2000. Solidification mixture ratios are described in Table 2-1. Nine cylinders were filled for both mixtures. The mixing was completed on November 25, 1991.

3.0 Results

BATCH #1 - The crystal part of the sludge was ground to a -10 mesh size. The crystals were then combined with the water and sludge to form the slurry. While in this slurry, the crystals visually reformed to a size of +10 mesh. Upon the addition of cement and flyash the crystals dissipated based on the feel of the mix during hand mixing.

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JANUARY 20, 1992 - PAGE TWO

After the blending with the HOBART mixer the consistency of the mixture was described as "very runny, but started to set up by the time the last cylinder was poured."

BATCH #2 - After the blending with the HOBART mixer, the consistency of the mixture was described as "thicker than Batch #1 and started to set up during molding." The mixture had to be spooned into the molds.

A visual observation was performed after 5 days of NORMAL curing; both batches were described as being hard. After 24 days of curing, samples from both batches were submitted for UCS, TCLP (metals) and durability tests. The following results were reported:

<u>UCS (ASTM C39-86)</u>	<u>Result</u>
Batch #1	>600 psi
Batch #2	>600 psi

TCLP Preliminary Data

As shown in Table 3-1.

1. Freeze/Thaw (ASTM D560-82)

The specimens submitted from Batch #1 continued to be cycled with small hair-line cracks appearing as of 1/8/92. The Batch #1 soil-cement loss specimen broke in half at the end of cycle 9 (1/15/92) during the scratch test. The Batch #1 volume and moisture change specimen began crumbling at the end of cycle 10 and failed after cycle 11 (1/19/92). Specimens submitted from Batch #2 both developed cracks and crumbled, and were deemed a failure after 3 cycles on 12/31/91. UCS measurements were to be done on the volume and moisture change specimens from both batches, however since these cylinders failed before the completion of the required 12 cycles this data is not available.

2. Wet/Dry (ASTM D560-82)

The specimens submitted from Batch #1 started to cracked and crumble after 8 cycles. This deterioration was limited to the outer 1/4" of the cylinders. Both specimens continued to be cycled for the remainder of the test. Samples from Batch #2 were continued for the full 12 cycles.

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The UCS measurements taken from the volume and moisture change specimens after 12 cycles are as follows:

Result

Batch #1	>631 psi
Batch #2	>631 psi

4.0 Conclusions

1. Both batches were within regulatory standards (toxicity characteristic and LDR standards) based on the TCLP results.
2. The addition of the Latex 2000 System enhanced resistance to wet/dry cycling but decreased resistance to freeze/thaw cycling.
3. No efflorescence has been observed to date.
4. Overall results from Batch #1 (lime\cement\flyash) are encouraging. Further testing to establish optimum ratios will be needed.

TLS/pam

TABLE 3-1

TCLP PRELIMINARY DATA (mg/L)

Analyte	Batch #1	Batch #2	Toxicity Characteristic Standard	Nonwastewater LDR Standard
TCLP Leaching Procedure	DONE	DONE	---	---
Arsenic, Leachable (As)	0.42	0.46	5.0	---
Barium, Leachable (Ba)	0.50	0.51	100.0	---
Cadmium, Leachable (Cd)	<0.005	<0.005	1.0	0.066
Chromium, Leachable (Cr)	0.22	0.20E	5.0	5.2
Lead, Leachable (Pb)	<0.02	<0.02	5.0	0.51
Mercury, Leachable (Hg)	<0.00008	<0.00008	0.2	---
Selenium, Leachable (Se)	<0.08	<0.08	1.0	---
Silver, Leachable (Ag)	<0.003	<0.003	5.0	0.072
Nickel, Leachable (Ni)	<0.03	0.03	---	0.32
Iron, Leachable (Fe)	0.014	0.022	---	---
Aluminum, Leachable (Al)	3.6	4.0	---	---
Calcium, Leachable (Ca)	640	590E	---	---
Magnesium, Leachable (Mg)	0.07	0.07	---	---

NOTE: Batch #1 - Final pH of TCLP is 11.7.

Batch #2 - Final pH of TCLP is 11.7. E-Serial dilution result did not agree with the original results within 10%. Matrix interference should be suspected.

TABLE 2-1

SOLIDIFICATION MIXTURE RATIOS

	Batch #1		Batch #2	
	Grams Added	% (by wt.)	Grams Added	% (by wt.)
Pond Water	1430g	35.7	1430g	33.7
Pond Sludge	286g	7.1	286g	6.7
Pond Crystals	286g	7.1	286g	6.7
Lime	to pH 11	---	to pH 12	---
Cement Type I-II	667g	16.7	667g	15.7
Flyash Type C	1334g	33.3	1334g	31.4
Latex 2000	NA	---	200g	4.7
Stabilizer 43B	NA	---	32g	0.75
D-Air-3	NA	---	9g	0.21

NA: Not Added

Preliminary 207C Mixes (Nov. 1991)

	<u>TDS</u>	<u>TSS</u>	<u>TS</u>	<u>water</u>
1430 g water	658g	-	-	772
286 g sludge	74	126	-	86
286 g Crystal	229	-	-	<u>57</u>

* assume 80% TDS

915g water

Mix used 667g cement and 1334g flyash

$$W/P = \frac{915g}{(667 + 1334)}$$

$$= .46$$

CLIENT:	FILE NO.:	BY:	PAGE OF
SUBJECT: 207C Preliminary Batches		CHECKED BY:	DATE:

		TDS	TSS	Water	
Pond Water	1430g	657.8	—	772.2	(CR)
Pond Sludge	286g	108	114.5g	63.4	(Templeton data)
Pond Crystals	286g	200.2		86	(Assume 70% solids)
				<u>921.6 g</u>	

$$\text{water} = 921.6 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Pozzolans} = 667 \text{ g cement} + 1334 \text{ g flyash} = 2001 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{water / Pozzolan Ratio} = 921.6 / 2001 = \underline{\underline{.46}}$$

ATTACHMENT A-2

**TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM
207C STABILIZATION RESULTS
FROM INITIAL PHASE OF TESTING**

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

**207C STABILIZATION RESULTS
FROM INITIAL PHASES OF TESTING**

Prepared By:

HALLIBURTON NUS ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION

REVISION 1

JUNE 1992

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to summarize the results of 207C treatability studies to date, and to use this data to select the batches for the final phase of regulatory testing. Because of the schedule limitations and the limited sample of 207C sludge/water/crystals remaining, the data must be thoroughly evaluated and a decision quickly made.

Preliminary testing began in November 1991. The results of this testing, which involved testing mixes with lime/flyash/cement, showed that the mixes tested could meet TCLP requirements, reach relatively high UCS levels, and withstand the majority of wet/dry and freeze/thaw durability cycles (See Appendix A). Therefore, the focus of additional testing was to achieve better durability results.

The testing summarized in this report include the following mixes:

- Lime/cement/flyash
- Lime/cement/flyash + plastic fibers
- Lime/cement/flyash + sodium silicate
- Lime/cement/flyash + Latex 2000 system
- Lime/cement/flyash + HR-25
- Lime/cement/flyash + HR-4

It should be noted that the testing involved accelerated 48-hour cures, as well as accelerated freeze/thaw and wet/dry testing. Therefore, there is always the possibility that the results from the final phase, which will involve full testing, might differ due to the modifications employed.

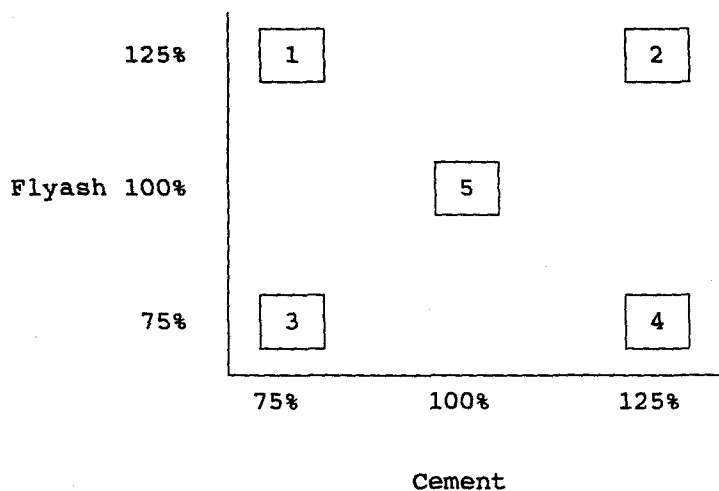
2.0 STABILIZATION OF POND 207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

2.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this series of tests was to define baseline ratios of cement (Type V) and flyash (Type C) utilizing factorial experimentation (2x2) around a previously defined center point. This experiment is conceptually illustrated in Figure 2-1. Results from preliminary stabilization tests of Pond 207C indicate UCS and TCLP criteria can be met, therefore, the emphasis of this testing was increased durability (i.e. freeze/thaw and wet/dry). Also, this testing should provide a baseline ratio of cement/flyash to which additives can be incorporated to inhibit unfavorable phenomena which may occur (i.e. efflorescence, crystal growth).

FIGURE 2-1

FACTORIAL EXPERIMENT OF CEMENT/FLYASH RATIOS



2.2 PROCEDURE

Initially a sludge mixture was made using 5 parts pond water, 1 part crystal, and 1 part underlying sludge (by volume). This ratio of the "sludge mixture" was held constant for all 5 batches. The batches that were mixed are defined in Table 2-1 with Batch #5 being the previously defined center point.

Hydrated lime was used to achieve an initial pH of 11.5 to 12 for the sludge mixture. Following the pH adjustment, Type V cement and Type C "pawnee" flyash were added. The mixtures were wet mixed for 5 minutes.

Eight cylinders were made for each batch. After curing, products were tested for UCS using ASTM Method C39-86. TCLP extraction and metals analysis were also conducted on the accelerated cure cylinders. The freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability test procedures were modified to enable the testing to be completed prior to the start of the final phase. The control cylinder (i.e. volume and moisture loss specimen) was omitted, thus only one cylinder was submitted for each test. The dimension measurements and the weighing of the cylinders were also omitted. Brushing of the cylinders was as specified in the methods. The freeze/thaw procedure was accelerated by reducing the time of freezing from 24 hours/cycle to 12 hours/cycle. The wet/dry procedure was accelerated by decreasing the drying period from 42 hours to 19 hours and the time of submergence from 5 hours to 4 hours. Table 2-2 defines curing times and the cylinders required for each test.

TABLE 2-1
BATCHES FOR 207C STABILIZATION - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

	Sludge Mixture	Cement	Flyash
Batch 1	2000g	625g	2084g
Batch 2	2000g	1041g	2084g
Batch 3	2000g	625g	1250g
Batch 4	2000g	1041g	1250g
Batch 5	2000g	833g	1667g

TABLE 2-2
SUMMARY OF TESTING SCHEDULE
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

Curing Time	UCS	TCLP (Metals)	Freeze/Thaw + UCS	Wet/Dry + UCS
48 hrs*	1	1	1	1
7-day	2	NA	NA	NA
14-day	1	NA	NA	NA
28-day	1	NA	NA	NA

* Accelerated Cure
NA - Not Analyzed

2.3 RESULTS

Table 2-3 summarizes the TCLP metals data for the 48-hour accelerated cure samples. All samples were below LDR and toxicity characteristic standards. It should be noted that lower pH in the TCLP extract (Batches 1 and 3) resulted in higher leachate values of cadmium and nickel, clearly showing the dependency on pH adjustment to pass the TCLP test.

Table 2-4 summarizes all available UCS data (28-day regular cure data are not yet available). As can be seen, all but Batch 3 (lowest flyash and cement dosages) achieved close to or greater than 600 psi after 7 days of regular curing, and all reached this level after 14 days. The maximum UCS that can be determined with the laboratory equipment is approximately 600 psi. All accelerated cures achieved >500 psi UCS.

Table 2-5 summarizes durability data from the freeze/thaw and wet/dry tests performed on the accelerated cure cylinders. The weight loss is approximate because the initial weight for the durability test cylinders was obtained from the one cylinder following 48-hour accelerated cure that was tested for UCS, not the actual durability test cylinders. It was assumed that all cylinders following the accelerated cure have approximately the same weight.

As expected, Batch 3, with the lowest concentrations of cement and flyash, showed the greatest weight loss and the lowest UCS following both durability tests. Batch 2, with the highest cement and flyash concentrations, performed the best. After the freeze/thaw cycling, Batch 1 showed a better UCS than Batch 4, possibly indicating that the total weight of pozzolans (cement + flyash) is an important factor in predicting performance.

TABLE 2-3

48-hr ACCELERATED CURE TCLP RESULTS (mg/L)
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

ANALYTE	BATCH #1	BATCH #2	BATCH #3	BATCH #4	BATCH #5	TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC STANDARD	NONHAZARDOUS LDR STANDARD
Arsenic, Leachable (As)	0.123	0.176	0.193	0.160	0.293	5.0	---
Barium, Leachable (Ba)	0.663	0.664	0.667	0.562	0.421	100.0	---
Cadmium, Leachable (Cd)	0.0550	0.0290	0.0320	0.0190	0.0050	1.0	0.066
Chromium, Leachable (Cr)	0.519	0.592	0.575	0.576	0.203	5.0	5.2
Lead, Leachable (Pb)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	5.0	0.51
Mercury, Leachable (Hg)	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	0.2	---
Selenium, Leachable (Se)	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	1.0	---
Silver, Leachable (Ag)	0.0190	0.0170	0.0180	0.0130	<0.003	5.0	0.072
Nickel, Leachable (Ni)	0.252	0.0310	0.137	<0.03	<0.03	---	0.32
pH after TCLP extraction	6.9	8.6	7.5	9.7	12.1	---	---

TABLE 2-4

UCS RESULTS (psi)
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

Mix	48 Hr. *	7-Day	7-Day (Dup.)	14-Day	28-Day
Batch 1	>631	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 2	>631	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 3	>631	92.0	55.1	568	437
Batch 4	578	>637	>637	>637	>637
Batch 5	>631	>637	>637	>637	568

* Accelerated Cure
Dup. - Duplicate cylinder

TABLE 2-5

207C SLURRY WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH
DURABILITY TEST RESULTS

	UCS Before Durability Testing (psi)	FREEZE/THAW		WET/DRY	
		% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)	% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)
Batch 1	>631	23	>637	24	>637
Batch 2	>631	19	>637	17	>637
Batch 3	>631	29	325	32	531
Batch 4	578	24	561	27	>637
Batch 5	>631	23	421	25	560

NOTE: All cylinders passed the required 12 cycles for the durability test unless otherwise noted.

All testing was performed on 48-hour accelerated cure samples.

% weight loss is approximated and is a combination of any moisture loss plus mass loss as a result of the brushing after each cycle.

3.0 STABILIZATION OF POND 207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBERS

3.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of these tests is to analyze the effect of adding plastic fibers to the previously established mixtures of lime/cement/flyash. The same 2 by 2 factorial experiment utilized for lime/cement/flyash was incorporated for these mixtures. The plastic fibers should act as a reinforcing additive to help the mixtures during durability testing.

3.2 PROCEDURE

Initially, a sludge mixture was made using 5 parts pond water, 1 part crystal and 1 part underlying sludge (by volume). This ratio of the "sludge mixture" was held constant for all 5 batches. The batches that were mixed are defined in Table 3-1, with Batch #5 being the previously defined center point.

Hydrated lime was used to achieve an initial pH of 11.5 to 12 for the sludge mixture. Following the pH adjustment, Type V cement, Type C "comanche" flyash and plastic fibers were added. The mixture was wet mixed for 5 min.

Plastic fibers were added at approximately 0.025% of the total weight of the pozzolanic material in the mixture as specified by vendors literature.

Eight cylinders were made for each batch. After curing, products were tested for UCS using ASTM Method C39-86. TCLP extraction and metals analyses were also conducted on the accelerated cure cylinders. The freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability test procedures were modified to enable the testing to be completed prior to the start of the final phase. The control cylinder (i.e., volume and moisture loss specimen) was omitted, thus only one cylinder was submitted for each test. The dimension measurements and the weighing of the cylinders was done as specified in the methods. The freeze/thaw procedure was accelerated by reducing the time of freezing from 24 hours/cycle to 12 hours/cycle. The wet/dry procedure was accelerated by decreasing the drying period from 42 hours to 19 hours and the time of submergence from 5 hours to 4 hours. Table 3-2 defines curing times and the cylinders required for each test.



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

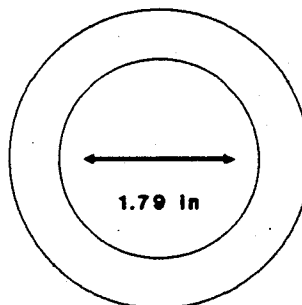
FREEZE/THAW TEST
~~In cycle: #Completed~~ *5 cycles completed*

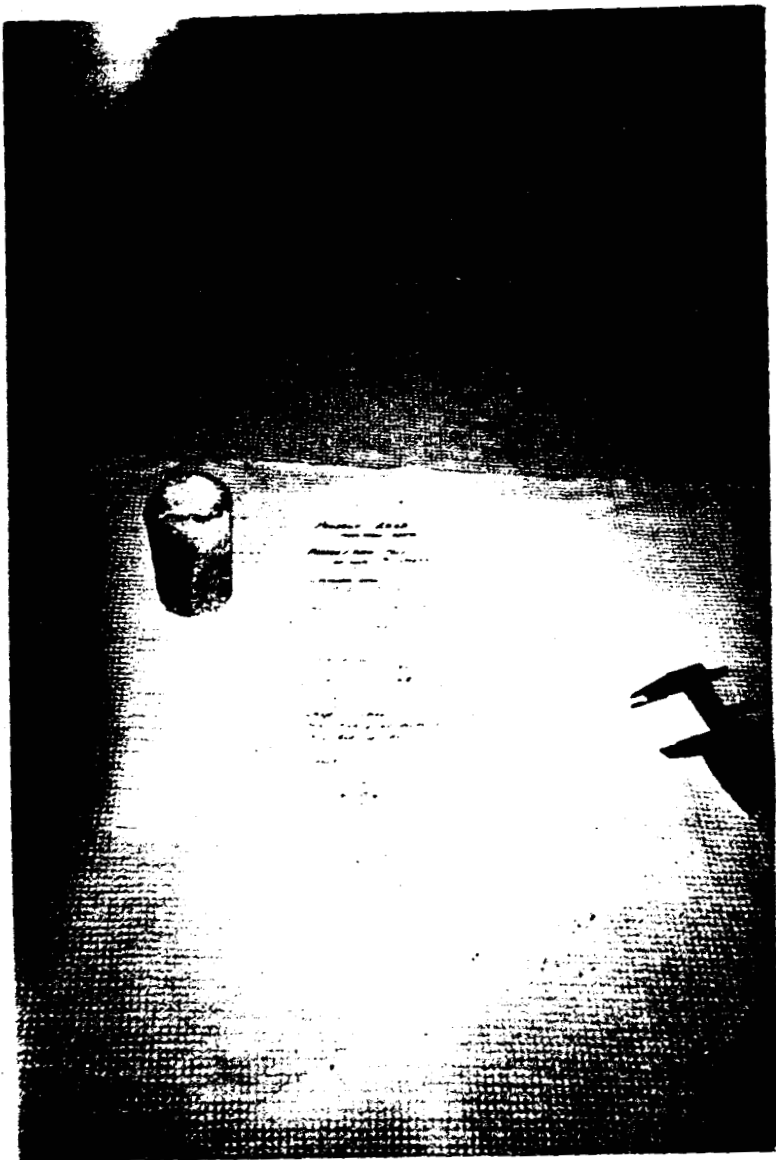
CYLINDER NAME:
M2 2.3S
207C w/ SILICATE

Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.98 in.
Height: 3.99 in.

Minimum flaking
Minimum grooves
Cracking on diameter and
longitude





ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

FREEZE/THAW TEST
~~In cycle. # Completed~~ 5 cycles completed

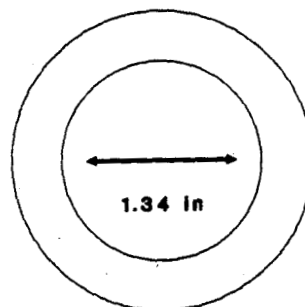
CYLINDER NAME:
M3 3.3S

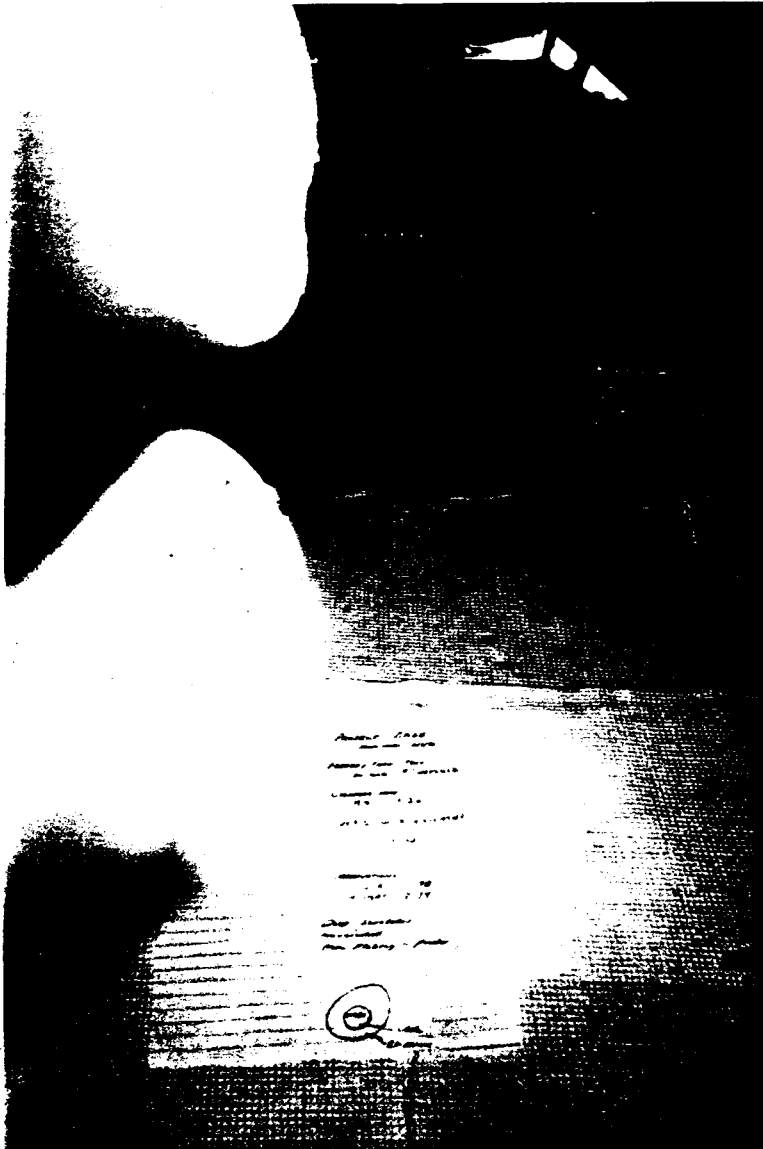
207C w/ SILICATE

Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.94 in.
Height: 3.68 in.

Deep scratches
Minimum flaking, but powdering
Very bad cylinder
Donut





ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

FREEZE/THAW TEST
~~In cycle.~~ #Completed 5 cycles completed.

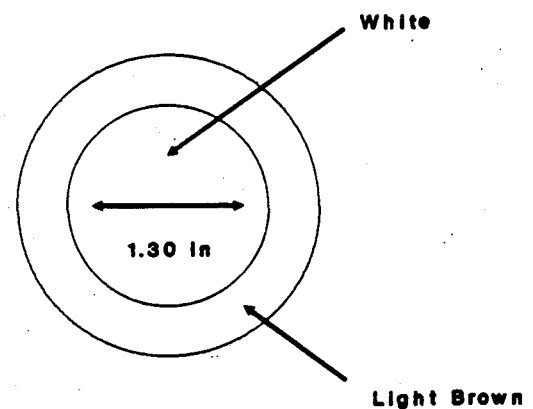
CYLINDER NAME:
M4 4.3S

207C w/ SILICATE

Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.98 in.
Height: 3.74 in.

Deep scratches
Non-cracked
Minimum flaking/powder





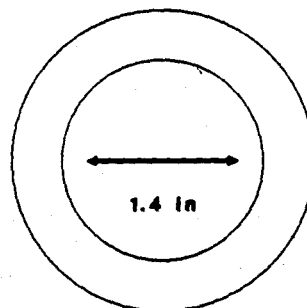
ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

FREEZE/THAW TEST
~~In cycles~~ #Completed 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M6 5.3S
207C w/ SILICATE
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.98 in.
Height: 3.87 in.

Deep scratches
Minimum flaking
Minimum cracking
Poor cylinder
Donut





ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

FREEZE/THAW TEST
~~In cycle: #Completed~~ 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M6 6.3S

207C w/ SILICATE

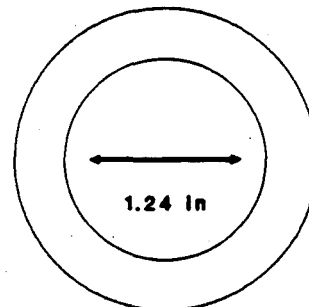
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:

Dia: 1.98 in.

Height: 3.81 in.

Deep scratches
Minimum flaking
Cracks like elephant skin
Donut color change



M6 6.3S



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

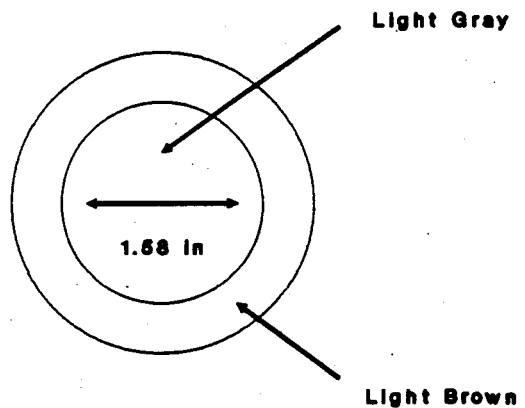
FREEZE/THAW TEST
~~In cycle. # Completed~~ 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M7 7.48

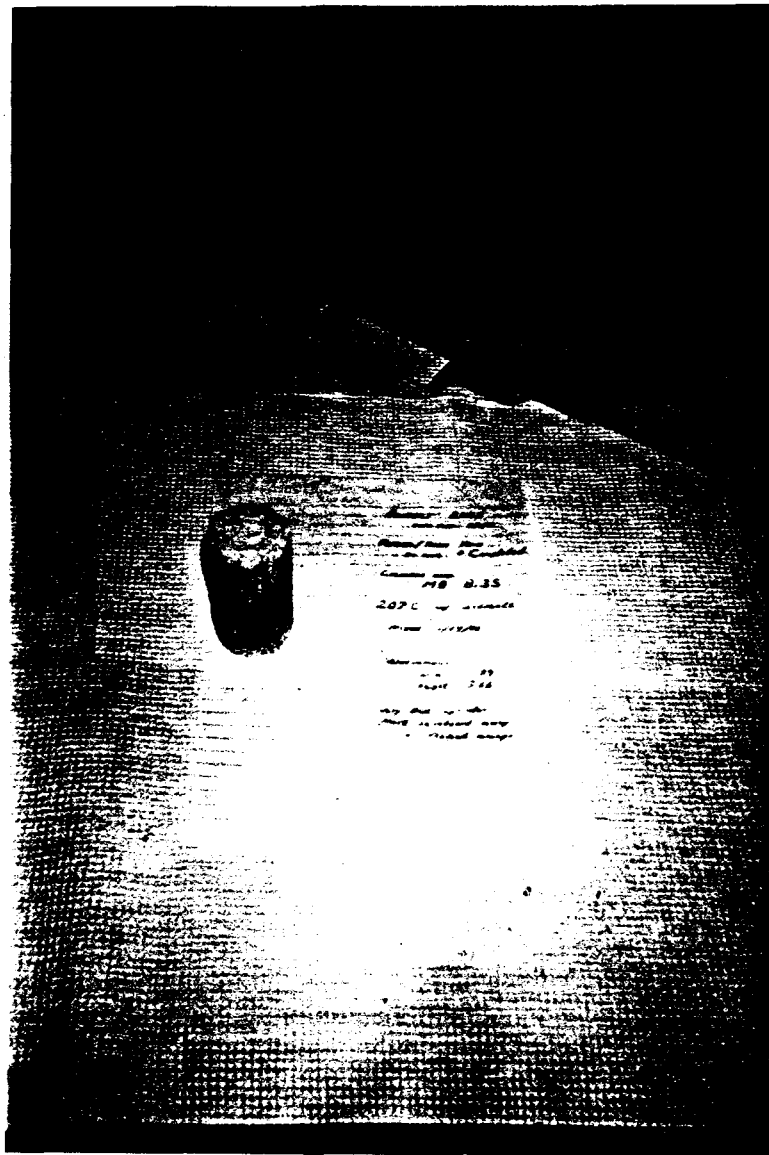
207C w/ SILICATE
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.98 in.
Height: 3.88 in.

A lot of flaking and cracks
Deep scratches
Donut



M7 7.48



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

FREEZE/THAW TEST
~~In cycle. #Completed~~ 5 cycles completed

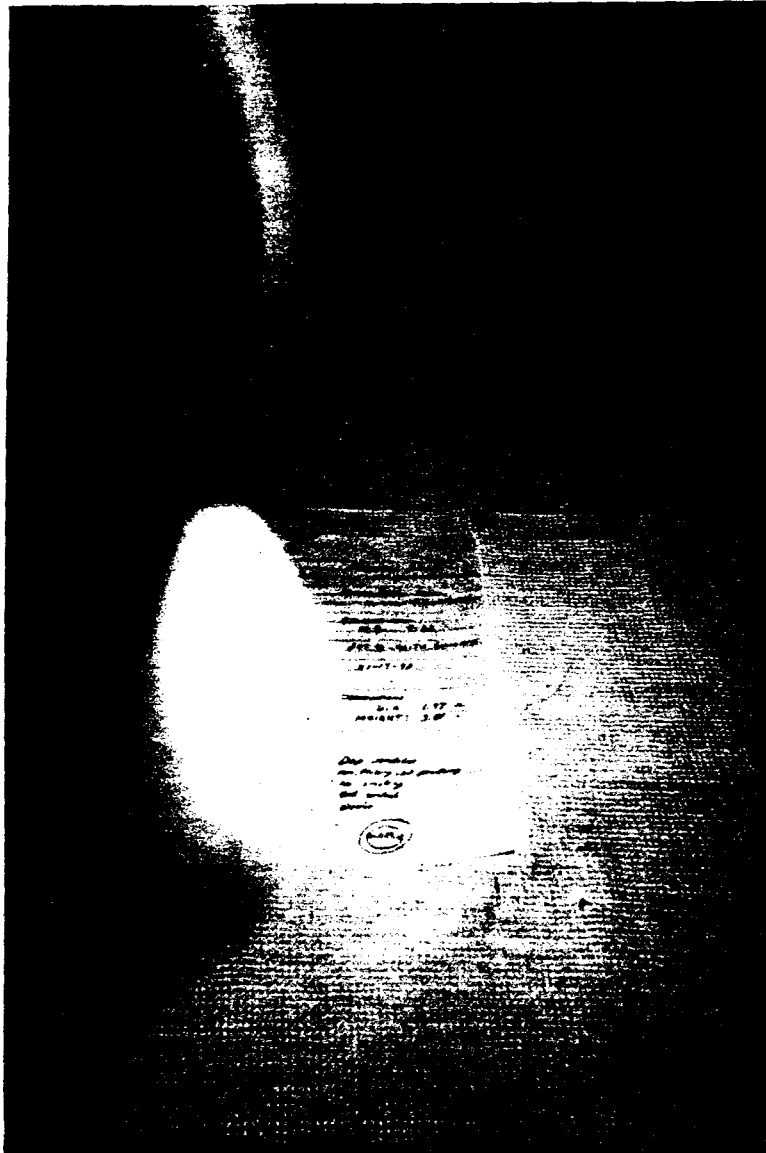
CYLINDER NAME:
M8 8.3S

207C w/ SILICATE

Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.89 in.
Height: 3.66 in.

Very bad cylinder
Most scratched away
or flaked away



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

FREEZE/THAW TEST
~~In cycle: #0 completed~~ 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M9 9.33

207C w/ SILICATE

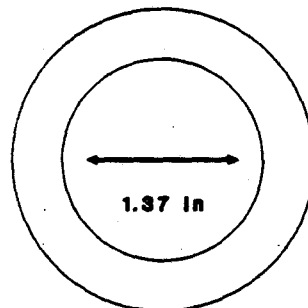
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:


Dia: 1.97 in.

Height: 3.81 in.

Deep scratches
Minimum flaking, but powdering
No cracking
End eroded
Donut



M9 9.33



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST
~~In cycle~~ #Completed 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M3 3.2S

207C w/ SILICATE
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 1.99 in.
Height: 3.68 in.

Bad cylinder
Moderate hairline cracks
and scratching
Large amount of end flaking



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST
In cycle: #Completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M4 4.2S

w/ SILICATE - 207C

Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:

Dia: 1.99 in.

Height: 3.81 in.

Moderate elephant skin
Deep scratch with end flaking



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST
~~In cycle: #6 completed~~ 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M5 5.2S

207C w/ SILICATE

Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:

Dia: 1.99 in.
Height: 3.90 in.

Moderate scratching and
hairline cracks



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST
~~In cycle: #Completed~~ *5 cycles completed*

CYLINDER NAME:
M6 6.2S

w/ SILICATE-207C

Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:

Dia: 1.99 in.

Height: 3.91 in.

Moderate scratching
Corner or end flaking
Top showed water separation



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST
~~In cycle:~~ #Completed 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M7 7.2S

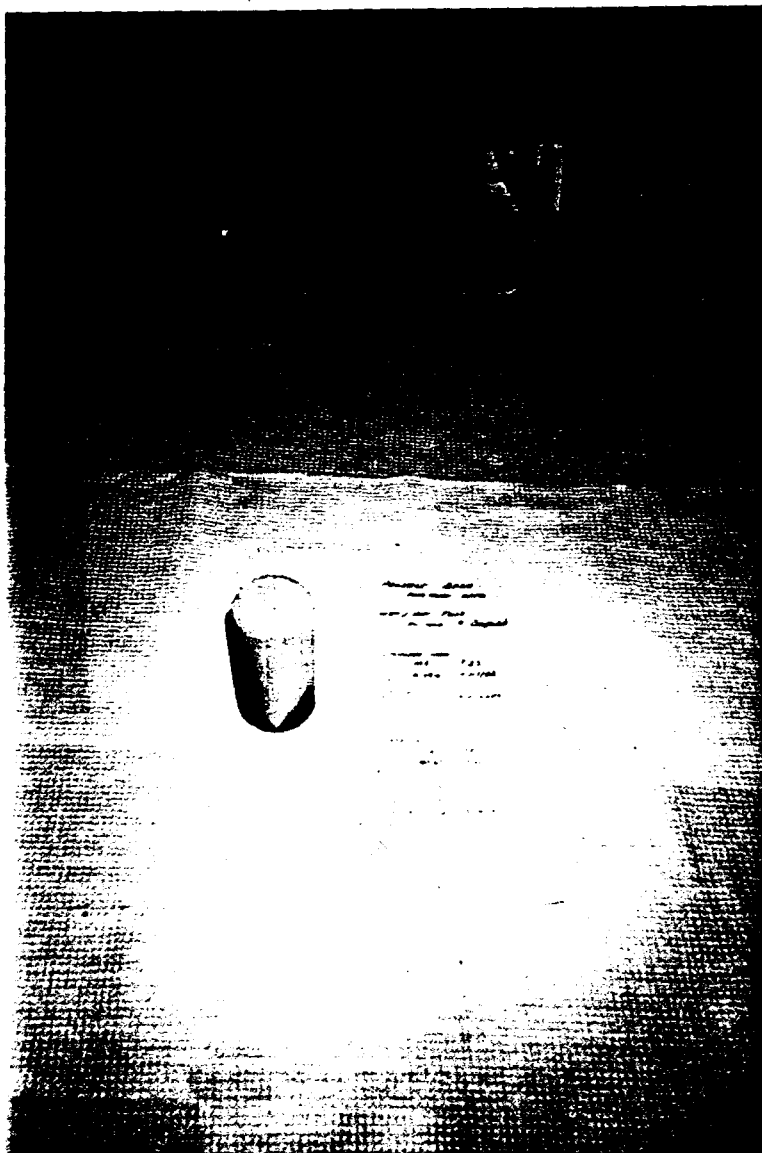
w/ SILICATE-207C

Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:

Dia: 1.98 in.
Height: 3.95 in.

Moderate scratching
and hairline cracking
and end flaking



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST

In cycle: ~~#Completed~~ 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:

M9 9.2S

Mixed 1/17/92

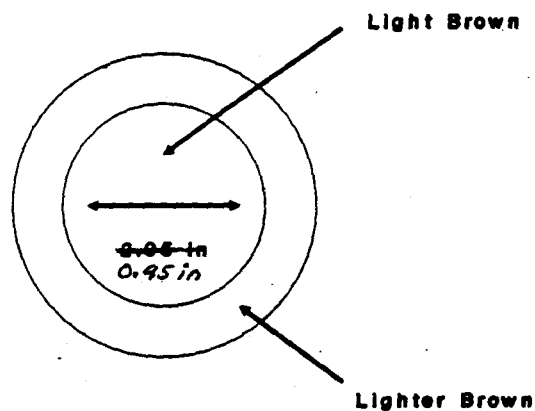
207C w/ SILICATE

OBSERVATIONS:

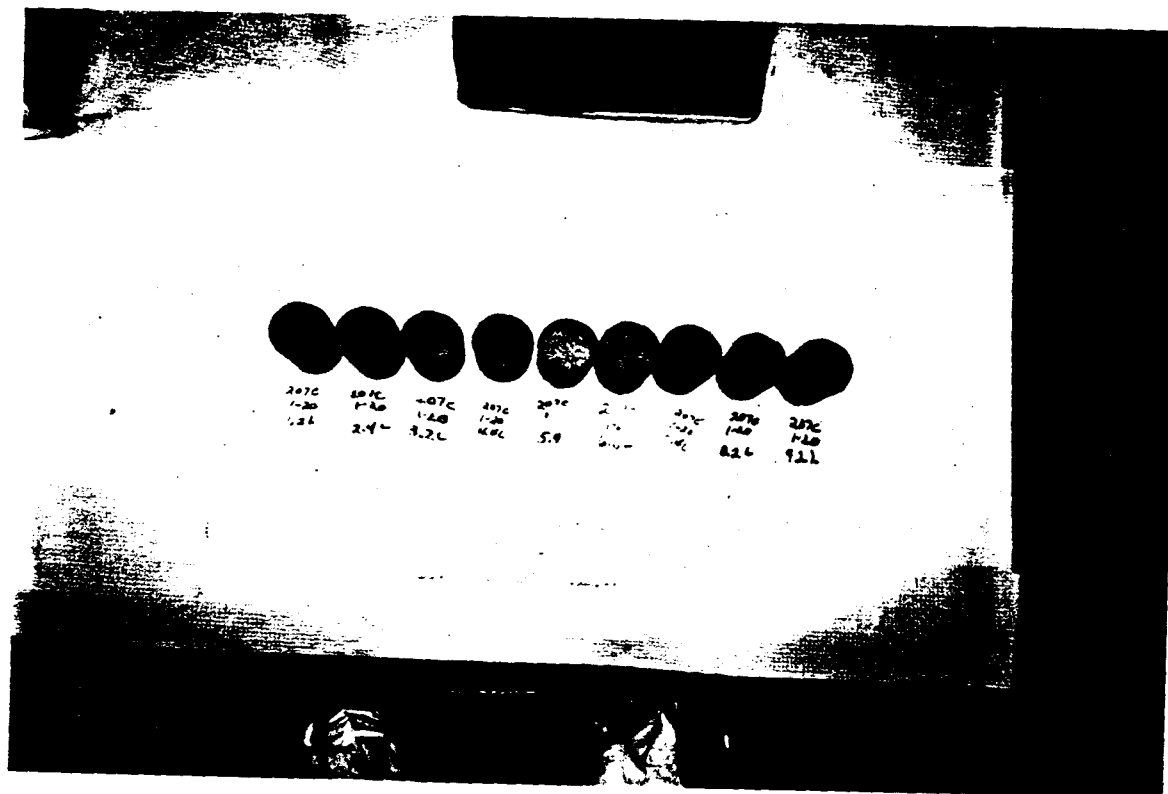
Dia: 1.98 in.

Height: 3.82 in.

Moderate hairline cracks
Deep scratches
Moderate end flaking



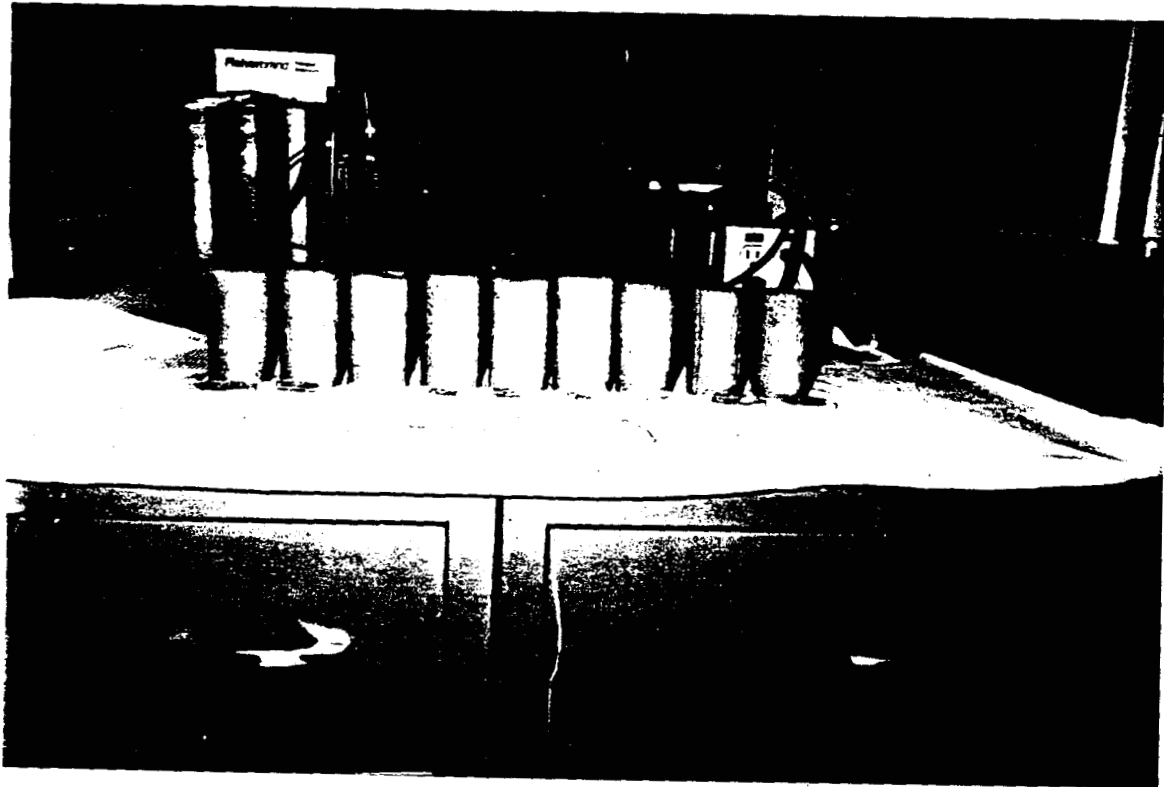
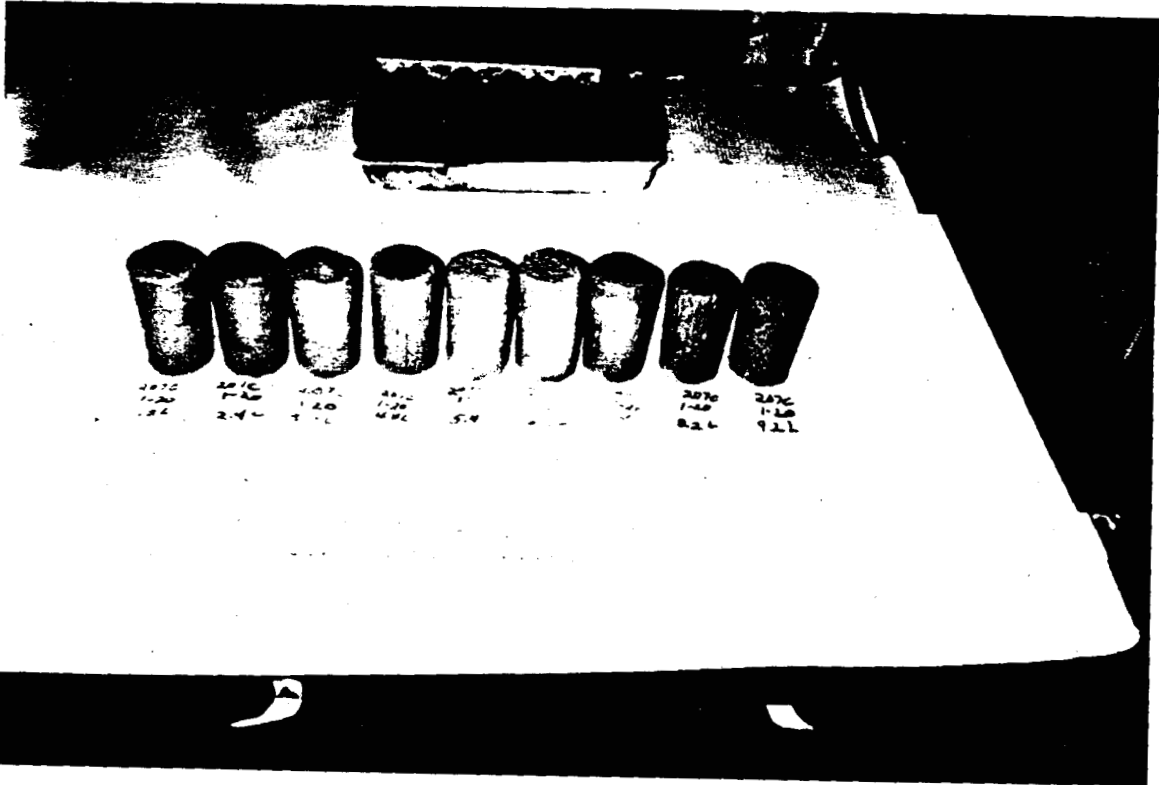
207C WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX
FREEZE/THAW CYCLE 10



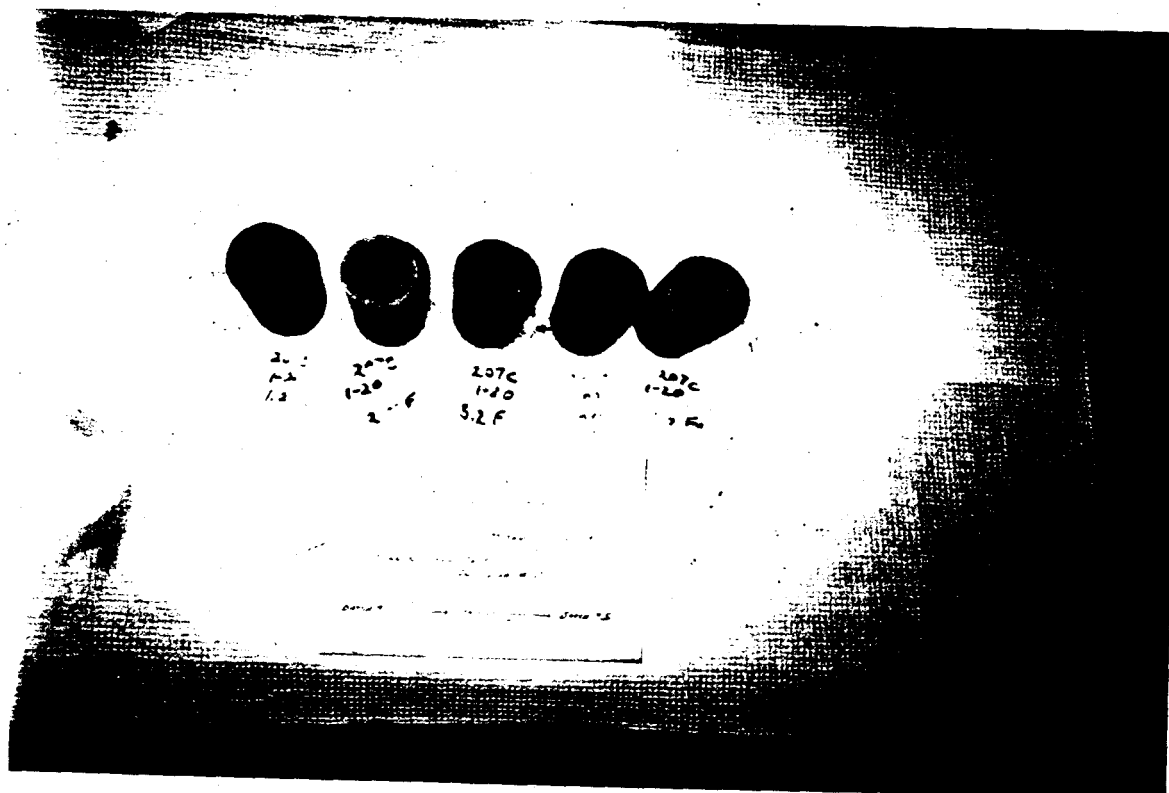
207C WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX
WET/DRY CYCLE 10



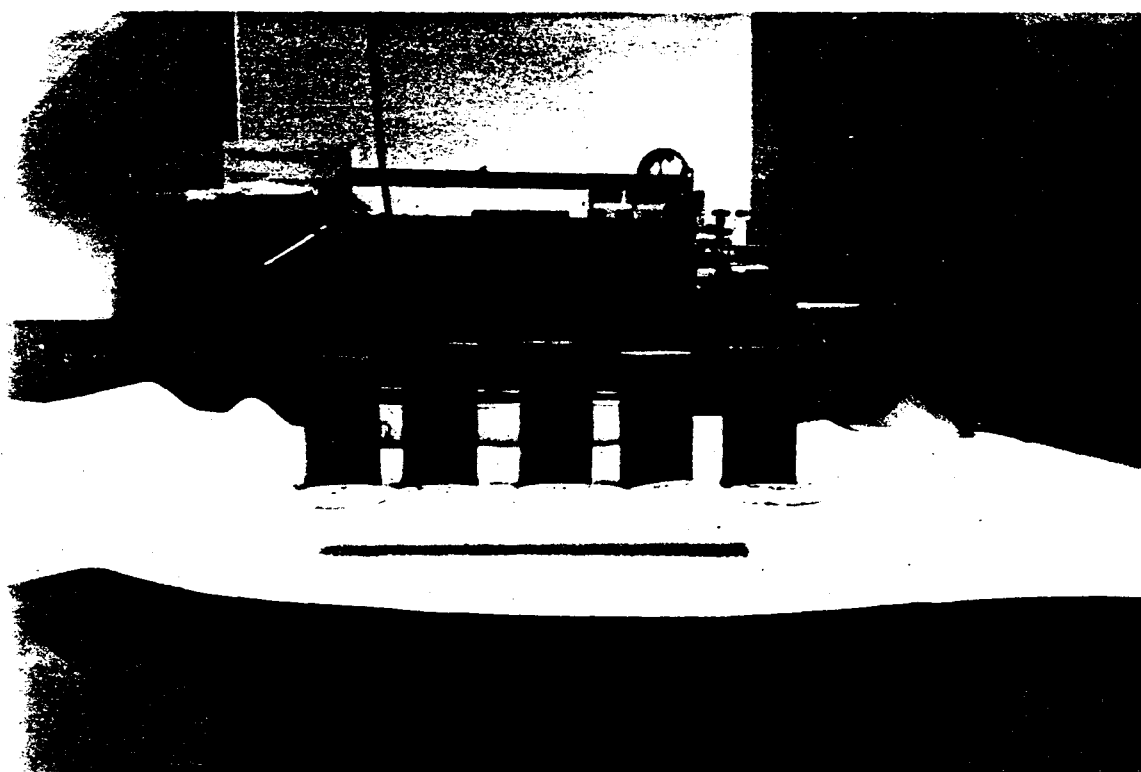
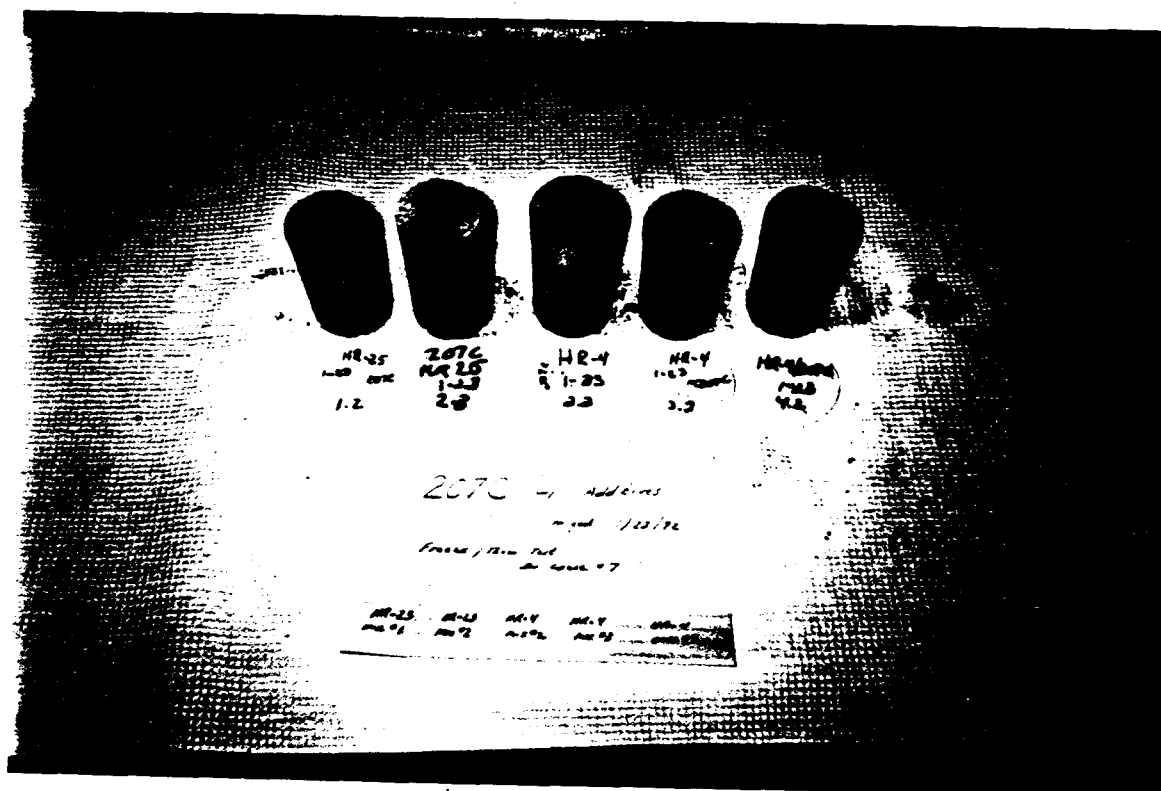
207C WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX
FREEZE/THAW CYCLE 10



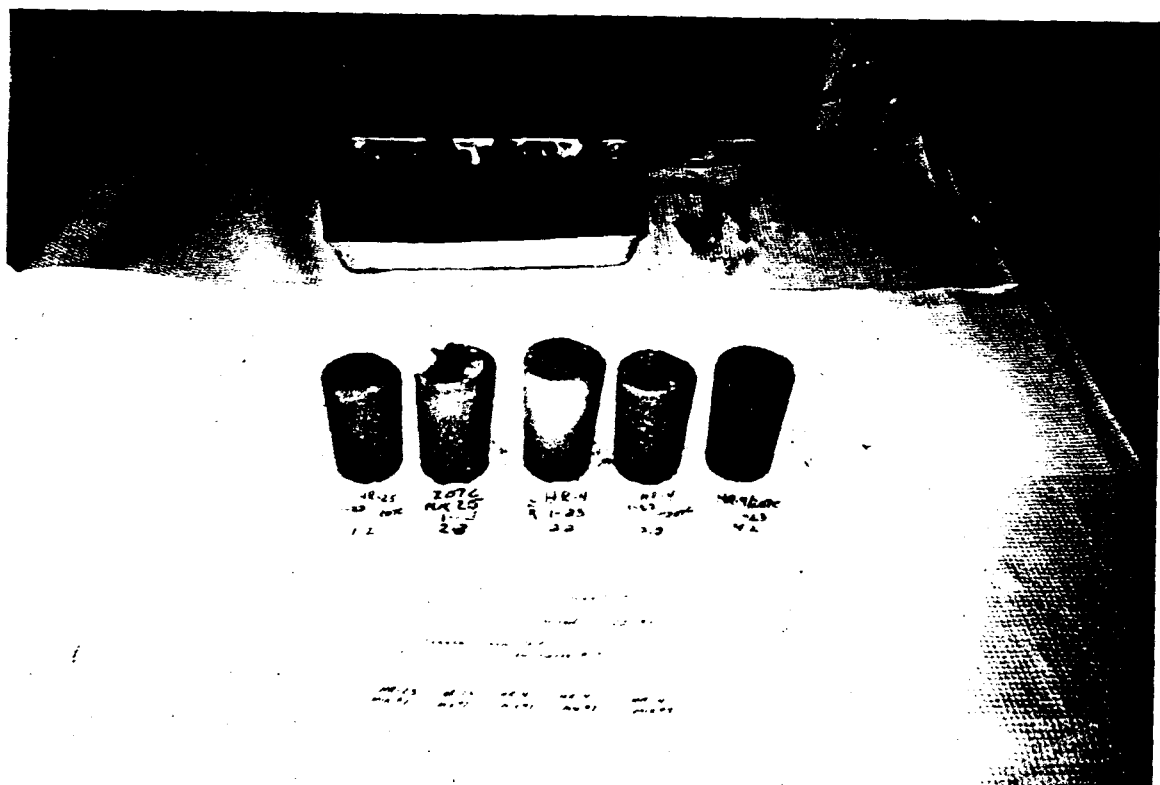
207C WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBER
FREEZE/THAW CYCLE 10



207C WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + HR4 AND HR25
FREEZE/THAW CYCLE 7



207C WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + HR4 AND HR25
FREEZE/THAW CYCLE 7



207C WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBERS
WET/DRY CYCLE 10



207C WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + HR4 AND HR25
WET/DRY CYLCE 7



APPENDIX C
FLYASH SPEC SHEETS

RESOURCE MATERIALS TESTING, INC.**"Specialists in Fly Ash Testing"**

REPORT TO: Western Ash Company
 4380 S. Syracuse Street
 Suite 305
 Denver, CO 80237
 Attn: Mr. Harry Roof

PROJECT NO.: RMT-021
 SAMPLE NO.: 2381
 DATE REC.: 4-5-90
 DATE REP.: 5-8-90

PROJECT NAME: Pawnee Plant Fly Ash Q.A. Program

SAMPLE ID: Class C Fly Ash QAP #137 March '91

CHEMICAL ANALYSES		
PARAMETER	RESULTS	ASTM C618 SPEC. F/C
Silicon Dioxide, SiO ₂ , %	34.1	---
Aluminum Oxide, Al ₂ O ₃ , %	20.5	---
Iron Oxide, Fe ₂ O ₃ , %	7.2	---
Sum of SiO ₂ , Al ₂ O ₃ , Fe ₂ O ₃ , %	61.8	70/50 min
Calcium Oxide, CaO, %	26.1	---
Magnesium Oxide, MgO, %	6.1	---
Sodium Oxide, Na ₂ O, %	---	---
Potassium Oxide, K ₂ O, %	---	---
Sulfur Trioxide, SO ₃ , %	2.7	5.0 max
Moisture Content, %	0.02	3.0 max
Loss on Ignition, %	0.27	6.0 max
Available Alkalies as Na ₂ O, %*	1.20	1.5 max
PHYSICAL ANALYSES		
Amount Retained on No. 325 Sieve, %	14.1	34 max
Pozzolanic Activity Index		
Portland Cement at 7 days, % of Control	105	75 min
Portland Cement at 28 days, % of Control	109	75 min
Lime at 7 days, psi	---	800/NA min
Water Requirement, % of Control	91	105 max
Autoclave Expansion, %	+0.05	0.8 max
Specific Gravity	2.74	---
Increase of Drying Shrinkage, %*	---	0.03 max
Reactivity with Cement Alkalies, %*		
Reduction of Mortar Expansion, %	---	---
Mortar Expansion, %	---	0.020 max

*Optional requirements applicable only when requested by the purchaser.

By Robert L. Smith
 Robert L. Smith, Ph.D.

RESOURCE MATERIALS TESTING, INC.**"Specialists In Fly Ash Testing"**

REPORT TO: Western Ash Company
 4380 S. Syracuse Street
 Suite 305
 Denver, CO 80237
 Attn: Mr. Harry Roof

PROJECT NO.: RMT-018
 SAMPLE NO.: 2379
 DATE REC.: 4-5-90
 DATE REP.: 5-8-90

Comanche #1

PROJECT NAME: Comanche Plant Fly Ash Q.A. Program

SAMPLE ID: Class C Fly Ash QAP #119 March '91

CHEMICAL ANALYSES		
PARAMETER	RESULTS	ASTM C618 SPEC. F/C
Silicon Dioxide, SiO ₂ , %	29.5	---
Aluminum Oxide, Al ₂ O ₃ , %	22.8	---
Iron Oxide, Fe ₂ O ₃ , %	5.1	---
Sum of SiO ₂ , Al ₂ O ₃ , Fe ₂ O ₃ , %	57.4	70/50 min
Calcium Oxide, CaO, %	28.9	---
Magnesium Oxide, MgO, %	5.1	---
Sodium Oxide, Na ₂ O, %	---	---
Potassium Oxide, K ₂ O, %	---	---
Sulfur Trioxide, SO ₃ , %	3.7	5.0 max
Moisture Content, %	0.01	3.0 max
Loss on Ignition, %	1.13	6.0 max
Available Alkalies as Na ₂ O, %*	3.52	1.5 max
PHYSICAL ANALYSES		
Amount Retained on No. 325 Sieve, %	13.7	34 max
Pozzolanic Activity Index		
Portland Cement at 7 days, % of Control	92	75 min
Portland Cement at 28 days, % of Control	94	75 min
Lime at 7 days, psi	---	800/NA min
Water Requirement, % of Control	93	105 max
Autoclave Expansion, %	+0.05	0.8 max
Specific Gravity	2.66	---
Increase of Drying Shrinkage, %*	---	0.03 max
Reactivity with Cement Alkalies, %*		
Reduction of Mortar Expansion, %	---	---
Mortar Expansion, %	---	0.020 max

*Optional requirements applicable only when requested by the purchaser.

By Robert L. Smith
 Robert L. Smith, Ph.D.



WAL, Inc.

6385 W 52nd Ave., #5

(303) 420-7700

Arvada, CO 80002

June 6, 1991

Mr. Matt Lahrs
Western Ash Company
4380 S. Syracuse St. Suite 305
Englewood, CO 80155

WAL # 91177-1
Sample 1D: COMMANCHE #2

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS WT%, DRY BASIS

Silicon Dioxide, SiO ₂	34.86	
Aluminum Oxide, Al ₂ O ₃	17.96	
Iron Oxide, Fe ₂ O ₃	5.75	
Total (SiO ₂ + Al ₂ O ₃ + Fe ₂ O ₃)		58.57
Calcium Oxide, CaO	27.93	
Magnesium Oxide, MgO	4.60	
Sodium Oxide, Na ₂ O	1.55	
Potassium Oxide, K ₂ O	0.22	
Titanium Dioxide, TiO ₂	1.68	
Manganese Dioxide, MnO ₂	0.16	
Phosphorus Pentoxide, P ₂ O ₅	1.22	
Strontium Oxide, SrO	0.51	
Barium Oxide, BaO	0.60	
Sulfur Trioxide, SO ₃	2.59	
Loss on Ignition	0.50	
Moisture, as Received	0.13	


Laboratory Manager

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
800-228-6870

CLIENT DUPLICATE

6751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44
216-891-4700

September: 26, 1991
Report No.: 00002813
Section A Page 1

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: HALLIBURTON NUS ENVIRONMENTAL
ADDRESS: 5950 N. COURSE DR/P.O BOX 721110
HOUSTON, TX 77272-
ATTENTION: MR. DON BRENNEMAN

NUS CLIENT NO: 0165 007
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: WESTERN ASH / COMANCHE FLYASH #1
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0165728
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: Unavail
DATE RECEIVED: 17-JUN-9
APPROVED BY: J Siman

LN	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UN
1	R035	Gross Alpha and Beta Screen Gross Alpha Screen Gross Beta Screen	33 +/- 10 23 +/- 8	pCi/g pCi/g
2	T15	Available Calcium Oxide	4.9	%

COMMENTS:

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
800-228-6870

CLIENT DUPLICATE

6751 L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

September 26, 1991
Report No.: 00002613
Section A Page 2

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: HALLIBURTON NUS ENVIRONMENTAL
ADDRESS: 5950 N. COURSE DR/P.O BOX 721110
HOUSTON, TX 77272-
ATTENTION: MR. DON BRENNEMAN

NUS CLIENT NO: 0165 0073
WORK ORDER NO: 2K6E
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: WESTERN ASH / COMANCHE FLYASH #2
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0165727
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: Unavail
DATE RECEIVED: 17-JUN-91
APPROVED BY: J Simanic

LN	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNITS
1	R03S	Gross Alpha and Beta Screen Gross Alpha Screen:	42 +/- 10	pc1/g
		Gross Beta Screen:	29 +/- 8	pc1/g
2	T15	Available Calcium Oxide	4.0	Z

COMMENTS:

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
800-228-6870

CLIENT DUPLICATE

6751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

September 25, 1991
Report No.: 00002761
Section A Page 1

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: HALLIBURTON NUS ENVIRONMENTAL
ADDRESS: 5950 N. COURSE DR/P.O BOX 721110
HOUSTON, TX 77272-
ATTENTION: MR. DON BRENNEMAN

NUS CLIENT NO: 0165 0075
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: WESTERN ASH CO. - PAWNEE FLYASH
NUS SAMPLE NO: P016566F
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: Unavail
DATE RECEIVED: 14-JUN-91
APPROVED BY: J Simaric

LN	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNIT
1	RG35	Gross Alpha and Beta Screen Gross Alpha Screen Gross Beta Screen	31 +/- 9 19 +/- 7	pCi/g pCi/g
2	T15	Available Calcium Oxide	4.6	%

COMMENTS:

ATTACHMENT A-3

**TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM
CLARIFIER STABILIZATION RESULTS
FROM INITIAL PHASE OF TESTING**

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

**CLARIFIER
STABILIZATION RESULTS
FROM PHASES OF TESTING**

Prepared by:

HALLIBURTON NUS ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION

REVISION 0

JUNE 1992

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to summarize the results of the clarifier treatability studies completed to date. Since completion of this testing, a decision has been made to process the clarifier with 207C as opposed to by itself. Therefore, the data in this report will only be used for input in developing the formula for the 207C slurry combined with the clarifier contents.

Testing for the clarifier began in January and consisted of preparing solidification formulations with lime/cement/flyash. The testing also evaluated plastic fibers and sodium silicate to improve the stabilized product. The testing for the solidified product included unconfined compressive strength (UCS), TCLP extraction, and wet/dry, freeze/thaw durability testing.

Testing discussed in this report is based primarily on 48-hour accelerated curing and accelerated durability testing. Cylinders were cured for 12 days prior to initiation of the durability testing. The solidification formulas used Type V cement because of the sulfate concentration in the clarifier. The flyash used was Type C .

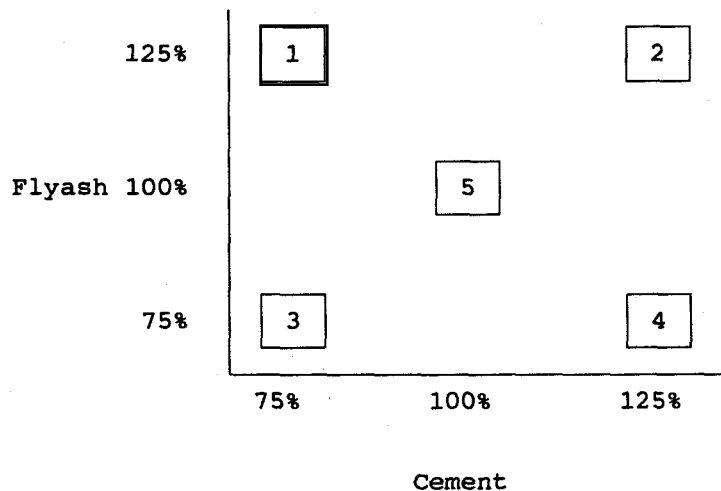
This report will consist of six sections. Section 1.0 consists of this brief introduction. Section 2.0 describes the testing conducted for the baseline formulation with lime/cement/flyash. Section 3.0 describes the testing to evaluate plastic fibers and Section 4.0 describes the testing to evaluate sodium silicate. Section 5.0 describes the initial durability testing. Section 6.0 provides conclusions and recommendations based on the data provided in the report.

2.0 STABILIZATION OF THE CLARIFIER WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH FORMULATION

2.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of these tests was to define baseline ratios of cement (Type V) and flyash (Type C) utilizing factorial experimentation (2x2) around a previously defined center point. This experiment is conceptually illustrated in Figure 2-1. The goal of this testing was to provide a baseline ratio of cement and flyash to which additives could be incorporated if needed.

FIGURE 2-1
FACTORIAL EXPERIMENT OF CEMENT/FLYASH RATIOS



2.2 PROCEDURE

Initially, a sludge mixture was made using 5 parts clarifier sludge and 1 part clarifier water (by volume). This ratio of the "sludge mixture" was held constant for all 5 batches. The percent solids of the "sludge mixture" was approximately 25.3%. The batches that were mixed are defined in Table 2-1 with Batch #5 being the center point.

Hydrated lime (35 grams) was used to achieve a pH of 11.5 to 12 for the sludge mixture. Following the pH adjustment, the Type V cement and Type C "comanche" flyash were added. The mixture was wet mixed for 5 minutes in a HOBART mixer.

Six cylinders were made for each batch. After curing, products were tested for UCS using ASTM Method C39-86. TCLP extraction and metals analysis were also conducted. The freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability test procedures were modified

2.3 RESULTS

This section will provide the results for the TCLP analysis, UCS, and the durability testing.

The TCLP results are provided in Table 2-3. The results in Table 2-3 indicated that all of the metal analysis results are below their LDR and Toxicity Characteristic Levels. The pH of the TCLP extraction ranged between 9.3 and 9.5.

The UCS results are provided in Table 2-4. The UCS results indicate that all of the cylinders became hard with the strengths ranging from approximately 200 psi to greater than 637 psi. The strength that each cylinder achieved correlated with the quantity of cement added.

The durability testing is summarized in Table 2-5. Review of this table indicates that Batches 1, 2, and 3 passed the freeze/thaw testing with little or no loss in UCS. Batches 4 and 5 failed the freeze/thaw testing in cycle 8 and 12 respectively. In general, there does not appear to be an obvious reason why cylinders from Batch 4 and 5 failed considering that cylinders with less cement and total pozzolans passed the testing.

All of the cylinders failed in the wet/dry testing very early in the testing. The reason for this failure may be related to the sulfate present in the clarifier sludge having adverse reactions with components in the Type C flyash. At the elevated temperatures (70°C) which the test is conducted, during the drying cycle, the sulfate reacts with components of the flyash to form an unstable product and subsequent failure of the test. Additionally, the high water to pozzolan ratio (ratio varied from .69 to .99) may have contributed to the cylinders failing the wet/dry tests.

TABLE 2-1
BATCHES FOR CLARIFIER SOLIDIFICATION

	Sludge Mixture	Cement	Flyash	Lime
Batch 1	2000g	536.0g	1625.0g	35g
Batch 2	2000g	837.5g	35g	1625.0g
Batch 3	2000g	536.0g	975.0g	35g
Batch 4	2000g	837.5g	975.0g	35g
Batch 5	2000g	670.0g	1300.0g	35g

TABLE 2-2
SUMMARY OF TESTING SCHEDULE
CLARIFIER - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

Curing Time	UCS	TCLP (Metals)	Freeze/Thaw + UCS	Wet/Dry + UCS
48 hrs	1	1	NA	NA
7-day	2	NA	NA	NA
12-day	NA	NA	1	1

NA - Not Analyzed

to enable the testing to be completed in a expedient manner because of schedule constraints. The control cylinder (i.e. volume and moisture control specimen) was omitted, thus only one cylinder was submitted for each test. The dimension measurements and the weighing of the cylinders were omitted. Brushing of the cylinders was done as specified in the methods. The freeze/thaw procedure was accelerated by reducing the time of freezing from 24 hours/cycle to 12 hours/cycle. The wet/dry procedure was accelerated by decreasing the drying period from 42 hours to 19 hours and the time of submergence from 5 hours to 4 hours. Table 2-2 defines curing times and the cylinders required for each test.

Originally, no testing was scheduled for durability testing because of constraints imposed by the schedule for these batches. Limited durability testing was only to be conducted using a cylinder from the center points of the testing as described in Section 5.0. However, these cylinders failed the durability testing very early which raised concerns. Based on the failures of the center point cylinder it was decided to submit cylinders from all of the batches for accelerated durability testing. These cylinders were submitted after 12 days of curing.

TABLE 2-3

AFTER 48-HR ACCELERATED CURE TCLP RESULTS (mg/L)
CLARIFIER SLUDGE - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

ANALYTE	BATCH #1	BATCH #2	BATCH #3	BATCH #4	BATCH #5	TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC STANDARD	NONHAZARDOUS LDR STANDARD
Arsenic, Leachable (As)	0.0740	0.107	0.112	0.112	<0.06	5.0	---
Barium, Leachable (Ba)	2.10	0.972	2.24	0.898	2.09	100.0	---
Cadmium, Leachable (Cd)	0.0400	0.0200	0.0390	0.0260	0.0220	1.0	0.066
Chromium, Leachable (Cr)	0.453	0.379	0.516	0.422	0.430	5.0	5.2
Lead, Leachable (Pb)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	5.0	0.51
Mercury, Leachable (Hg)	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	0.2	---
Selenium, Leachable (Se)	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	1.0	---
Silver, Leachable (Ag)	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	5.0	0.072
Nickel, Leachable (Ni)	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	---	0.32
pH after TCLP extraction	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	---	---

TABLE 2-4

UCS RESULTS (psi)
CLARIER - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

Mix	48 Hrs	7-Day #1	7-Day #2
Batch 1	439	331	604
Batch 2	>625	606	>637
Batch 3	229	264	206
Batch 4	>631	>637	>637
Batch 5	571	>637	>637

TABLE 2-5

DURABILITY TEST RESULTS
CLARIFIER - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

	Average UCS Before Durability Testing (psi)	FREEZE/THAW		WET/DRY	
		% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)	% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)
Batch 1	468	31	523	NA	Failed Cycle 2
Batch 2	622	27	226	NA	Failed Cycle 2
Batch 3	235	27	344	NA	Failed Cycle 3
Batch 4	>637	NA	Failed Cycle 8	NA	Failed Cycle 2
Batch 5	>637	NA	Failed Cycle 12	NA	Failed Cycle 1

NOTE: All cylinders passed the required 12 cycles for the durability test unless otherwise noted.

All testing was performed on 12 day cured samples.

% weight loss is approximated and is a combination of any moisture loss plus mass loss as a result of the brushing after each cycle.

3.0 STABILIZATION OF CLARIFIER WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH AND PLASTIC FIBER FORMULATION

3.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this series of tests was to analyze the effect of adding plastic fibers to the previously established mixtures of lime/cement/flyash. The same 2 by 2 factorial experiment described in Section 2.0 was incorporated for these mixtures. The plastic fibers should act as a reinforcing additive preventing the cylinders from falling apart if cracking occurs during durability testing.

3.2 PROCEDURE

Initially, a sludge mixture was made using 5 parts clarifier sludge and 1 part clarifier water (by volume). This ratio of the "sludge mixture" was held constant for all 5 batches. The percent solids of the "sludge mixture" was approximately 25.3%. The batches to be mixed are defined in Table 3-1 with Batch #5 being the previously defined center point.

Hydrated lime (35 grams) was used to achieve a pH of 11.5 to 12 for the sludge mixture. Following the pH adjustment, Type V cement, Type C "comanche" flyash and plastic fibers were added. The plastic fibers were added at approximately 0.025% of the total weight of the pozzolan materials in the mixture. The mixture was wet mixed for 5 minutes with a HOBART mixer.

Six cylinders were made for each batch. After curing, products were tested for UCS using ASTM Method C39-86. TCLP extraction and metals analyses were conducted. The freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability test procedures were modified to enable the testing to be completed in an expedient manner because of schedule constraints. The control cylinder (i.e., volume and moisture loss specimen) was omitted, thus only one cylinder was submitted for each test. The dimension measurements and the weighing of the cylinders were omitted. Brushing of the cylinders was done as specified in the methods. The freeze/thaw procedure was accelerated by reducing the time of freezing from 24 hours/cycle to 12 hours/cycle. The wet/dry procedure was accelerated by decreasing the drying period from 42 hours to 19 hours and the time of submergence from 5 hours to 4 hours. Table 3-2 defines curing times and the cylinders required for each test.

TABLE 3-1

**BATCHES FOR 207C STABILIZATION
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBERS**

	Sludge Mixture	Cement	Flyash	Plastic Fibers
Batch 1	2000g	625g	2084g	0.75g
Batch 2	2000g	1041g	2084g	0.87g
Batch 3	2000g	625g	1250g	0.52g
Batch 4	2000g	1041g	1250g	0.64g
Batch 5	2000g	833g	1667g	0.69g

TABLE 3-2

**SUMMARY OF TESTING SCHEDULES
207C - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBERS**

Curing Time	UCS	TCLP (Metals)	Freeze/Thaw + UCS	Wet/Dry + UCS
48 hrs*	1	1	1	1
7-day	2	NA	NA	NA
14-day	1	NA	NA	NA
28-day	1	NA	NA	NA

* Accelerated Cure
NA - Not Analyzed

3.3 RESULTS

This section will provide the results for TCLP analysis, UCS, and durability testing.

The TCLP results are provided in Table 3-3. The results in Table 3-3 indicated that all of the metal analysis results are below their LDR and Toxicity Characteristic Levels with the exception of cadmium in Batches 3 and 4. The pH of the TCLP extraction ranged between 8.0 and 9.6. Batch 3 had a pH of 9.2 and Batch 4 had a pH of 8.0 which corresponded to a cadmium concentration of 0.068 mg/l and 0.922 mg/l, respectively. When these results are compared to the same batch numbers in Section 2.3 the results vary substantially. The results from Section 2.3 indicate that Batch 3 had a pH of 9.4 with a cadmium concentration of 0.039 mg/l and Batch 4 had a pH of 9.5 with a cadmium concentration of 0.026 mg/l. The variation in these concentrations seem to be large considering that the quantity of pozzolans and lime are identical for each corresponding batch.

The UCS results are provided in Table 3-4. The UCS results indicate that all of the cylinders became hard with the strengths ranging from approximately 100 psi to greater than 637 psi. The maximum strength which can be determined in the laboratory is 637 psi. The majority of the cylinders achieved strengths of approximately 600 psi with the exception of the cylinders from Batch 3 which had the smallest quantity of pozzolans added to the mixture.

The durability testing is summarized in Table 3-5. Review of this table indicates that Batches 1, 2, and 5 passed the freeze/thaw testing. The UCS data indicated that the strength of the cylinders decreased by 30 to 48 percent after the durability testing.

Batches 3 and 4 failed the freeze/thaw testing in Cycle 8 and 12, respectively. The failure of Batches 3 and 4 is likely related to the quantity of pozzolans added. These cylinders contained the least amount of total pozzolans.

All of the cylinders failed in the wet/dry testing very early in the testing. The reason for this failure may be related to the sulfate present in the clarifier sludge having adverse reactions with components in the Type C flyash. At the elevated temperatures (70°C) which the test is conducted, during the drying cycle, the sulfate reacts with components of the flyash to form an unstable product and subsequent failure of the test. Additionally, the high water to pozzolan ratio may have contributed to the cylinders failing the wet/dry tests.

TABLE 3-3

48-Hr ACCELERATED CURE TCLP RESULTS (mg/L)
CLARIFIER - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBERS

ANALYTE	BATCH #1	BATCH #2	BATCH #3	BATCH #4	BATCH #5	TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC STANDARD	NONHAZARDOUS LDR STANDARD
Arsenic, Leachable (As)	0.100	0.0730	0.0820	0.0870	0.0710	5.0	---
Barium, Leachable (Ba)	2.30	0.955	2.16	1.03	2.19	100.0	---
Cadmium, Leachable (Cd)	0.0290	0.0230	0.0680	0.922	0.0120	1.0	0.066
Chromium, Leachable (Cr)	0.453	0.379	0.560	0.406	0.429	5.0	5.2
Lead, Leachable (Pb)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	5.0	0.51
Mercury, Leachable (Hg)	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.00008	0.2	---
Selenium, Leachable (Se)	<0.08	<0.08	0.0830	<0.08	0.0830	1.0	---
Silver, Leachable (Ag)	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	5.0	0.072
Nickel, Leachable (Ni)	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	0.0630	<0.03	---	0.32
pH after TCLP extrn.	9.1	9.3	9.2	8.0	9.6	---	---

TABLE 3-4

UCS RESULTS (psi)
CLARIFIER - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBERS

Mix	48 Hr.	7-Day #1	7-Day #2
Batch 1	241	>637	>637
Batch 2	631	>637	>637
Batch 3	107	233	312
Batch 4	>631	>637	>637
Batch 5	>631	>637	>637

* Accelerated Cure
Dup. - Duplicate

TABLE 3-5

DURABILITY TEST RESULTS
CLARIFIER - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + PLASTIC FIBERS

	Average UCS Before Durability Testing (psi)	FREEZE/THAW		WET/DRY	
		% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)	% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)
Batch 1	>637	29	446	NA	Failed Cycle 2
Batch 2	>637	24	322	NA	Failed Cycle 2
Batch 3	273	NA	Failed Cycle 8	NA	Failed Cycle 3
Batch 4	>637	NA	Failed Cycle 12	NA	Failed Cycle 1
Batch 5	>637	31	389	NA	Failed Cycle 2

NOTE: All cylinders passed the required 12 cycles for the durability test unless otherwise noted.

All testing was performed on 48-hour accelerated cure samples.

% weight loss is approximated and is a combination of any moisture loss plus mass lost as a result of the brushing after each cycle.

4.0 STABILIZATION OF CLARIFIER LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + SODIUM SILICATE

4.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of these tests was to analyze the effect of adding silicates to the previously established mixtures of lime/cement/flyash further utilizing factorial experimentation (3x2). This experiment is conceptually illustrated in Figure 4-1.

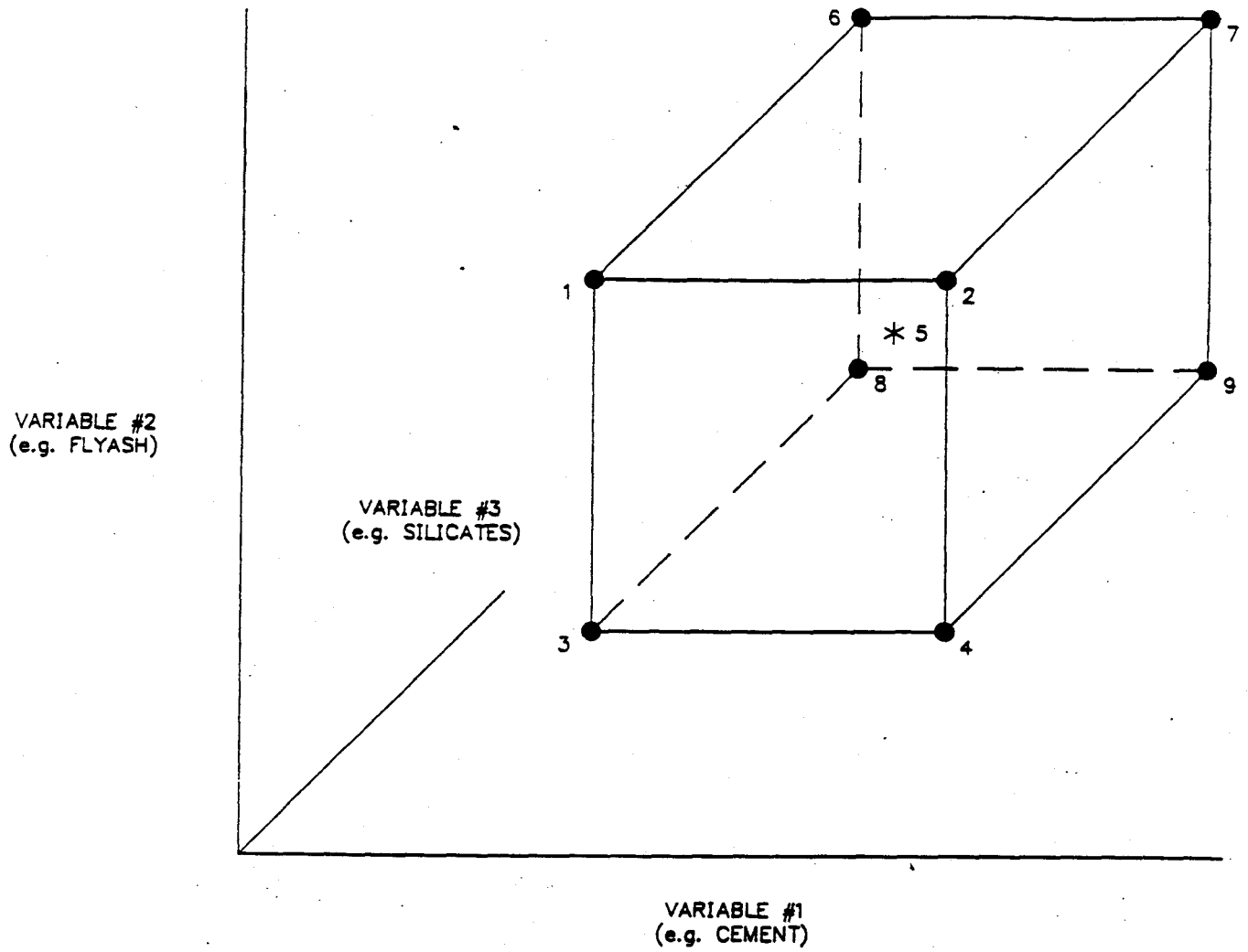
4.2 PROCEDURE

Initially, a sludge mixture was made using 5 parts clarifier sludge and 1 part clarifier water (by volume). This ratio of the "sludge mixture" was held constant for all 9 batches. The percent solids of the "sludge mixture" was approximately 25.3%. The batches mixed are defined in Table 4-1 with Batch #5 being the previously defined center point.

Hydrated lime (20 grams) was used to achieve a pH of 11.5 to 12 for the sludge mixture. Following the pH adjustment, Type V cement, Type C "Comanche" flyash, and silicates were added. The mixtures incorporated silicates, as sodium silicate at 5% to 15% of the weight of the cement in the mixture. The mixture was wet mixed for 5 minutes in a HOBART mixer.

Six cylinders were made for each batch. After curing, products were tested for UCS using ASTM Method C39-86. TCLP extraction and metals analysis were also conducted. The freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability test procedures were modified to enable the testing to be completed in an expedient manner because of schedule constraints. The control cylinder (i.e., volume and moisture control specimen) was omitted, thus only one cylinder was submitted for each test. The dimension measurements and the weighing of the cylinders were omitted. Brushing of the cylinders was done as specified in the methods. The freeze/thaw procedure was accelerated by reducing the time of freezing from 24 hours/cycle to 12 hours/cycle. The wet/dry procedure was accelerated by decreasing the drying period from 42 hours to 19 hours and the time of submergence from 5 hours to 4 hours. Table 4-2 defines curing times and the cylinders required for each test.

FIGURE 4-1



LEGEND

- * CENTER POINT CONCENTRATION
- CONCENTRATIONS \pm %
AROUND CENTER POINT

TABLE 4-1

**BATCHES FOR CLARIFIER STABILIZATION
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + SODIUM SILICATE**

	Sludge Mixture	Cement	Flyash	Silicate	Lime
Batch 1	2000 g	536.0 g	1625.0 g	26.8 g	20 g
Batch 2	2000 g	837.5 g	1625.0 g	41.9 g	20 g
Batch 3	2000 g	536.0 g	975.0 g	26.8 g	20 g
Batch 4	2000 g	837.5 g	975.0 g	41.9 g	20 g
Batch 5	2000 g	670.0 g	1300.0 g	67.0 g	20 g
Batch 6	2000 g	536.0 g	1625.0 g	80.4 g	20 g
Batch 7	2000 g	837.5 g	1625.0 g	125.6 g	20 g
Batch 8	2000 g	536.0 g	975.0 g	80.4 g	20 g
Batch 9	2000 g	837.5 g	1625.0 g	125.6 g	20 g

TABLE 4-2

**SUMMARY OF TESTING SCHEDULES
CLARIFIER - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + SODIUM SILICATE**

Curing Time	UCS	TCLP (Metals)	Freeze/Thaw + UCS	Wet/Dry + UCS
48 Hrs	1	1	NA	NA
7-Day	2	NA	NA	NA
14-Day	NA	NA	1	1

NA - Not Analyzed

4.3 RESULTS

This section will provide the results for UCS and durability testing.

The TCLP results are not provided in this section because the data is inaccurate. The TCLP results are not valid because of incorrect interpretation of the TCLP Method by the laboratory technician conducting the analysis. Upon receiving the results, discussions with the laboratory determined that the laboratory technician was adding more acetic acid to prepare the extraction fluid than what was specified by the method. The TCLP Method indicates that 5.7 ml of acid should be used in preparing the extraction fluid. The method states that the extraction fluid should be discarded if the pH is not correct (2.88 ± 0.05 Standard Units). The technician was adding additional acid to achieve a pH of approximately 2.88 which is incorrect. The additional acid in the extraction fluid resulted in the pH of the leachate being lower than if the proper amount of acid was added. Because the pH was decreased to approximately 5.0 in the leachate, the metals became more soluble resulting in leachate concentrations that were extremely high.

UCS results are provided in Table 4-3. The UCS results indicate that all of the cylinders became hard with the strengths ranging from approximately 200 psi to greater than 637 psi. The maximum strength which can be determined in the laboratory is 637 psi. The majority of the cylinders achieved strengths of approximately 600 psi with the exception of the cylinders from Batches 3 and 8 which had the smallest quantity of pozzolans added to the mixture. Cylinders from batches 1 and 6 were also lower than the others. Batches 1 and 6 have low cement and high flyash.

The durability testing is summarized in Table 4-4. Review of this table indicates that all of the cylinders failed the freeze/thaw testing. In general, it is likely that the cylinders failed the durability test because the water to pozzolan ratio was too high (W/P Ratio ranged from .69 to .99).

All of the cylinders failed in the wet/dry testing very early in the testing. The reason for this failure may be related to the sulfate present in the clarifier sludge having adverse reactions with components in the Type C flyash. At the elevated temperatures (70°C) which the test is conducted, during the drying cycle, the sulfate reacts with components of the flyash to form an unstable product and subsequent failure of the test. Additionally, the high water to pozzolan ratio may have contributed to the cylinders failing the wet/dry tests.

TABLE 4-3

USC RESULTS (psi)
CLARIFIER - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + SODIUM SILICATE

Mix	48 Hrs.	7-Day #1	7-Day #2
Batch 1	337	392	400
Batch 2	>637	>637	>637
Batch 3	207	304	316
Batch 4	>637	>637	>637
Batch 5	542	>637	>637
Batch 6	354	299	461
Batch 7	>637	>637	>637
Batch 8	347	293	323
Batch 9	>637	>637	>637

TABLE 4-4

DURABILITY TEST RESULTS
CLARIFIER - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + SODIUM SILICATE

	UCS Before Durability Testing (psi)	FREEZE/THAW		WET/DRY	
		% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)	% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)
Batch 1	396	NA	Failed prior to UCS after 12 cycles	NA	Failed Cycle 2
Batch 2	>637	NA	Failed Cycle 11	NA	Failed Cycle 2
Batch 3	310	NA	Failed Cycle 5	NA	Failed Cycle 2
Batch 4	>637	NA	Failed prior to UCS after 12 cycles	NA	Failed Cycle 2
Batch 5	>637	NA	Failed prior to UCS after 12 cycles	NA	Failed Cycle 2
Batch 6	380	NA	Failed No. 8	NA	Failed Cycle 2
Batch 7	>637	NA	Failed prior to UCS after 12 cycles	NA	Failed Cycle 1
Batch 8	308	NA	Failed prior to UCS after 12 cycles	NA	Failed Cycle 3
Batch 9	>637	NA	Failed prior to UCS after 12 cycles	NA	Failed Cycle 2

NOTE:

All cylinders passed the required 12 cycles for the durability test unless otherwise noted.

All testing was performed on 12-day cured samples.

% weight loss is approximated and is a combination of any moisture loss plus mass loss as a result of the brushing after each cycle.

5.0 STABILIZATION OF CLARIFIER MATRIX CENTER POINTS FOR DURABILITY TESTING WITH LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + ADDITIVE

5.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of these tests was to analyze the durability effect of additives to the center point mixture of lime/cement/flyash. Three batches were mixed. These three batches are the center points from previous tests. These batches served as quality control checks for consistency thus duplicating some TCLP and UCS measurements. The emphasis was on the durability of the cylinders in the hope these results could be extrapolated throughout their respective matrices.

5.2 PROCEDURE

Initially a sludge mixture is to be made using 5 parts clarifier sludge and 1 part clarifier water (by volume). This ratio of the "sludge mixture" was held constant for all three batches. The percent solids of the "sludge mixture" was approximately 25.3%. The batches mixed are defined in Table 5-1.

Hydrated lime (20 grams) was used to achieve a pH of 11.5 to 12 for the sludge mixture. Following the pH adjustment, the Type V cement, Type C "Comanche" flyash and additive (if required) was added. The mixture incorporating silicate, as sodium silicate, was added at 10% of the weight of the cement in the mixture. The mixture incorporating plastic fibers was added at approximately 0.025% of the total weight of the pozzollanic material in the mixture. The mixture was wet mixed for 5 minutes in a HOBART mixer.

Six cylinders were made for each batch. After curing, products were tested for UCS using ASTM Method C39-86. TCLP extraction and metals analysis were also conducted. The freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability test procedures were modified to enable the testing to be completed in an expedient manner because of schedule constraints. The control cylinder (i.e., volume and moisture control specimen) was omitted, thus only one cylinder was submitted for each test. The dimension measurements and the weighing of the cylinders were omitted. Brushing of the cylinders was done as specified in the methods. The freeze/thaw procedure was accelerated by reducing the time of freezing from 24 hours/cycle to 12 hours/cycle. The wet/dry procedure was accelerated by decreasing the drying period from 42 hours to 19 hours and the time of submergence from 5 hours to 4 hours. Table 5-2 defines curing times and the cylinders required for each test.

TABLE 5-1

**BATCHES FOR CLARIFIER CENTER POINT STABILIZATION
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + ADDITIVE**

	Sludge Mixture	Cement	Flyash	Additive	Lime
Batch 1	2000 g	670.0 g	1300.0 g	NA	20 g
Batch 2	2000 g	670.0 g	1300.0 g	67.0 g silicate	20 g
Batch 3	2000 g	670.0 g	1300.0 g	0.55 g fibers	20 g

NA - Not Added

TABLE 5-2

**SUMMARY OF TESTING SCHEDULES FOR CENTER POINT STABILIZATION OF
CLARIFIER LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + ADDITIVE**

Curing Time	UCS	TCLP (Metals)	Freeze/Thaw + UCS	Wet/Dry + UCS
48 Hrs	1	1	1	1
7-Day	1	NA	NA	NA
28-Day	1	NA	NA	NA

NA - Not Analyzed

5.3 RESULTS

This section will provide the results for UCS and durability testing.

The TCLP results are not provided in this section because the data is inaccurate. These results are not valid because of incorrect interpretation of the TCLP method by the laboratory technician conducting the analysis. Upon receiving the results, discussions with the laboratory determined that the laboratory technician was adding more acetic acid to prepare the extraction fluid than what was specified by the method. The TCLP Method indicates that 5.7 ml of acid should be used in preparing the extraction fluid. The method states that the extraction fluid should be discarded if the pH is not correct (2.88 ± 0.05 Standard Units). The technician was adding additional acid to achieve a pH of approximately 2.88 which is incorrect. The additional acid in the extraction fluid resulted in the pH of the leachate being lower than if the proper amount of acid was added. Because the pH was decreased to approximately 5.0 in the leachate, the metals became more soluble resulting in leachate concentrations that were very high above the LDR standards.

UCS results are provided in Table 5-3. The UCS results indicate that all of the cylinders became hard with strengths greater than 637 psi. The maximum strength which can be determined in the laboratory is 637 psi.

Durability testing is summarized in Table 5-4. Review of this table indicates that cylinders from Batches 1 and 2 failed the freeze/thaw testing. Batch 3 passed the durability test, however, the UCS result indicated that the strength was significantly reduced. It is likely that the cylinders failed the durability test because the water to pozzolan ratio was too high (W/P Ratio ranged from .69 to .99).

All of the cylinders failed in the wet/dry testing very early in the testing. The reason for this failure may be related to the sulfate present in the clarifier sludge having adverse reactions with components in the Type C flyash. At the elevated temperatures (70°C) which the test is conducted, during the drying cycle, the sulfate reacts with components of the flyash to form an unstable product and subsequent failure of the test. Additionally, the high water to pozzolan ratio may have contributed to the cylinders failing the wet/dry tests.

TABLE 5-3

**UCS RESULTS (psi)
CLARIFIER - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + ADDITIVE**

Mix	48 Hrs.	7-Day	28-Day
Batch 1	>637	>637	NA
Batch 2	>637	>637	NA
Batch 3	>637	>637	NA

TABLE 5-4

DURABILITY TEST RESULTS
CLARIFIER - LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + ADDITIVE

	UCS Before Durability Testing (psi)	FREEZE/THAW		WET/DRY	
		% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)	% Wt. Loss	UCS After Durability Test (psi)
Batch 1	>637	NA	Failed Cycle 12	NA	Failed Cycle 1
Batch 2	>637	NA	Failed Cycle 8	NA	Failed Cycle 1
Batch 3	>637	37	169	NA	Failed Cycle 1

NOTE: All cylinders passed the required 12 cycles for the durability test unless otherwise noted.

All testing was performed on 48-hour accelerated cure samples.

% weight loss is approximated and is a combination of any moisture loss plus mass lost as a result of the brushing after each cycle.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

This section will provide the conclusions derived from this testing and provide recommendations for treatability work involving the combination of 207C slurry with the clarifier contents. The following are major conclusions based on the data provided in this report:

- The additives tested (i.e., plastic fibers and sodium silicate) did not appear to provide significant improvement for durability or strength when compared to the lime/cement/flyash mixture.
- All of the mixtures with Type V cement and Type C flyash at a center point ratio of 1 to 2 achieved UCS result of at least 100 psi and had no free water present after curing. The water to pozzolan (cement plus flyash) ratios that were tested are as follows:

Batch 1 = 0.69

Batch 2 = 0.61

Batch 3 = 0.99

Batch 4 = 0.82

Batch 5 = 0.76

- The formulations prepared were not adequate for the freeze/thaw and wet/dry durability testing. Very few cylinders successfully passed the freeze/thaw test and none passed the wet/dry test. The reason for the failures in the freeze/thaw testing is believed to be related to insufficient quantities of pozzolans. Testing on other waste streams (207C slurry and 207 A/B sludge) indicate that the water to pozzolan ratio should be less than .50 to successfully pass the durability testing. Failure for the wet/dry testing is likely related to the high water to pozzolan ratio and also the presence of sulfate in the clarifier sludge. The sulfate may react with components of the Type C flyash during the drying cycle of the wet/dry test resulting in an unstable product and subsequent failure of the test.
- The results of the TCLP analysis for the lime/cement/flyash formulation using 0.8% to 1.0% lime by weight of the total end product successfully met all Land Disposal Restriction criteria. TCLP results for the other formulations are not valid because of errors in the laboratory procedure for TCLP extraction which resulted in an apparent failure of the LDR criteria. The results of the TCLP analysis which failed should be

disregarded.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Future formulations with the clarifier should use a water to pozzolan ratio greater than .50.
2. The quantity of lime will be increased to 1.4% of the total weight of the end product which should provide a safety margin for the TCLP analysis.
3. The formulations devised for the 207C material combined with the clarifier material should include a mixture which only uses Type V cement to avoid failure in the wet/dry test because of sulfate reacting with Type C flyash.

ATTACHMENT A-4

**MEMORANDUM, R. SIMCIK TO T. BITTNER
CYANIDE OXIDATION TEST RESULTS FOR POND 207C**



C-49-03-92-

TO: TED BITTNER **DATE: MARCH 15, 1992**
FROM: ROB SIMCIK **cc: DISTRIBUTION**
SUBJECT: CYANIDE OXIDATION TEST RESULTS FOR POND 207C
EG&G ROCKY FLATS SOLAR POND STABILIZATION PROJECT
REVISION NO. 1

1.0 PURPOSE

The characterization data for Pond 207C indicate that the total cyanide concentration in the water is above the LDR standard for wastewater and that the total cyanide concentration in the sludge is below the LDR standard for non-wastewater (see attached memo). The characterization data for Pond 207C waters indicates that the total cyanide concentration ranges from 3.3 to 20 mg/l with an average concentration of 7.7 mg/l. The LDR standard for total cyanide is 1.2 mg/l for F006 listed wastes, which is applicable for Pond 207C.

Testing was conducted to oxidize the cyanide in Pond 207C using calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, and hydrogen peroxide. The testing was conducted initially on 207C slurry (5 parts water, 1 part crystal, and 1 part silty sludge), however; as the testing progressed, tests were conducted only on the water to conserve quantities of silty sludge and crystal.

1.1 ALKALINE CHLORINATION

The oxidation of cyanide with calcium hypochlorite and chlorine dioxide is commonly referred to as alkaline chlorination. Typically, this process is conducted in two steps. In the first step, CN⁻ is oxidized to cyanate, and in the second step, cyanate is oxidized to carbon dioxide and nitrogen. The first step is conducted at a pH of 9.0 to 10.0, and the second step is conducted at a pH of 8.0 to 8.5. In many cases, only oxidation to cyanate is required to achieve discharge limits.

The stoichiometric requirement for the oxidation of cyanide to cyanate is approximately 2.7 mg/l of chlorine per mg/l of CN⁻. To oxidize cyanate to completion, 2.4 mg/l of chlorine per mg/l of CNO⁻ is required. Therefore, a maximum chlorine dosage of approximately 119 mg/l should be sufficient to oxidize the maximum

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total cyanide to cyanate. The dosage of chlorine should be based on the total cyanide concentration because complexed cyanide should dissociate to maintain equilibrium as the free cyanide is oxidized.

1.1.1 Cyanide Oxidation With Calcium Hypochlorite

Tests were conducted to determine if chlorination of 207C composite waste using calcium hypochlorite would sufficiently oxidize the cyanide present in the pond, and if so, the optimal conditions. Calcium hypochlorite dosage, pH, and retention time were the parameters evaluated in the oxidation testing.

The experiments were designed to evaluate calcium hypochlorite concentrations from approximately 100 ppm to 10,000 ppm; varying the retention time from 30 minutes to 24 hours; and varying the pH from 9.0 to 11.0. Four tests were conducted to determine the effect of varying the above parameters. Each test is briefly described below:

- Test #1 - This test was conducted on 1/09/92. The testing parameters were calcium hypochlorite concentration, pH, and retention time. The retention time was varied from 15 to 30 minutes, the calcium hypochlorite dosage was varied from 100 to 5000 ppm, and the pH was varied from 9.0 to 11.0.
- Test #2 - This test was conducted on 1/10/92. This test used a 30 minute retention time, a pH of 9.0 & 10.0, and calcium hypochlorite concentrations of 100 ppm & 500 ppm.
- Test #3 - This test was conducted on 1/14/92. This test used a 30 minute retention time with the pH varying from 9.0 to 10.0, and calcium hypochlorite concentrations of 5000 ppm and 10,000 ppm.
- Test #4 - This test was conducted on 1/16/92. This test varied retention time with a constant pH and calcium hypochlorite concentrations of 1000 ppm and 5000 ppm.

1.1.2 Cyanide Oxidation With Chlorine Dioxide

The testing with calcium hypochlorite was unsuccessful in achieving the LDR standards for total cyanide. Because chlorine dioxide is a stronger oxidant than calcium hypochlorite, tests were conducted to determine if a stronger oxidant would oxidize the total cyanide. Testing with chlorine dioxide was conducted using a concentration of 1500 ppm at a pH of 9.7. This concentration is well above the calculated stoichiometric requirement for oxidation of all total cyanide. Samples were collected after 1 hour and 24 hours of reaction time.

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1.2 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE OXIDATION

The tests using alkaline chlorination were unsuccessful in oxidizing the cyanide; therefore, hydrogen peroxide was tested to determine its ability to oxidize the cyanide. Oxidation with hydrogen peroxide is generally conducted at a pH of 8.5 to 10.0.

The cyanide is first oxidized to cyanate which is then slowly hydrolyzed to form carbon dioxide and ammonia. This reaction rate is greatly increased by traces of catalytic metals, such as copper and iron. Typically, 1.3 mg/l of hydrogen peroxide is required to oxidize 1.0 mg/l of cyanide.

Three separate tests were conducted using hydrogen peroxide. The testing evaluated hydrogen peroxide, hydrogen peroxide with cupric sulfate, and hydrogen peroxide with ferrous sulfate (Fenton's Reagent).

2.0 PROCEDURE

The initial testing for cyanide oxidation was conducted on the combined material slurried at a 1/1/5 ratio of silty sludge, crystal, and pond water, respectively. As testing proceeded and it was determined that more testing was needed because of the unsuccessful results, testing was conducted only on the water from Pond 207C. The decision to conduct tests on only water was made to avoid using large quantities of the slurry which was needed for testing of the stabilization formulas.

Prior to oxidation, total and amenable cyanide analyses were performed on the composited sludge or water and recorded as the baseline concentration. Typically, a baseline analysis was conducted at the beginning of each separate experiment. A summary of the baseline results are shown in Table 2-1.

The data in Table 2-1 indicate that there is significant variability in the cyanide analysis, which is likely caused by the cyanides being complexed with metals and/or the high concentration of dissolved solids in 207C water. The analysis for weak and dissociable cyanide (W&D) may be a more accurate measurement of amenable cyanide, which typically was reported as a negative number in the characterization report. Negative numbers are commonly associated with amenable cyanide analysis when cyanides are complexed with metals. The baseline average concentration for total cyanide is 5.4 mg/l.

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2.1 CYANIDE OXIDATION WITH CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

TEST 1

Three experiments were performed using the following concentrations of calcium hypochlorite: 100 ppm, 1000 ppm, and 5000 ppm. The calcium hypochlorite had a purity of 65 %. In each experiment, the pH was adjusted using hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide to achieve pH values of 9.0, 9.5, 10.0, 10.5, and 11.0. Each experiment was designed for sample collection for analysis after 15 and 30 minutes of retention time. After collecting the sample, the oxidation reaction was intended to be stopped by addition of sodium thiosulfate. To determine the amount of sodium thiosulfate to be added, residual chlorine was monitored by using a chlorine probe.

When the samples were submitted for analysis, the laboratory technician checked for residual chlorine using potassium iodide (KI) paper and found that all of the samples contained chlorine. Thus, the reactions had not been stopped after the intended reaction time. The decision was made to forego analysis because all the reaction times could not be determined (Note: at that time it was believed that the oxidation of cyanide would be relatively straight forward). Based on the observations of the technician it was realized that the chlorine probe was unable to provide accurate results because of the high dissolved solids concentrations. A determination was made to use both KI paper and ortho-toluidine to assure no residual chlorine would be present in samples generated in the future.

Because of the concern that the reaction time was not known, not all of the samples were analyzed. Three of the samples were analyzed when they were submitted and five samples were analyzed at a later date (approximately 11 days later) to determine if any oxidation occurred. These samples were analyzed after testing determined that the cyanide was not simple to oxidize and that a long reaction time might be required if the cyanides are complexed with metals. These results are provided in Section 3.0. Table 2-2 summarizes the trials conducted during Test 1.

TEST 2

In this experiment the retention time was held constant at 30 minutes by stopping the oxidation reaction with sodium thiosulfate. The 207C composite sludge pH and concentration of calcium hypochlorite were varied from a starting point of 10.3 to the desired pH using hydrochloric acid. The trials performed are as shown in Table 2-3. The results from the total and amenable cyanide analyses are provided in Section 3.0.

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TEST 3

In this experiment the retention time was held constant at 30 minutes while varying the pH and concentration of calcium hypochlorite. The initial pH of the 207C composite was 10.1. Hydrochloric acid was used to lower the pH to the desired level. The experiment trial runs are as shown in Table 2-4. The results from the total and amenable cyanide analysis are provided in Section 3.0.

TEST 4

This test used 207C pond water with an initial pH of 9.8, which was not adjusted. Two experiments were performed at calcium hypochlorite concentrations of 1000 ppm and 5000 ppm. The reaction times tested were 30 minutes, 90 minutes, 180 minutes, and 24 hours. The reaction was stopped using sodium thiosulfate. The samples were analyzed for total and amenable cyanide. The results are provided in Section 3.0. Table 2-5 summarizes the trials conducted during Text 4.

2.2 OXIDATION USING CHLORINE DIOXIDE

This experiment was conducted to determine the effectiveness of chlorine dioxide to oxidize the cyanide found in Pond 207C water. Retention times of 1 hour and 24 hours were tested with all other variables held constant. The 207C pond water had an initial pH of 10.2.

Because of the difficulties in achieving reproducible results, three analytical testing methods were used to determine the concentration of cyanide present. The methods are: ASTM D2036 Total and Amenable Cyanide Method, EPA 335.2 Total and Amenable Cyanide Method, and ASTM D2036 Weak & Dissociable Cyanide Method. The 207C pond water was submitted for baseline analysis using all three testing procedures. The results are shown in Table 2-1.

A saturated solution of chlorine dioxide was prepared at a concentration of 3000 ppm. The chlorine dioxide solution (600 ml) was added to 600 ml of 207C water to obtain a concentration of 1500 ppm chlorine dioxide. The pH of the mixture dropped from 10.2 to 9.3 when the chlorine dioxide solution was added to the pond water. To increase the pH, 42 ml of 1N sodium hydroxide was added which increased the pH to 9.7. After the addition of the sodium hydroxide the solution became very cloudy and a significant amount of fine white precipitate was formed. Samples were submitted after 1 hour and 24 hours of contact time with constant mixing. The results are provided in Section 3.0.

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2.3 CYANIDE OXIDATION WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Three tests were conducted to evaluate hydrogen peroxide for oxidizing cyanide in Pond 207C water. The first test used hydrogen peroxide at a concentration of 1000 ppm. The second experiment evaluated hydrogen peroxide with cupric sulfate to enhance the reaction. The third experiment used hydrogen peroxide and ferrous sulfate at a pH of 5.0. The third experiment is representative of Fenton's Reagent, which is a strong oxidant.

TEST 1

Six (6) ml of 50% hydrogen peroxide was added to 3 liters of 207C water to obtain a concentration of 1000 ppm of hydrogen peroxide. Samples were collected after 1 hour and 24 hours of reaction time. The results of this testing are provided in Section 3.0.

TEST 2

Four liters of 207C Pond Water were collected and a 1-liter aliquot was submitted for baseline cyanide analysis using ASTM D2036 by colorimetric and titration analysis for both total and amenable cyanide. The results are provided in Section 3.0.

The remaining 3 liters of sample were divided into 2 liter and 1 liter aliquots which were used for Tests 2 and 3, respectively. The pH of the 2-liter sample was adjusted to 10.0 with 12 grams of hydrated lime. Hydrogen peroxide (50%) was added at a concentration of 2000 ppm (8.0 ml) and cupric sulfate was added at a concentration of 50 ppm (100 mg). The mixture was stirred continuously and samples were removed after 1 hour and 24 hours. The samples were submitted for cyanide analysis using ASTM D2036 colorimetric and titration method for both total and amenable cyanide. The results are provided in Section 3.0.

TEST 3

This test evaluated the use of Fenton's Reagent, a powerful oxidant, to destroy the cyanide in the 207C Pond water. Fenton's chemistry occurs at a pH of 5.0 when hydrogen peroxide is mixed with ferrous sulfate. The pH was adjusted by adding 19 ml of sulfuric acid to the 1 liter sample of 207C pond water. Hydrogen peroxide (50% solution) was added to achieve a concentration of 2000 ppm (4 ml) and ferrous sulfate was added to a concentration of 150 ppm (150 mg). The mixture was stirred continuously and samples were collected after 1 and 24 hours. The samples were submitted for total and amenable cyanide analysis. The results are provided in Section 3.0.

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3.0 RESULTS

The results from the cyanide oxidation tests are provided in the following section. The results from the cyanide analysis indicate that the sample matrix causes interferences with the analytical procedure. The data reported from the laboratory commonly have notes on those samples which were used for matrix spikes indicating that there are matrix interferences.

3.1 CYANIDE OXIDATION RESULTS USING CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

TEST 1

The results for Test 1 are shown in Table 3-1. These results are somewhat ambiguous because the oxidation reaction was not stopped at the proper time because of interferences with the chlorine probe. Although the exact reaction time for each test is not known, it is greater than 24 hours in all cases. The results indicate that the LDR standards could not be achieved under the conditions that were tested. The dosages of calcium hypochlorite were above the required stoichiometric concentration to oxidize the cyanide under ideal conditions. Review of the data in Table 3-1 suggests that a reduction in the cyanide concentration occurred when compared to the average baseline concentration. However, since there was no baseline analysis performed at the time the samples were submitted, an exact determination of the destruction of cyanide can not be made. When the remaining tests are reviewed it will become apparent that the cyanide is not oxidized and differences in the cyanide concentrations are likely a result of analytical variances.

TEST 2

Test 2 was conducted to repeat the oxidation testing performed in Test 1. The initial testing was duplicated because of concerns in Test 1 regarding the inability to stop the cyanide oxidation. The results, provided in Table 3-2, suggest that as much as 70% of the total cyanide was reduced, although the cyanide was still above the LDR standard. However, there is also considerable variance in the final cyanide analytical data.

TEST 3

This experiment was conducted at high concentrations of calcium hypochlorite to ensure that the oxidizing agent was not the limiting factor. The results of this testing are shown in Table 3-3. The data does not indicate any significant reduction in cyanide concentrations and demonstrates the variability in the

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analytical results. The concentrations of cyanide were not reduced to levels below the LDR standards.

TEST 4

This test was conducted at a high concentration of calcium hypochlorite with longer retention times. The longer retention time was thought to be necessary if the cyanide was complexed with metals. The results are provided in Table 3-4. The data indicate that the analytical results are extremely variable. Samples collected after 30 and 90 minutes, at a concentration of 1000 ppm, suggest that the standard is achieved; however the same sample collected after 180 minutes and 24 hours indicate that the cyanide concentration increased from the samples collected earlier. The results that were below the LDR standards are likely analytical anomalies.

3.2 CYANIDE OXIDATION RESULTS WITH CHLORINE DIOXIDE

Chlorine dioxide was tried with the hope that a stronger oxidant would be more effective oxidizing the cyanide. Because of the 2:1 dilution after the addition of the chlorine dioxide solution, the measured cyanide concentration should be multiplied by 2 to correct for the dilution. The results are provided in Table 3-5. The results indicate that 1500 ppm chlorine dioxide with a maximum contact time of one day was unable to oxidize the cyanide to achieve the LDR standard.

Also shown in Table 3-5 are analytical results for cyanide using several different methods. Cyanide analysis using different methods was conducted to determine if a particular method would provide accurate results for amenable cyanide, which consistently produced negative values. The results demonstrate significant variability between the ASTM method and the EPA method. The weak and dissociable analysis provides a result which should be somewhat representative of amenable cyanide.

3.3 CYANIDE OXIDATION RESULTS WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Hydrogen peroxide was tested to determine if constituents in 207C pond water were interfering with the alkaline chlorination reaction. Three tests were conducted with hydrogen peroxide. The results are discussed below.

TABLE 2-1
BASELINE ANALYSIS FOR CYANIDE

MATRIX	METHOD	PROCEDURE	TOTAL CYANIDE (ppm)	AMENABLE CYANIDE (ppm)
Sludge	ASTM 2036	COLORIMETRIC	6.7	-7.2
Sludge	ASTM 2036	COLORIMETRIC	3.1	-8.7
Water	ASTM 2036	COLORIMETRIC	1.5	-29
Water	ASTM 2036	COLORIMETRIC	4.1	-130
Water	ASTM 2036	COLORIMETRIC	6.3	1.1
Water	ASTM 2036	TITRATION	5.2	< 5
Water	ASTM 2036	COLORIMETRIC	---	2.9 ⁽¹⁾
Water	EPA 335.2	COLORIMETRIC	11	-140

- (1) This represents the analytical result for a weak and dissociable cyanide which should be similar to the value for amenable cyanide. This test was conducted because of the difficulties in analyzing the waste for amenable cyanide as shown by the negative results.

TABLE 2-2
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE OXIDATION TEST #1

Trial #	Volume of 207C	pH	HCL Added	NaOH Added	Ca (C10) ₂ ppm	Ca(C10) ₂ Added
1	600 ml	9.0	40 ml	--	100	.06 g
2	600 ml	9.5	18.5 ml	--	100	.06 g
3	600 ml	11.0	--	38.5 ml	1000	.6 g
4	600 ml	9.0	38.5 ml	--	5000	3 g
5	600 ml	9.5	22 ml	--	5000	3 g
6	600 ml	10.0	7.0 ml	--	5000	3 g
7	600 ml	10.5	--	9 ml	5000	3 g
8	600 ml	11.0	--	33 ml	5000	3 g

TABLE 2-3

CALDIUM HYPOCHLORITE OXIDATION TEST #2

TRIAL #	207C VOLUME	pH	HCL ADDED	Ca(ClO) ₂ ppm	Ca(ClO) ₂ ADDED
1	600 ml	9.0	38 ml	100 mg/l	0.06 g
2	600 ml	10.0	5 ml	100 mg/l	0.06 g
3	600 ml	9.0	39 ml	500 mg/l	0.30 g
4	600 ml	10.0	6 ml	500 mg/l	0.30 g

TABLE 2-4

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE OXIDATION TEST #3

TRIAL #	VOLUME 207C	pH	HCL ADDED	Ca(ClO) ₂ ppm	Ca(ClO) ₂ ADDED
1	600 ml	9.0	42.5 ml	5,000	3 g
2	600 ml	9.5	17.5 ml	10,000	6 g
3	600 ml	10.0	2.5 ml	5,000	3 g
4	600 ml	9.0	48.5 ml	10,000	6 g
5	600 ml	9.5	19.5 ml	5,000	3 g
6	600 ml	10.0	4.0 ml	10,000	6 g

TABLE 2-5

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE OXIDATION TEXT #4

Trial #	Volume of 207C	pH	Ca(C10) ₂ ppm	Ca(C10) ₂ Added
1	1200 ml	9.8	1000	1.2 g
2	1200 ml	9.8	1000	1.2 g
3	1200 ml	9.8	1000	1.2 g
4	1200 ml	9.8	1000	1.2 g
5	1200 ml	9.8	5000	6 g
6	1200 ml	9.8	5000	6 g
7	1200 ml	9.8	5000	6 g
8	1200 ml	9.8	5000	6 g

TABLE 3-1

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE OXIDATION RESULTS, TEST #1

TRIAL #	Ca(C10)2 (ppm)	RET. TIME	pH	TOTAL CN	AMEN. CN
LDR Limit	---	---	---	1.2	0.1
Average Baseline	NA	NA	NA	5.4	---
1	100	UNKNOWN	9.0	1.3	NR
2	100	UNKNOWN	9.5	2.6	NR
3	1000	UNKNOWN	11.0	1.9	NR
4	5000	UNKNOWN	9.0	2.8	NR
5	5000	UNKNOWN	9.5	2.9	NR
6	5000	UNKNOWN	10.0	1.8	NR
7	5000	UNKNOWN	10.5	1.8	NR
8	5000	UNKNOWN	11.0	1.9	NR

NA - not applicable

NR - no results, test not performed.

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TEST 1

Test 1 used hydrogen peroxide at a concentration of 1000 ppm, which is significantly higher than the stoichiometric requirement of 26 mg/l (maximum based on 20 mg/l of cyanide). The results shown in Table 3-6 indicate that hydrogen peroxide at 1000 ppm was unable to oxidize cyanide to achieve the LDR standard over a 24-hour reaction time.

Additionally, the hydrogen peroxide was unable to oxidize the weak and dissociable cyanide. The weak and dissociable cyanide should be readily oxidized with hydrogen peroxide. This observation suggests that the high salt content of the pond water interferes with the cyanide oxidation reaction.

Table 3-6 also indicates that there was significant variability in the analysis for cyanide. The results using the EPA method and the ASTM method do not correlate well.

TEST 2

Test 2 evaluated hydrogen peroxide with cupric sulfate. The addition of cupric sulfate helps to catalyze the cyanide oxidation reaction. As in Test 1, the dosage of hydrogen peroxide is well above stoichiometric requirements, as is the dosage of cupric sulfate. The results, shown in Table 3-7 indicate that the cyanide was not oxidized to levels below the LDR standards.

Table 3-7 also provides results of cyanide analysis by colorimetric and titration (ASTM D2036). These results also demonstrate significant variability.

TEST 3

Test 3 evaluated the effect of hydrogen peroxide with ferrous sulfate, which may enhance the oxidation of cyanide at a pH of 5.0. The results of this testing, provided in Table 3-8, indicate that cyanide was not oxidized to a level below the LDR standards. As in Table 3-7, there is significant variability between the colorimetric and titration analysis methods.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The analytical results for total cyanide clearly indicate that the 207C Pond water is difficult to analyze due to matrix interferences which are likely attributed to the high salt content. Analysis for amenable cyanide can not accurately be conducted based on the frequency of negative values that are reported. This observation suggests that much of the cyanide is complexed with metals.

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The cyanide present in Pond 207C water is extremely resistant to oxidation. Typically, alkaline chlorination is successful in reducing the concentration of cyanide; however, the tests conducted on the 207C waters did not significantly reduce the cyanide levels. Oxidation with hydrogen peroxide was also unsuccessful in reducing the levels of cyanide to below the LDR standards. Fenton's reagent, which is a very strong oxidant, was also unable to significantly reduce the cyanide concentrations. Although there was significant variability in the analytical results, the data suggests that the oxidizing agents had almost no effect on the cyanide concentration. The reason for this observation is not clear, although it is likely related to the high salt content in the pond and/or the cyanide being complexed with metals.

TABLE 3-2

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE OXIDATION RESULTS, TEST #2

TRIAL #	Ca(ClO) ₂ (ppm)	RET. TIME	pH	TOTAL CN	AMEN. CN
LDR Limit	---	---	---	1.2	0.1
Baseline Test #2	NA	NA	10.1	6.7	-7.2
1	100	30 min.	9.0	3.2	0.69
2	100	30 min.	10.0	3.9	0.97
3	500	30 min.	9.0	2.0	-2.2
4	500	30 min.	10.0	2.7	0.82

NA - not applicable

NR - no results, test not performed.

TABLE 3-3

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE OXIDATION RESULTS TEST #3

TRIAL #	Ca(ClO) ₂ (ppm)	RET. TIME	pH	TOTAL CN	AMEN. CN
LDR Limit	---	---	---	1.2	0.1
Baseline Test #3	NA	NA	10.3	3.1	-8.7
1	5000	30 min.	9.0	4.5	-9.2
2	10,000	30 min.	9.5	3.8	-0.7
3	5000	30 min.	10.0	3.2	-7.7
4	10,000	30 min.	9.0	4.6	1.3
5	5000	30 min.	9.5	3.6	-9.4
6	10,000	30 min.	10.0	1.7	-19

NA - not applicable

NR - no results, test not performed.

TABLE 3-4

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE OXIDATION RESULTS, TEST #4

TRIAL #	Ca(ClO) ₂ (ppm)	RET. TIME	pH	TOTAL CN	AMEN. CN
LDR Limit	---	---	---	1.6	0.1
Baseline Test #4	NA	NA	9.8	1.5	-29
1	1000	30 min.	9.8	1.1	0.063
2	1000	90 min.	9.8	0.97	-3.9
3	1000	180 min.	9.8	1.7	-1.9
4	1000	24 hrs.	9.8	2.0	-4.4
5	5000	30 min.	9.8	1.7	0.95
6	5000	90 min.	9.8	1.8	-1.2
7	5000	180 min.	9.8	1.6	-4.9
8	5000	24 hrs.	9.8	1.4	-14

NA - not applicable

NR - no results, test not performed.

TABLE 3-5

CHLORINE DIOXIDE OXIDATION RESULTS

OXIDANT	RET. TIME	CONC. (ppm)	pH	Cyanide by ASTM D2036		Cyanide by EPA 335.2		Cyanide by ASTM D2036
				Total	Amen.	Total	Amen.	Weak & Diss.
LDR Limit	---	---	---	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	---
Baseline	0	N/A	10.2	4.1	-130	11	-140	2.9
C10 ₂	1 hr	1500	9.7	1.8 (3.6) ¹	-99	N/A	N/A	N/A
C10 ₂	24 hrs.	1500	9.7	2.6 (5.2) ¹	-11	N/A	N/A	N/A

1 Concentration of sample should be multiplied by 2 because of the dilution from Chlorine Dioxide solution.

TABLE 3-6

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE OXIDATION RESULTS, TEST #1

OXIDANT	RET. TIME	CONC. (ppm)	pH	TOTAL & AMENABLE CYANIDE BY ASTM D2036	CYANIDE BY EPA 335.2		CYANIDE BY ASTM D2036 WEAK & DISS.
					TOTAL	AMEN.	
LDR Limit	---	---	---	1.2/0.1	1.2	0.1	---
Base-line	0	NA	10.2	4.1 /-130	11	-140	2.9
H ₂ O ₂	1 hr.	1000	10.1	0.16 /-93	NA	NA	NA
H ₂ O ₂	24 hrs.	1000	10.1	4.3 /-11	5.9	-140	2.4

NA - not applicable

TABLE 3-7

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE OXIDATION RESULTS TEST #2

OXIDANT	RET. TIME	CONC. OF H ₂ O ₂ AND CuSO ₄ (ppm)	pH	CYANIDE BY ASTM D2036 COLORIMETRIC		CYANIDE BY ASTM D2036 TITRATION	
				TOTAL	AMEN.	TOTAL	AMEN.
LDR Limit	---	---	---	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.1
Baseline	0	NA	9.2	6.3	1.1	5.2	< 5
H ₂ O ₂ & CuSO ₄	1 HR.	2000/50	10	5.7	2.5	16	< 5
H ₂ O ₂ & CuSO ₄	24 HRS.	2000/50	10	5.3	0.62	5.2	< 5

NA - not applicable

NR - no results, Test not performed

TABLE 3-8

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE OXIDATION RESULTS TEST #3

OXIDANT	RET. TIME	CONC. OF H ₂ O ₂ AND CuSO ₄ (ppm)	pH	CYANIDE BY ASTM D2036 COLORIMETRIC		CYANIDE BY ASTM D2036 TITRATION	
				TOTAL	AMEN.	TOTAL	AMEN.
Base line	0	NA	9.2	6.3	1.1	5.2	< 5
LDR Limit	---	---	---	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.1
H ₂ O ₂ & FeSO ₄	1 HR.	2000/150	5.0	4	5.9	10	-5.2
H ₂ O ₂ & FeSO ₄	24 HRS.	2000/150	5.0	3.3	-390	16	-340

NA - not applicable

NR - no results, test not performed

ATTACHMENT A-5

**MEMORANDUM, R. NINESTEEL TO T. BITTNER
POND/CLARIFIER SLUDGE GEOTECHNICAL DATA -
MODIFIED METHOD**

C-49-05-92-24

TO: TED BITTNER**DATE: MAY 13, 1992****FROM: RICH NINESTEEL****cc: DISTRIBUTION****SUBJECT: ROCKY FLATS SOLAR POND PROJECT
POND/CLARIFIER SLUDGE GEOTECHNICAL
DATA - MODIFIED METHOD**

Introduction

The purpose of this memorandum is to present the pond and clarifier sludge geotechnical characterization data using the modified methods presented in the Brown & Root interoffice memorandum from J. H. Templeton to W. C. Henderson dated September 17, 1991 (Attachment 1). These data were not reported in the Pond Sludge and Clarifier Waste Characterization Report (Combined Deliverable 224A and 224E), which presented data using the analytical methods originally proposed for the characterization test.

Sample Collection

The Sampling and Analysis Plan for the pond wastes proposed a series of geotechnical analyses for the pond sludges. After the samples had been collected and laboratory analyses had been initiated, additional and/or modified geotechnical analyses were requested by Brown & Root. Insufficient sample was available in the laboratory to perform the requested analyses, therefore, additional sampling was necessary to provide the required sample size. The sampling took place September 24-27, 1991. The samples that were collected are summarized in Table 1, and the field notes for this sampling round are in Appendix C of Deliverable 224A/224E, the Pond Sludge and Clarifier Waste Characterization Report (see field note pages 47-57).

Analytical Methods

Considerable difficulty was encountered in the laboratory performing the method of analyses as prescribed in the Brown & Root interoffice memorandum. The method calls for all analyses to start with the production of a filter cake and subsequent drying of the cake at 45-55°C. Because of the unique nature of the solids, the cakes were literally taking weeks to dry, and some did not dry at

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TABLE 1
POND SLUDGE SAMPLES COLLECTED FOR MODIFIED
GEOTECHNICAL ANALYSIS

<u>Pond</u>	<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Date Sampled</u>
207A	PS-207A-SE	9-26-91
	PS-207A-E ^{SW}	9-26-91
	PS-207A-NE	9-26-91
	PS-207A-NW	9-26-91
207B-North	PS-207BN-NW	9-24-91
	PS-207BN-SW	9-24-91
	PS-207BN-SE	9-24-91
	PS-207BN-NE	9-24-91
207B-Center	PS-207BC-NW	9-25-91
	PS-207BC-NE	9-25-91
	PS-207BC-SE	9-25-91
	PS-207BC-SW	9-25-91
207B-South	PS-207BS-NW	9-25-91
	PS-207BS-NE	9-25-91
	PS-207BS-SE	9-25-91
	PS-207BS-SW	9-25-91
207C	PS-207C-NW	9-27-91
	PS-207C-NE	9-27-91
	PS-207C-SE	9-27-91
	PS-207C-SW	9-27-91

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all. The end result was that the schedule of these analyses were severely delayed, and the productivity of the entire geotechnical lab was hindered. In response to this problem, a decision was made on January 9, 1992 to increase the oven temperature to 110°C to facilitate cake drying and eliminate the overwhelming backlog that had developed. However, the majority of pond sludge cake samples were dried at the lower temperature. One sample of Pond 207C sludge (PS-207C-NW) was dried at 50°C and at 110°C for the determination of moisture content. Both analyses were 29.5% solids, showing that the drying temperature had little effect on the solids determination.

To aid in the interpretation of the modified methods, a flow chart has been developed to show the origin of the various filter cakes and filtrates generated during performance of the modified methods (See Figure 1).

Analytical Data

The analytical data are presented in Tables 2 through 6. Grain size analysis curves are presented in Attachment 2. It should be noted that the decision to dry the solids before performing the grain size analysis resulted in interferences on certain samples. It is also apparent that drying the solids before grab size analysis has resulted in data that appears to overstate the weights of the coarser fractions. Previous wet sieve data and visual observations do not support the data generated by this method.

RN/pam

Distribution:

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TABLE 2
GEOTECHNICAL DATA - MODIFIED METHOD
POND 207A

	NORTH WEST	SOUTH WEST	SOUTH EAST	NORTH EAST
<u>FILTERCAKE</u>				
Specific Gravity	2.00	2.15	1.63	2.17
Specific Gravity (Salt Rinsed)	2.18	2.03	2.18	2.39
Viscosity (CP)	830 ⁽¹⁾	1260 ⁽¹⁾	660 ⁽¹⁾	240
Percent Water (Karl Fisher)	45.0	35.0	43.0	25.0
Percent Solids (Filtercake)	23.5	15.9	22.0	44.0
Grain Size (% passing sieve)				
Sieve 3/8 inch	100	100	100	100
Sieve No. 4	98.1	97.4	98.4	98.4
Sieve No. 10	77.9	74.5	80.8	92.7
Sieve No. 20	44.2	53.6	48.1	67.3
Sieve No. 50	19.8	33.4	16.7	24.4
Sieve No. 100	8.1	19.6	8.2	8.9
Sieve No. 200	2.2	8.2	2.8	2.2
<u>FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.014	1.012	1.012	1.014
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	14,000	13,000	13,000	16,000
pH	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2
<u>PYCNO METER FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	0.998	0.998	0.998	0.996
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	2900	2000	3200	1500
pH	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.1
<u>SALT RINSE FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	0.998	0.998	1.000	0.998
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	1600	3400	2300	860
pH	7.6	10.6	7.4	7.8

Source: Testing was performed at HALLIBURTON NUS Pittsburgh Laboratory as per Brown & Root's Guidelines for Data Testing.

(1) Viscosity determination done on a 1:1 ratio, solids:pond liquid

TABLE 3
GEOTECHNICAL DATA - MODIFIED METHOD
POND 207B NORTH

	NORTH WEST	SOUTH WEST	SOUTH EAST	NORTH EAST
<u>FILTERCAKE</u>				
Specific Gravity	2.50	2.48	2.53	2.44
Specific Gravity (Salt Rinsed)	2.46	2.43	2.46	2.43
Viscosity (CP)	860	620	690	1200
Percent Water (Karl Fisher)	34.0	42.0	39.0	38.0
Percent Solids (Filtercake)	25.3	27.5	25.3	26.8
Grain Size (% passing sieve)				
Sieve 3/8 inch	100	100	100	100
Sieve No. 4	98.5	97.4	98.5	97.6
Sieve No. 10	88.8	85.9	87.3	86.1
Sieve No. 20	57.7	59.2	57.7	61.1
Sieve No. 50	35.0	35.5	34.2	37.0
Sieve No. 100	18.2	26.9	16.8	22.0
Sieve No. 200	8.5	12.6	6.2	7.4
<u>FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.003
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	1900	1300	1600	1500
pH	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.8
<u>PYCNOMETER FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	0.996	0.996	0.996	0.996
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	540	580	650	680
pH	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
<u>SALT RINSE FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	0.996	0.994	0.994	0.996
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	340	580	460	460
pH	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6

Source: Testing was performed at HALLIBURTON NUS Pittsburgh Laboratory as per Brown & Root's Guidelines for Engineering Data Testing.

TABLE 4

GEOTECHNICAL DATA - MODIFIED METHOD

POND 207B CENTER

	NORTH WEST	SOUTH WEST	SOUTH EAST	NORTH EAST
<u>FILTERCAKE</u>				
Specific Gravity	1.41	1.47	1.61	1.70
Specific Gravity (Salt Rinsed)	1.82	1.80	1.81	1.93
Viscosity (CP)	880 ⁽¹⁾	1600 ⁽³⁾	1360 ⁽¹⁾	1280 ⁽¹⁾
Percent Water (Karl Fisher)	50.0	52.0	72.0	56.0
Percent Solids (Filtercake)	4.5	4.9	6.3	6.7
Grain Size (% passing sieve)				
Sieve 3/8 inch	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾
Sieve No. 4	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾
Sieve No. 10	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾
Sieve No. 20	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾
Sieve No. 50	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾
Sieve No. 100	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾
Sieve No. 200	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽²⁾
<u>FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.011	1.015	1.015	1.015
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	20,000	20,000	21,000	21,000
pH	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1
<u>PYCNOETER FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	9100	11,000	8700	8200
pH	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.6
<u>SALT RINSE FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.000	1.001	1.007	1.002
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	7900	9000	13,000	7600
pH	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.3

Source: Testing was performed at HALLIBURTON NUS Pittsburgh Laboratory as per Brown & Root's Guidelines for Engineering Data Testing.

- (1) Result at a 1:1.5 ratio, wet cake:pond liquid
- (2) Interference- sample can't be broken up with a rubber tipped pestle. Sample dried into a hard, ceramic-like disk. To break the disk up with a harder pestle would crush the individual particles.
- (3) Result at a 1:2 ratio, wet cake:pond liquid

TABLE 5
GEOTECHNICAL DATA - MODIFIED METHOD
POND 207B SOUTH

	NORTH WEST	SOUTH WEST	SOUTH EAST	NORTH EAST
<u>FILTERCAKE</u>				
Specific Gravity	1.78	2.17	1.93	1.90
Specific Gravity (Salt Rinsed)	1.85	1.98	1.99	2.08
Viscosity (CP)	1430 ⁽¹⁾	1570 ⁽³⁾	770 ⁽¹⁾	1650 ⁽³⁾
Percent Water (Karl Fisher)	70.0	62.0	56.0	64.0
Percent Solids (Filtercake)	6.3	14.5	9.6	10.1
Grain Size (% passing sieve)				
Sieve 3/8 inch	INT ⁽²⁾	90.8	100	100
Sieve No. 4	INT ⁽²⁾	48.0	80.7	84.3
Sieve No. 10	INT ⁽²⁾	25.1	51.5	55.8
Sieve No. 20	INT ⁽²⁾	15.2	33.2	35.8
Sieve No. 50	INT ⁽²⁾	8.6	20.3	21.2
Sieve No. 100	INT ⁽²⁾	5.8	14.4	15.3
Sieve No. 200	INT ⁽²⁾	3.6	8.2	8.9
<u>FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.014	1.014	1.012	1.012
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	16,000	18,000	33,000	7000
pH	8.6	9.1	8.6	8.6
<u>PYCNOMETER FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.002	1.002	1.000	1.000
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	7900	5000	5000	4400
pH	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.6
<u>SALT RINSE FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.002	1.004	1.004	1.02 ⁽⁴⁾
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	5800	13,000	7600	19,000
pH	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9

Source: Testing was performed at HALLIBURTON NUS Pittsburgh Laboratory as per Brown & Root's Guidelines for Engineering Data Testing.

- (1) Result at a 1:1.5 ratio, wet cake:pond liquid
- (2) Interference - sample can't be broken up with a rubber tipped pestle. Sample dried into a hard, ceramic-like disk. To break the disk up with a harder pestle would crush the individual particles.
- (3) Result at a 1:1 ratio, wet cake:pond liquid
- (4) Not sufficient quantity to be tested by hydrometer, done by pycnometer

TABLE 6
GEOTECHNICAL DATA - MODIFIED METHOD
POND 207C

	NORTH WEST	SOUTH WEST	SOUTH EAST	NORTH EAST
<u>FILTERCAKE</u>				
Specific Gravity	2.92 ⁽¹⁾	2.84	2.87	2.82
Specific Gravity (Salt Rinsed)	2.41	2.27	2.31	1.93
Viscosity (CP)	1660	600 ⁽²⁾	INT ⁽³⁾	INT ⁽³⁾
Percent Water (Karl Fisher)	41.1	40.1	30.7	24.9
Percent Solids (Filtercake)	29.5	33.7	40.8	56.1
Grain Size (% passing sieve)				
Sieve 3/8 inch	100	100	100	100
Sieve No. 4	94.9	97.5	98.4	95.1
Sieve No. 10	58.6	71.6	76.3	67.2
Sieve No. 20	32.9	42.5	48.8	39.7
Sieve No. 50	14.6	19.9	23.9	17.2
Sieve No. 100	7.9	10.7	13.4	10.0
Sieve No. 200	3.5	4.2	5.7	4.1
<u>FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.402	1.404	1.404	1.418
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	45,657 640,000	620,000	630,000	630,000
pH	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.5
<u>PYCNO METER FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.062	1.067	1.077	1.082
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	88,000	82,000	100,000	100,000
pH	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.7
<u>SALT RINSE FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.102	1.102	1.117	1.122
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	130,000	120,000	150,000	160,000
pH	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.6

Ave.

2.86
2.23

X

Source: Testing was performed at HALLIBURTON NUS Pittsburgh Laboratory as per Brown & Root's Guidelines for Data Testing.

- (1) Dried at 110 degrees Celcius.
- (2) Encountered some interference with crystal formation.
- (3) Interference - unable to conduct test due to sample matrix, i.e...crystal formation.

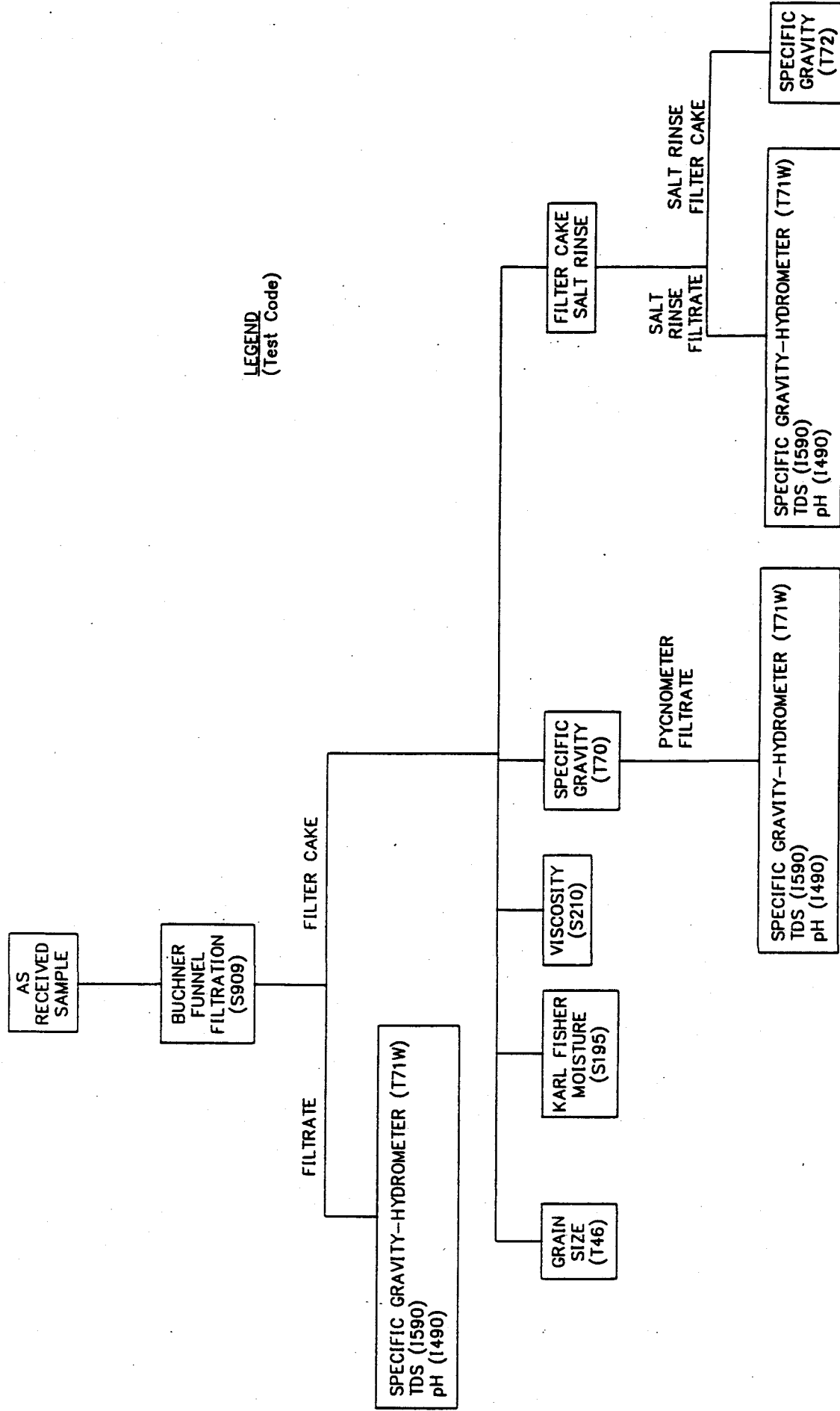


FIGURE 1

FLOW CHART OF MODIFIED GEOTECHNICAL METHODS
POND SLUDGE GEOTECHNICAL DATA
ROCKY FLATS PLANT, COLORADO

ATTACHMENT 1.

TESTING GUIDELINES FOR ENGINEERING DATA



GUIDE LINES FOR ENGINEERING DATA TESTING

The engineering data required from the characterization testing include percent solids by gravimetric methods, percent hydrated water by Karl Fischer methods, specific gravity of the solids as-is and after dissolution of the precipitated salts, specific gravity, TDS, and pH of the pond solution entrained with the pond solids, a particle size analysis of the dried pond solids, and the slurry viscosity at 30 weight percent solids. In addition to these tests 100 grams of wet filtered pond solids shall be available for a viscosity determination at 30 wt% solids with pond water. Each sample shall be carefully prepared for the engineering test work, in order to not irreversibly change its physical character.

I. SAMPLE PREPARATION AND PERCENT SOLIDS DETERMINATION

The purpose of the Sample Preparation guidelines is to prepare each sludge sample for the engineering test work while not changing its character. In the Sample Preparation, the percent solids by gravimetric methods shall also be determined. It is absolutely essential that the excess water is removed from each sample by filtration prior to drying to prevent the dissolved solids in the liquid from being included with the solids present in the sludge and to prevent the dissolved salts from fusing the solids during drying.

Each quadrant sample will be handled separately as follows.

Weigh the entire sample by either weighing the sample bottle prior to emptying the sludge into a Buchner Funnel or by emptying the sludge into a tared bowl. Record the weight on the data sheet.

Remove the excess water by filtration using a Buchner Funnel and Erlenmeyer Flask. Pre-weigh the filter paper and record the weight on the data sheet. Do not wash the sample in any way with water. If sludge particles remain in the sample bottle and must be collected, use the filtrate from the Erlenmeyer Flask as rinse solution.

Measure the mass and the volume of the filtrate, making sure to include any filtrate used for rinsing, and record the information on the data sheet.

Take samples of the filtrate for specific gravity, TDS, and pH analyses. Store the remaining solution in a bottle labeled with the sample number, "sludge filtrate," and the date. A portion of this filtrate will be required for the viscosity measurement.

Remove the filter cake from the Buchner Funnel and transfer it to a stainless steel drying pan. If sludge particles remain on the sides of the Buchner Funnel, wet a second piece of filter paper with filtrate (do not use water) and use it to clean the particles from the funnel. If a second piece of filter paper is used, make sure its starting weight is recorded on the data sheet.



INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 17, 1991
 FILE NO. 765.9
 TO: W. C. Henderson *WCH*
 FROM: J. H. Templeton *JHT*
 SUBJECT: EG&G Rocky Flats
 Solar Pond/Pondcrete Stabilization Project
 B&R Job No. JR-1198

REFERENCE: Guidelines For Engineering Data Testing

Attached is the Guidelines Document outlining for the NUS lab in Pittsburgh exactly what tests we require and how we would like to see them performed.

Once you have reviewed the guidelines and agree with them, could you please initial next to your name, above, and I will send this memo and the guidelines to Richard Ninesteel at NUS.

Attachments: •Guidelines For Engineering Data Testing
 •Data Sheets For Engineering Data Testing
 •ASTM method E203-75
 •ASTM method D854-83
 •ASTM method C136-84a

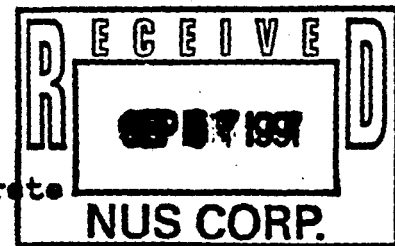
c: File

**Brown & Root U.S.A., Inc.**Post Office Box 4574
Houston, TX 77210-4574Letter No.: BAR-HEH-0063
File No.: 765.9

September 17, 1991

Halliburton NUS Environmental Corporation
9700 Richmond Avenue
Houston, Texas 77042

ATTENTION: Ted Bittner

SUBJECT: Rocky Flats Solar Pond/Pondcrete
Stabilization Project
Brown & Root Job No. JR-1198REFERENCE: Waste Characterization Tests at Pittsburgh
Laboratory-Testing Guidelines For Engineering Data

Attached hereto are the testing guidelines for the required engineering data, data sheets for the testing, and the ASTM methods referenced in the guidelines.

We are sending a complete package to you and to Mr. Richard Ninesteel (NUS-PA), and copies without the ASTM procedures to the other personnel on the distribution list.

If you have any questions, please contact Jack Templeton at (713) 267-9551.

Very truly yours,

BROWN & ROOT, INC.

John R. Zak, P.E.
Project ManagerAttachments:

- Guidelines For Engineering Data Testing
- Data Sheets For Engineering Data Testing
- ASTM method E203-75
- ASTM method D854-83
- ASTM method C136-84a

JRZ/jt

c: R. Ninesteel/A. Allen/DRB/WCH/JHT/File

Guidelines For Engineering Data Testing**September 17, 1991****Page 2**

Measure the wet weight of the filter cake, including any filter paper used. Record the wet weight of the filter cake, and the dry weight of any filter paper used on the data sheet.

Take a split of the wet filter cake by cutting a pie-section using a laboratory scraper. The size of this pie-section is dependent solely on the amount of material required for a Karl Fischer analysis, plus an additional 100 grams for the viscosity test.

Reweigh the wet filter cake, weigh the splits for Karl Fischer and viscosity analyses, and record the weights on the data sheet.

The Karl Fischer Analyses should be run as described in ASTM method E203-75, using the appropriate solutions to prevent interferences from contained ions. If the filtered solids contain so much water that the method becomes questionable, then perform the Karl Fischer analysis on the dried filter cake. When the method is run on the wet cake, the result will yield the combined free and hydrated water, when run on the dry cake (dried at 45-55°C) the result will only be the hydrated water. Both values are useable from an engineering standpoint as long as the percent solids by gravimetric methods is determined as outlined in this document, and it is indicated on the data sheet if the cake is moist or dry.

The filtered sample and all filter paper used should be dried in an oven set at 45-55°C for a minimum of 24 hours.

At the end of 24 hours the sample should be cooled in a desiccator and weighed. The sample should be returned to the oven and dried for an additional 12 hours. If the weight change is greater than 1%, continue to dry the sample in 12 hour increments. When dry, record the dry weight of the sample on the data sheet.

Carefully scrape any dried sludge particles from the dried filter paper. Weigh the filter paper and record the weight on the data sheet. Break up any agglomerated pieces of sludge formed during drying using a laboratory scraper or a pestle.

Blend the dried sample by rolling on a heavy gauge plastic or rubber sheet and take the following splits by cutting representative sections from the rolled sludge. (If you are unfamiliar with the rolling technique, please call Jack Templeton (713) 267-9551). These weights are approximate, it is only important to record the actual weight used.

50g for specific gravity as is

50g for specific gravity after salt dissolution

500g for particle size analysis

Place the remaining sample in a container labeled with the sample number, "Excess Sludge Dried at 45-55°C," and the date.

Guidelines For Engineering Data Testing
September 17, 1991
Page 3

II. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF DRIED SOLIDS

The purpose of the following test work is to determine a) the as-is specific gravity of the dried pond sludge, and b) the specific gravity of the pond sludge with all the soluble salts removed.

a) Determination of the as-is specific gravity of the dried pond sludge

Take one 50g split of the dried pond sludge and determine the specific gravity using ASTM method D854-83.

After following ASTM method D854-83, empty the pycnometer into a Buchner Funnel and remove the solution by filtration. Determine the filtrate specific gravity, TDS and pH. Transfer the filter cake to a preweighed stainless steel drying pan, determine the total weight of the wet solids, and dry at 45-55°C as in Section I.

Record all weights on the data sheet.

b) Determination of the specific gravity of the pond sludge with all the soluble salts removed

Transfer the other 50g split to a 500ml beaker and add 250ml of deionized water. Stir for 2 hours and filter in a Buchner Funnel. Do not wash the filtered solids.

Measure the weight and volume of the filtrate and use the determine the filtrate specific gravity, TDS and pH. Record this information on the data sheet.

Place the washed filter cake in a preweighed stainless steel drying pan, weigh and dry at 45-55°C as in Section I.

When dry, weigh the dry, washed solids and determine the specific gravity using ASTM method D854-83.

Make sure all of the requested data is recorded on the data sheet.

III. PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS

The purpose of the following is to yield the weight of the dried pond solids at various size fractions. The entire screen analysis should be performed dry to prevent the dissolution of any soluble salts. The starting material for this test must be pond sludge which has been dewatered prior to drying, and dried at a moderate temperature (45-55°C) to prevent fusion of the solids by the dissolved salts. The process group of Brown and Root recognizes that some dissolved salts will be present with the dried pond sludge, due to being unable to wash the solids. However this inaccuracy cannot be avoided and the error can be identified at less than 5%.

Guidelines For Engineering Data Testing
September 17, 1991
Page 4

ASTM method C136-84a of coarse and fine aggregates is a good approximation of the method we should like followed. The applicable points being that it is performed on dry solids, and that the bottom size is a #200 screen.

Use the following U.S. Standard screen sizes, to make the results directly comparable to the previous Weston data.

3"	75.0 mm	#10	2.00 mm
1.5"	37.5 mm	#20	0.85 mm
0.75"	19.0 mm	#50	0.30 mm
0.375"	9.5 mm	#100	0.15 mm
#4	4.75 mm	#200	0.075 mm

The split for the particle size analysis should have been retained in a desiccator to avoid reabsorption of moisture from the air.

Measure and record on the data sheet the starting weight of the sample to be sieved.

The sieving can be done using a mechanical shaker, if available, or by hand.

Follow the procedure outlined in steps 7.2, 7.3, and 7.4 (ASTM C136-84a). Under no conditions shall any portion of step 7.5 be used. If hand sieving, start at the coarsest screen size and work down to the finest.

When the material on the screen passes the 1% criteria outlined in 7.4, visually inspect it to ensure the oversize product contains no agglomerates formed during drying. If agglomerates are present break them apart between a thumb and finger, minimizing any grinding action, and rescreen that size fraction and the resulting undersize on those size fractions finer.

Measure and record on the data sheet the weight of each size fraction including the +75 mm, and the -0.075 mm.

IV. VISCOSITY DETERMINATION

The viscosity of each pond sludge should be determined at 30 weight percent solids. Whatever method the lab has available to perform the test should be reviewed by the B&R Process Group prior to implementation, to ensure that it is applicable for the particle size and the processing conditions we anticipate using.

Take the weight of the ~100g of wet filter cake split out for the viscosity analysis, and the percent solids value in the wet cake determined gravimetrically and calculate the dry solids and liquid present.

Guidelines For Engineering Data Testing
September 17, 1991
Page 5

Calculate total weight of pond liquid required to produce a 30 weight percent solids slurry. Subtract from this weight the weight of the liquid present in the wet cake, and add the difference from the stored filtrate.

Record the weight and volume of the filtrate added on the data sheet.

Run the viscosity test.



ENGINEERING DATA TESTING DATA SHEET

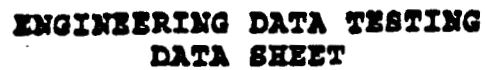
I. SAMPLE PREPARATION

SAMPLE NUMBER: _____

TEST START DATE: _____

RESPONSIBLE TECHNICIAN SIGNATURE: _____

1. TOTAL SLUDGE SAMPLE MASS (AS-IS) _____
 - PAN TARE MASS _____ grams
 - PAN + WET SLUDGE _____ grams
 - TOTAL WET SLUDGE MASS _____ grams
2. FILTER PAPER MASS _____ grams
3. FILTRATE MASS _____ grams
 - FILTRATE VOLUME _____ grams
4. FILTRATE SPECIFIC GRAV. _____ grams
 - FILTRATE TDS _____ ppm
 - FILTRATE pH _____
 - EXCESS FILTRATE LABELED _____ -SLUDGE FILTRATE-
5. FILTER PAPER MASS _____ grams
 - (used to clean out Buchner Funnel)
6. FILTER CAKE TOTAL MASS _____
 - PAN TARE MASS _____ grams
 - PAN + WET FILTER CAKE _____ grams
 - FILTER CAKE MASS _____ grams
7. MASS OF EACH FILTER CAKE SPLIT _____
 - KARL FISCHER (wet) _____ grams
 - VISCOSITY (wet) _____ grams
8. KARL FISCHER ANALYSIS
PERFORMED ON (WET/DRY) FILTER CAKE _____
9. DRYING OVEN TEMPERATURE _____ °C
10. DRY SOLIDS (FILTER CAKE) MASS _____
 - AFTER 24 HOURS _____ grams
 - AFTER 36 HOURS _____ grams
 - AFTER 48 HOURS _____ grams
 - AFTER 60 HOURS _____ grams
 - _____ % change
 - _____ % change
 - _____ % change
 - _____ % change
 - DRY SOLIDS MASS _____ grams
11. DRIED FILTER PAPER MASS _____ grams (in Buchner Funnel)
 - DRIED FILTER PAPER MASS _____ grams (to clean Buchner)
 - ANY AGGLOMERATED SOLIDS? _____



12. MASS OF DRIED SOLIDS SPLIT

PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS _____ grams

-EXCESS SLUDGE DRIED AT 45-55°C-



ENGINEERING DATA TESTING DATA SHEET

II. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF DRIED SOLIDS

SAMPLE NUMBER: _____

TEST START DATE: _____

RESPONSIBLE TECHNICIAN SIGNATURE: _____

a) Determination Of The As-Is Specific Gravity

1. STARTING MASS OF SOLIDS _____ grams
SPECIFIC GRAVITY _____
(per ASTM D854-83) _____

2. AS-IS SOLIDS S.G. FILTRATE
MASS _____ grams
VOLUME _____ ml
SPECIFIC GRAVITY _____
TDS _____ ppm
pH _____

3. AS-IS SOLIDS S.G. FILTER CAKE
PAN TARE MASS _____ grams
PAN + WET CAKE _____ grams
WET CAKE MASS _____ grams
DRYING OVEN TEMPERATURE _____ °C
PAN + DRY CAKE _____ grams
DRY CAKE MASS _____ grams

b) Determination Of The Specific Gravity Of The Dried Solids After Soluble Salt Dissolution

1. STARTING MASS OF SOLIDS _____ grams
VOLUME OF D.I. WATER _____ ml

2. SALT DISSOLUTION FILTRATE
MASS _____ grams
VOLUME _____ ml
SPECIFIC GRAVITY _____
TDS _____ ppm
pH _____

3. SALT DISSOLUTION FILTER CAKE
PAN TARE MASS _____ grams
PAN + WET CAKE _____ grams
WET CAKE MASS _____ grams
DRYING OVEN TEMPERATURE _____ °C
PAN + DRY CAKE _____ grams
DRY CAKE MASS _____ grams

4. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF INSOLUBLE SOLIDS
(per ASTM D854-83) _____



ENGINEERING DATA TESTING DATA SHEET

III. PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS

SAMPLE NUMBER: _____

TEST START DATE: _____

RESPONSIBLE TECHNICIAN SIGNATURE: _____

1. MASS OF PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS SAMPLE _____ grams
2. SHAKING METHOD (MECHANICAL/HAND) _____
3. ANY AGGLOMERATED SOLIDS? _____
4. SCREEN ANALYSIS

SIZE FRACTION	DRY WEIGHT	WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION
+75 mm	_____ g	_____ %
-75 +37.5 mm	_____ g	_____ %
-37.5 +19.0 mm	_____ g	_____ %
-19.0 +9.5 mm	_____ g	_____ %
-9.5 +4.75 mm	_____ g	_____ %
-4.75 +2.0 mm	_____ g	_____ %
-2.0 +0.85 mm	_____ g	_____ %
-0.85 +0.30 mm	_____ g	_____ %
-0.30 +0.15 mm	_____ g	_____ %
-0.15 +0.075 mm	_____ g	_____ %
-0.075 mm	_____ g	_____ %
TOTAL	_____ g	_____ %

IV. VISCOSITY DETERMINATION

SAMPLE NUMBER: _____

TEST START DATE: _____

RESPONSIBLE TECHNICIAN SIGNATURE: _____

1. MASS OF WET CAKE FOR VISCOSITY DETERMINATION _____ g
- PERCENT SOLIDS (by wt.) IN WET CAKE _____ %
- CONTAINED DRY SOLIDS IN WET CAKE _____ g
- CONTAINED LIQUID IN WET CAKE _____ g
2. REQUIRED QUANTITY OF POND LIQUID REQUIRED
FOR A 30 WT% SOLIDS SLURRY _____ g
- OF ADDITIONAL POND LIQUID _____ g
3. MASS OF POND LIQUID ADDED _____ g
4. VISCOSITY OF 30% SOLIDS SLURRY _____ cp

VISCOSITY TEST CONDITIONS _____

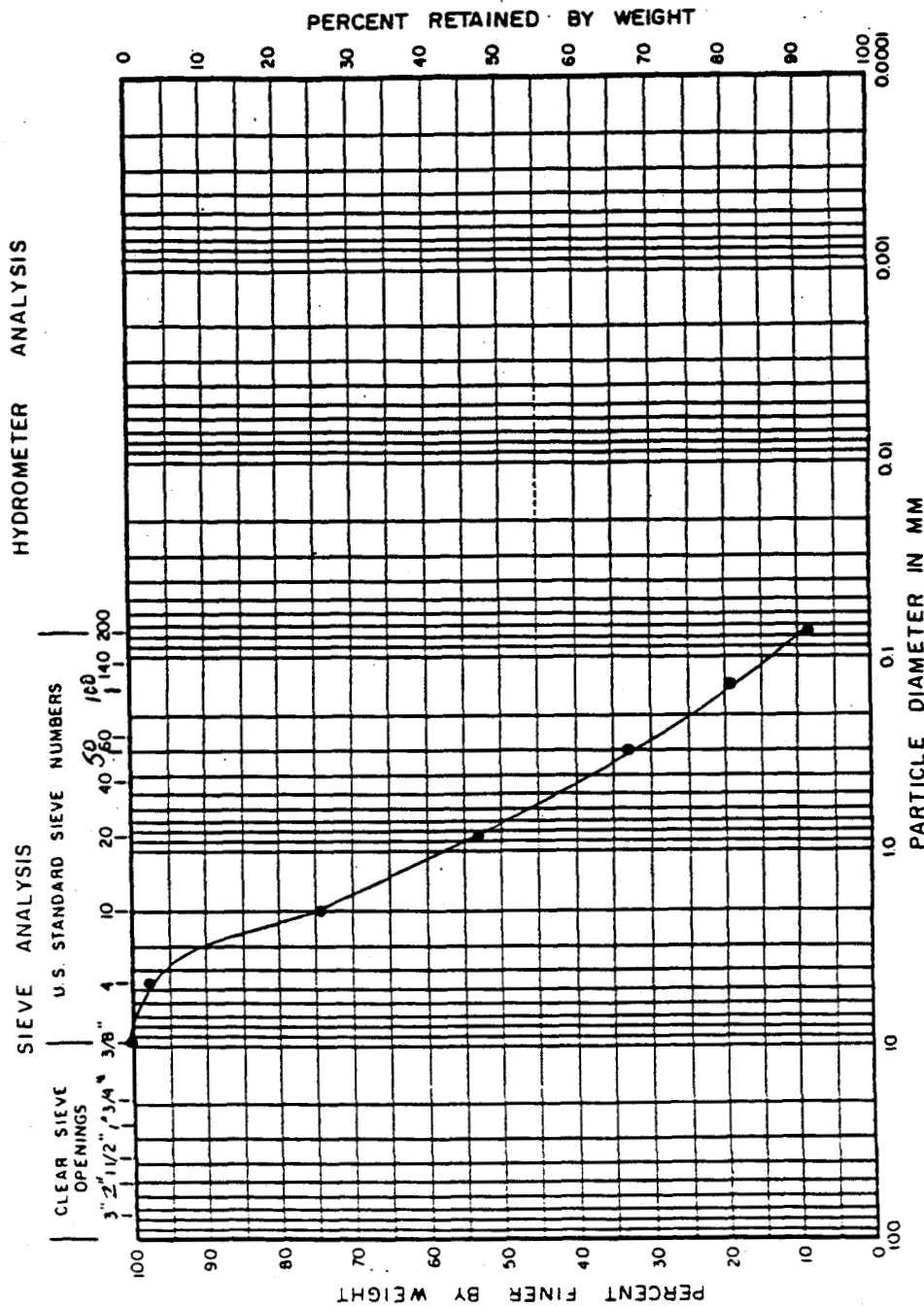
ATTACHMENT 2.

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS CURVES

063-92
(0.5)

Project Name Rocky Flats Project No. _____ Tested by W/mos date 2-17-
 Boring/Test Pit No. _____ Sample No. _____ Calculated by ON date 2-25-
 Sample Depth _____ Sample Type _____ Checked by JL date 26 Feb
 Sample Description PS-207A-SW
 Sample Preparation Method _____

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS
COHESIVE MATERIAL



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT AND CLAY		CLAY FRACTION	
	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT FRACTION	CLAY FRACTION		
BORING	SAMPLE DEPTH		SOIL DESCRIPTION			USCS	LL	PL	WC, %

063-92
(30)

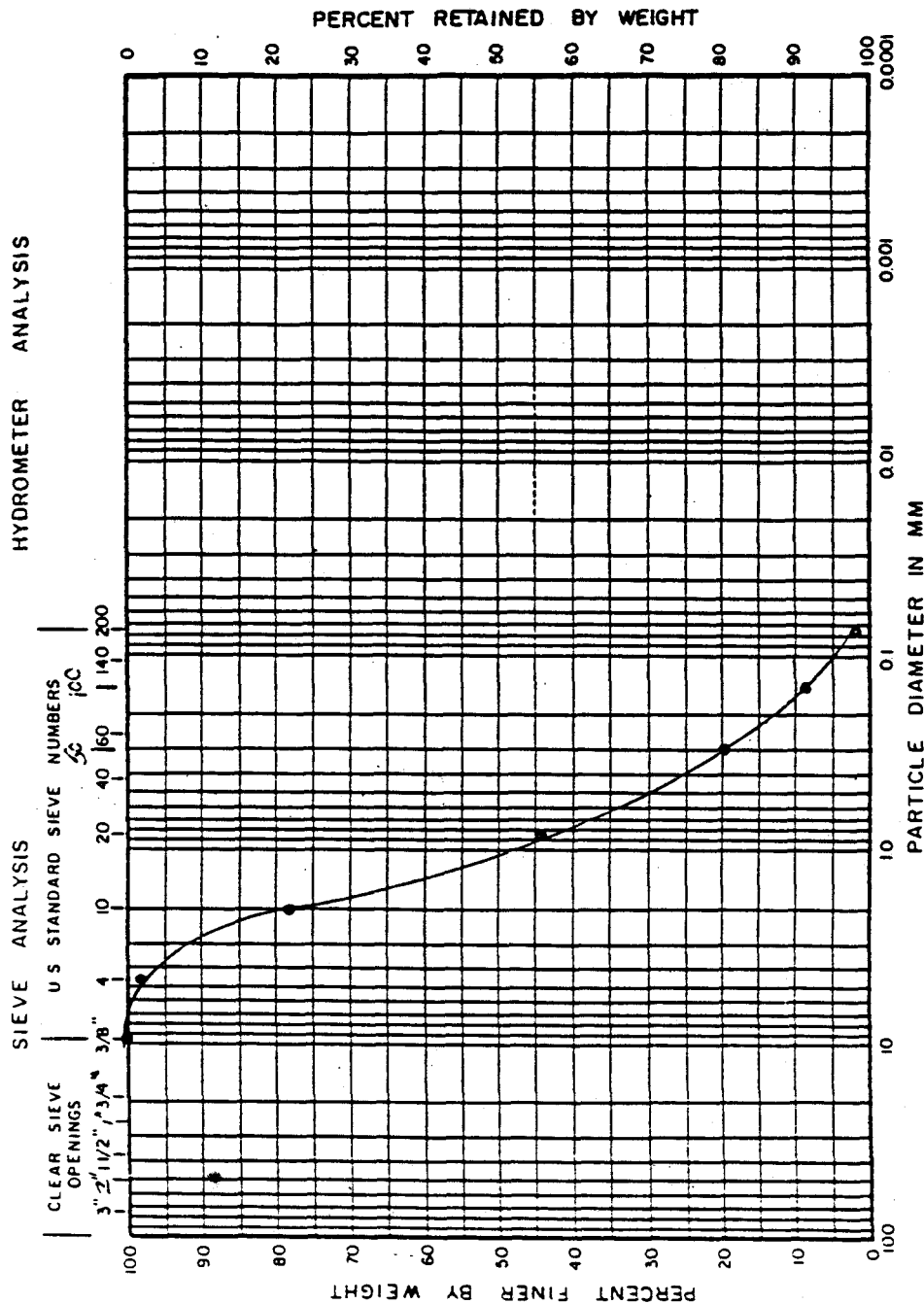
Laboratory No. P175765

Sheet _____ of _____

Project Name Rocky FLATS Project No. _____ Tested by DN/mos date 1-7-9Boring/Test Pit No. _____ Sample No. _____ Calculated by DN date 2-24-9Sample Depth _____ Sample Type _____ Checked by RL date 25 Feb 99Sample Description PS-207A - NW

Sample Preparation Method _____

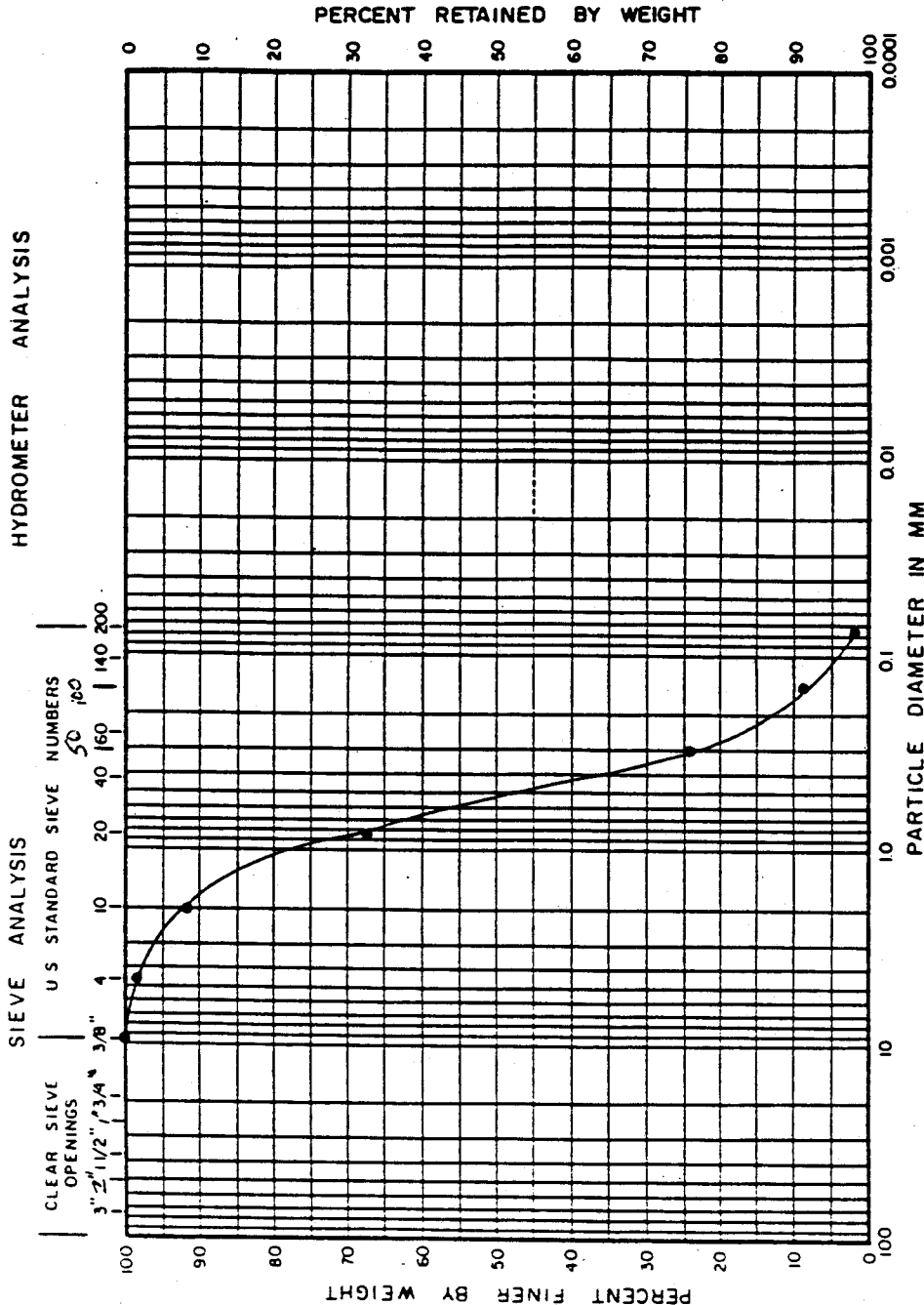
GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS
COHESIVE MATERIAL



COHESIVES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT AND CLAY		SILT FRACTION	CLAY FRACTION	
	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE					
BORING	SAMPLE DEPTH		SOIL DESCRIPTION			USCS		L.L.	P.L.	WC %

Project Name Rocky FLATS Project No. Tested by DN/mos date 1-7-92
 Boring/Test Pit No. Sample No. Calculated by DN date 2-24-92
 Sample Depth Sample Type Checked by JLL date 25 Feb 92
 Sample Description PS-207A - NE
 Sample Preparation Method

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS COHESIVE MATERIAL



COPIES	GRAVEL			SAND			SILT AND CLAY		
	COARSE	FINE		COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT FRACTION	CLAY FRACTION	
BORING	SAMPLE DEPTH			SOIL DESCRIPTION			USCS	LL	PL
									WC %

063-92
(67)

063-9.2
(04)

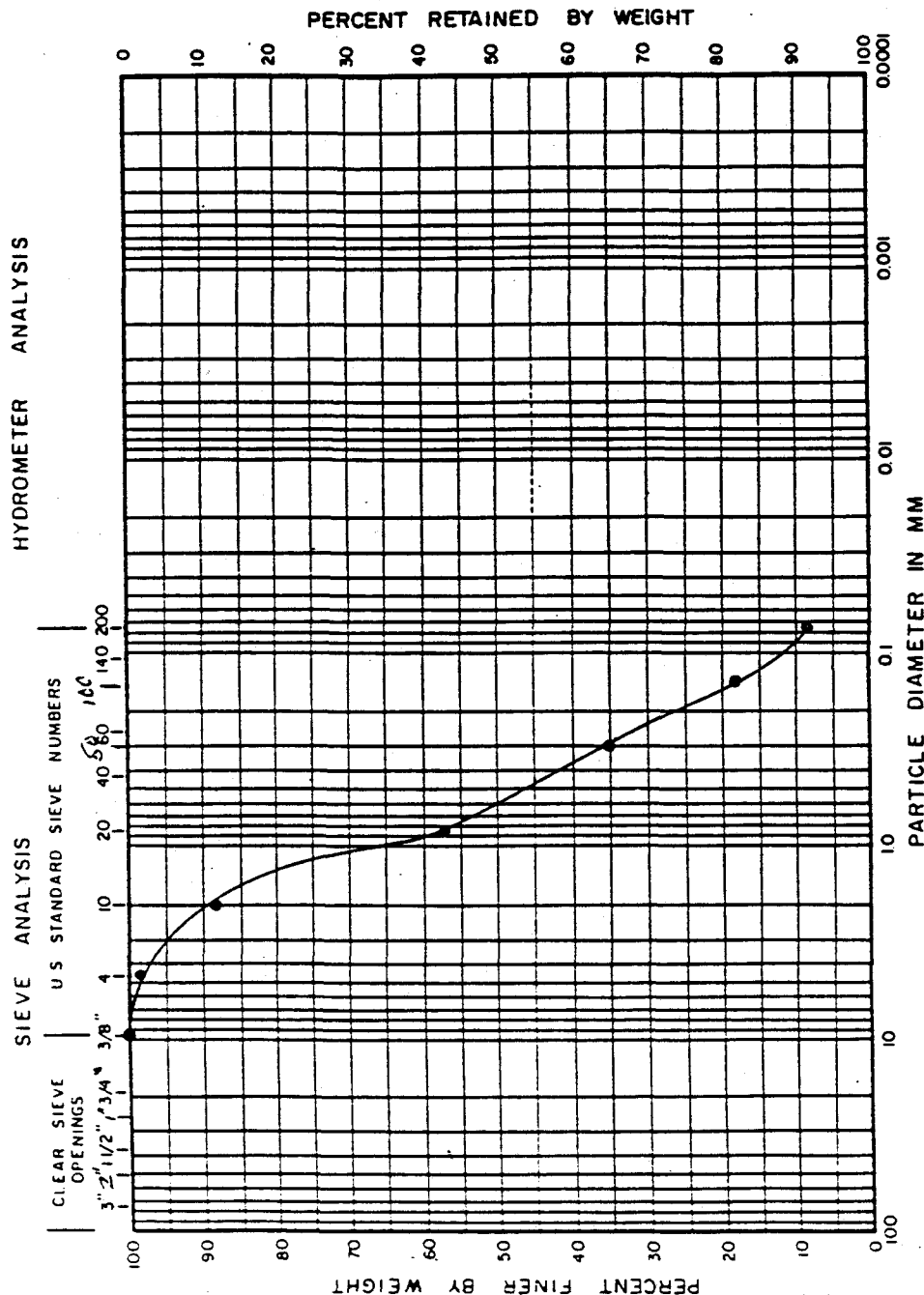
Laboratory No. P175751

Sheet _____ of _____

Project Name Rocky Flats Project No. _____ Tested by DN/mas date 1-7-92Boring/Test Pit No. _____ Sample No. _____ Calculated by DN date 2-24-92Sample Depth _____ Sample Type _____ Checked by JCL date 25 FEB 92Sample Description PS-2076N-NW

Sample Preparation Method _____

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS
COHESIVE MATERIAL



COLUMN NO.	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT AND CLAY		CLAY FRACTION	WC, %
	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT FRACTION	CLAY FRACTION		
BORING	SAMPLE DEPTH		SOIL DESCRIPTION			USCS	LL	PL	
							</		

063-92
02

063-42
03

063-92
(19)

063-92
08

063-92
(69)

[illegible]

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS

COHESIVE MATERIAL

23

Sheet _____ of _____

ATTACHMENT B
SPECIFICATION SHEETS
FOR
POZZOLAN MATERIALS



MOUNTAIN
CEMENT COMPANY

P.O. Box 339
Laramie, Wyoming 82070
(307) 745-4879

LTR # FEBV92

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

SAMPLE: TYPE V

DATE 03/04/92

CUSTOMER:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Silicon dioxide.....	22.6
Aluminum oxide.....	3.9
Ferric oxide.....	3.9
Calcium oxide.....	64.8
Magnesium oxide.....	0.7
Sulfur trioxide.....	2.0
Loss on ignition.....	1.5
Insoluble residue.....	0.22
Total Alk. as Na2O.....	0.54
Na2O.....	0.14
K2O.....	0.61

COMPOUND COMPOSITION

Tricalcium silicate.....	55
Dicalcium silicate.....	23
Tricalcium aluminate.....	4
Tetracalciumaluminoferrite.	12

PHYSICAL TESTS

Fineness(325 mesh).....	95.9
Specific surface.....	3730
Autoclave.....	-0.050
SET TIMES GILMORE NEEDLES	
Initial set.....	135
Final set.....	300
Air content.....	8

COMPRESSION STRENGTHS

1 Day.....	1900
3 Day.....	3540
7 Day.....	4460
28 Day.....	5910 JAN92

Mountain Cement Company's cements comply with the requirements of current specifications of ASTM C-150 and AASHTO M85. The above data represents the average of the silo or bin from which this cement was shipped.

Respectfully submitted,

David McKittrick

Chief Chemist



WAL, Inc.

6385 W. 52nd Ave., #5

(303) 420-7700

Arvada, CO 80002

June 6, 1991

Mr. Matt Lahrs
Western Ash Company
4380 S. Syracuse St. Suite 305
Englewood, CO 80155

WAL # 91177-1
Sample 1D: COMMANCHE #2

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS WT%, DRY BASIS

Silicon Dioxide, SiO ₂	34.86	
Aluminum Oxide, Al ₂ O ₃	17.96	
Iron Oxide, Fe ₂ O ₃	5.75	
Total (SiO ₂ + Al ₂ O ₃ + Fe ₂ O ₃)		58.57
Calcium Oxide, CaO	27.93	
Magnesium Oxide, MgO	4.60	
Sodium Oxide, Na ₂ O	1.55	
Potassium Oxide, K ₂ O	0.22	
Titanium Dioxide, TiO ₂	1.58	
Manganese Dioxide, MnO ₂	0.18	
Phosphorus Pentoxide, P ₂ O ₅	1.22	
Strontium Oxide, SrO	0.51	
Barium Oxide, BaO	0.60	
Sulfur Trioxide, SO ₃	2.59	
Loss on Ignition	0.50	
Moisture, as Received	0.13	


Laboratory Manager

Chemically Pure High Calcium Hydrated Lime

Technical Data

Typical Analysis

Elements	Formula	Percent
Silicon Dioxide	SiO ₂	0.92
Iron Oxide	Fe ₂ O ₃	0.29
Aluminum Oxide	Al ₂ O ₃	0.46
Calcium Oxide	CaO	73.0
Magnesium Oxide	MgO	0.65
Sulphur	S	0.015
Phosphorus Pentoxide	P ₂ O ₅	0.011
Manganese	Mn	0.008
Titanium Dioxide	TiO ₂	0.019
Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	0.40

Other Tests

Unhydrated Oxides	Less than	1.0
Loss on Ignition	LOI	24.67
Available Calcium Hydroxide	Ca(OH) ₂	93.0
Total Neutralizing Value in Terms of CaCO ₃		131.9
Bulk Density	25 - 35 lbs./cu. ft. settled 20 - 25 lbs./cu. ft. loose	
Screen Analysis	100 mesh	99.8 passing
	200 mesh	99.0 passing

This product meets or exceeds the specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials.

CLS

Centre Lime & Stone Co., Inc.
Off Route 64 & Airport Road
P.O. Box 5130
Pleasant Gap, Pennsylvania 16823-5130

Phone: 814-359-2773
Fax: 814-359-2383

Lime . . . the versatile chemical

RESOURCE MATERIALS TESTING, INC.**"Specialists in Fly Ash Testing"**

REPORT TO: Western Ash Company
 4380 S. Syracuse Street
 Suite 305
 Denver, CO 80237
 Attn: Mr. Harry Roof

PROJECT NO.: RMT-021
 SAMPLE NO.: 2381
 DATE REC.: 4-5-90
 DATE REP.: 5-8-90

PROJECT NAME: Pawnee Plant Fly Ash Q.A. Program

SAMPLE ID: Class C Fly Ash QAP #137 March '91

CHEMICAL ANALYSES		
PARAMETER	RESULTS	ASTM C618 SPEC. F/C
Silicon Dioxide, SiO ₂ , %	34.1	---
Aluminum Oxide, Al ₂ O ₃ , %	20.5	---
Iron Oxide, Fe ₂ O ₃ , %	7.2	---
Sum of SiO ₂ , Al ₂ O ₃ , Fe ₂ O ₃ , %	61.8	70/50 min
Calcium Oxide, CaO, %	26.1	---
Magnesium Oxide, MgO, %	6.1	---
Sodium Oxide, Na ₂ O, %	---	---
Potassium Oxide, K ₂ O, %	---	---
Sulfur Trioxide, SO ₃ , %	2.7	5.0 max
Moisture Content, %	0.02	3.0 max
Loss on Ignition, %	0.27	6.0 max
Available Alkalies as Na ₂ O, %*	1.20	1.5 max
PHYSICAL ANALYSES		
Amount Retained on No. 325 Sieve, %	14.1	34 max
Pozzolanic Activity Index		
Portland Cement at 7 days, % of Control	105	75 min
Portland Cement at 28 days, % of Control	109	75 min
Lime at 7 days, psi	---	800/NA min
Water Requirement, % of Control	91	105 max
Autoclave Expansion, %	+0.05	0.8 max
Specific Gravity	2.74	---
Increase of Drying Shrinkage, %*	---	0.03 max
Reactivity with Cement Alkalies, %*		
Reduction of Mortar Expansion, %	---	---
Mortar Expansion, %	---	0.020 max

*Optional requirements applicable only when requested by the purchaser.

By Robert L. Smith
 Robert L. Smith, Ph.D.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CENTRE LINE & STONE CO., INC.
P.O. BOX 130
RTE. 64 & AIRPORT ROAD
PLEASANT GAP, PA 16823

PREPARATION DATE: 02/05/91

INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER
(814) 359-2773

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

CHEMICAL NAME: Calcium Hydroxide
C.A.S. NUMBER: 1305-62-0

TRADE NAME: Hydrated Lime
FORMULA: Ca(OH)_2

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>CAS NO.</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>
Calcium Hydroxide	1305-62-0		5mg/m ³

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: 5162°F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1): 2.34
MELTING POINT: 540°F	EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate=1): N/A
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): N/A	SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): N/A	APPEARANCE AND ODOR: White powder, odorless

SECTION IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: N/A	EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Suitable for adjacent materials
FLAMMABLE LIMITS: N/A	UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: None

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Unstable	MATERIALS TO AVOID: Acidic Compounds
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Uncontrolled contact with Acidic compounds	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: None	HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: N/A

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation, Skin Contact, Ingestion

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC):

Inhalation - Moderate upper respiratory irritant
Eye & skin - Caustic chemical burns

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP - NO OSHA Regulated - NO
IARC Monographs - Less than 0.1% crystalline silica

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Moderate caustic irritant to exposed body surfaces including eyes & respiratory tract. Skin reddening & eye irritation.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Dust inhalation may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or dysfunctions. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

INHALATION - Remove person to fresh air.

EYES & SKIN - Immediately flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes.
Remove contaminated clothing. Get medical attention.

INGESTION - Give person large quantities of water followed by fruit juice.
Get medical attention.

SECTION VII - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCEDURES

SPILL RESPONSE: Use normal clean-up procedures: sweep, shovel, vacuum

WASTE DISPOSAL: To be performed in compliance with all current local, state, & Federal regulations.

SECTION VIII - INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

VENTILATION: Use general or local exhaust ventilation to reduce dust concentration below applicable exposure limits.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: NIOSH - MSHA approved dust respirator if dust is generated.

EYE/SKIN: Well fitting safety goggles, protective gloves to prevent skin contact.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Keep product dry. Avoid excessive dust generation.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: If there is any possibility of eye or skin contact, a supply of clean water should be available to flush affected area. Wear long sleeve shirt and long pants to prevent skin contact. Wash exposed skin with soap and water. Clean work clothes frequently.

POZZOLAN ANALYSES

Material	Gross Alpha Screen	Gross Beta Screen	Available Calcium Oxide
Type "C" Flyash-Pawnee	31±9 pCi/g	19±7 pCi/g	4.6%
Type "C" Flyash-Comanche #2	42±10 pCi/g	29±8 pCi/g	4.0%
Type "V" Mountain Cement	6.5 3 pCi/g	8.32 pCi/g	25.1%

ATTACHMENT C
VALIDATION LETTERS

C-49-5-2-31

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 5, 1992

FROM: DWAYNE S. MOCK

CC: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: INORGANIC DATA VALIDATION
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP1, SDG PKG1

Selected TCLP - Extracted TAL Metals:

15/waters/1-4	1-9LSD	7-9LSD
1-9	2-9LSD	8-9LSD
2-9	3-10LSD	9-9LSD
3-10	4-9LSD	
4-8	5-9LSD	
5-9	6-9LSD	

A validation was performed on the inorganic analytical data from Case No. TCLP1, SDG PKG1, water samples collected by HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Corporation at the Rocky Flats site. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganic Analyses" as applied for use within Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * o Data Completeness
- * o Holding Times
- * o Calibration Verification
- * o Laboratory Blank Analyses
- * o ICP Interference Check Sample Results
- * o Matrix Spike Recoveries
- * o Laboratory Control Sample Results
- * o ICP Serial Dilution Results
- * o Detection Limits
- * o Sample Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

No laboratory duplicate analyses were included in this analytical data set, therefore the data was not evaluated for this parameter. Also, no field duplicate pair was included with this data set.

The attached Table 1 summarizes the validation recommendations which were based on the following information:

Blanks

No field quality control blanks were included with this analytical data set.

C-49-5-2-31
Mr. Rich Ninesteel
May 5, 1992
Page Two

Laboratory method blank analyses yielded the following contaminants in the maximum concentrations indicated:

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration</u> (ug/l)	<u>Action Level</u> (ug/l)
aluminum	32.0	160
cadmium	5.0	25

Sample Affected: All

Blank Actions:

Value > IDL and < Action Level = Report value U.
Value > IDL and > Action Level = Report value unqualified.

No actions were taken for aluminum, since all results are greater than the action level, or cadmium because all results are nondetects.

Matrix Spike Recoveries

The Matrix Spike (MS) %R for silver was below the 75% quality control limit (yet > 30%). All sample results are nondetects and these are qualified as estimated (UJ). Also, the MS %R for mercury were above the 125% upper quality control limit. No positive results were reported for mercury in any sample, therefore no qualifications were made to the data.

ICP Serial Dilution Results

The ICP Serial Dilution Percent Difference (%D) for barium in sample 2-9LSD exceeded the 10% quality control limit. The positive result for barium in this sample is qualified as estimated, (J).

Overall Assessment of the Data

The data are acceptable for use as qualified except for any rejected data. Several analytes were detected as contaminants in the laboratory method blanks, but no actions were necessary because all results were either nondetects or greater than the action level. All silver nondetects were estimated due to low matrix spike recovery. One analyte result was estimated due to noncompliant serial dilution analysis results. No other problems were encountered.

C-49-5-2-31
Mr. Rich Ninesteel
May 5, 1992
Page Three

ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP1, SDG PKG1

TABLE 1 - RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

Aluminum		Iron
Arsenic		Lead
Barium	J ¹	Mercury
Cadmium		Nickel
Selenium		Chromium
Silver	J ²	Magnesium

If the field is left blank, the qualifier is A - Accept all data.

- J¹ - Estimate (J) positive result in sample 2-9LSD because ICP Serial Dilution %Ds exceeded 10%.
- J² - Estimate (UJ) nondetects in all samples because of low MS recovery.



HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-5-2-023

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 5, 1992

FROM: RICKY DEPAUL

COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

**SUBJECT: ORGANIC DATA VALIDATION - TCLP VOAS
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP1, SDG PKG1**

SAMPLES:

Volatiles:

2/leachates/207C39, 207C39LSD

A validation was performed on the organic analytical data from the zero headspace extraction volatile fraction analyses of Case No. TCLP1, SDG PKG 1, leachate sample and its additive duplicate prepared by HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Corporation on 03/12/92 at the Pittsburgh laboratory. No field quality control blanks or field duplicate pairs were included with this analytical data set. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Organic Analyses" as applied for use within Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * • Holding Times
- * • Laboratory Method Blank Summary
- * • Surrogate Spike Recoveries
- * • Compound Identification
- * • Compound Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

No problems were encountered in this case.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

All data are accepted without qualification.

Attachments:

1. Appendix A - Analytical Results



INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-5-2-050

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 7, 1992

FROM: RICKY DEPAUL

COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS DATA VALIDATION - LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP1, SDG PKG1

SAMPLES:

Total & Amenable Cyanide; pH

15/TCLP Leachates (solids)/207C-

1.4	1.9	2.9	3.10	4.8
5.9	1.9 LSD	2.9 LSD	3.10 LSD	4.9 LSD
5.9 LSD	6.9 LSD	7.9 LSD	8.9 LSD	9.9 LSD

Zero Headspace Extractions (Volatiles)

2/solids/

3.9 3.9 LSD

A validation was performed on the miscellaneous analytical data from the analyses of Case No. TCLP1, SDG PKG 1, samples prepared by HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Corporation on 3/11/92 and 3/12/92 at the Pittsburgh laboratory. No field quality control blanks or field duplicate pairs were included with this analytical data set. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Organic Analyses" as applied for use within Region VIII. Only Form I laboratory sample results and associated raw data were provided with this analytical data set.

Only nondetected sample results were reported for the Zero Headspace Extractions of the volatile organic compounds and total cyanide results in all samples did not exceed 0.02 mg/L.

No problems were encountered in this case.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

All data are accepted without qualification.

Attachments:

1. Appendix A - Analytical Results.

C-49-5-2-52

TO: RICH NINESTEEL
FROM: DAVID A. YOST DAY
SUBJECT: INORGANIC DATA VALIDATION - TCLP LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP2, SDG PKG2

DATE: MAY 7, 1992
COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

TAL Metals:

15/TCLP Leachates (solids)/

1-LX-7	1A-10	2B-4	2LX-10
3A-2	3LX-10	4LX	5A-2
BAT1B#5	BAT2A#7	BAT4A#8	BAT5#10
BATCH1	BATCH2	BATCH3	

A validation was performed on the inorganic analytical data from Case No. TCLP2, SDG PKG2, soil samples collected by EG&G, Idaho, Inc. at the Rocky Flats site. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganic Analyses" as applied for use within USEPA Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * • Data Completeness
- * • Holding Times
- * • Calibrations
- * • Blanks
- * • Interference Check Sample Results
- * • Field Duplicate Precision
- * • Laboratory Control Standard and Duplicate Results
- * • ICP Serial Dilution Results
- * • Detection Limits
- * • Sample Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

No matrix spike or laboratory duplicate analyses were performed for this analytical data set. No field duplicate pairs or field quality control blanks were included with this sample set.

The attached Table 1 summarizes the validation recommendations which were based on the following information:

C-49-5-2-52
Mr. Rich Ninesteel
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Page Two

Blanks

Laboratory method blank analyses yielded the following contaminants in the maximum concentrations indicated:

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration (ug/L)</u>	<u>Action Level (ug/L)</u>
calcium	78.0	390.0
chromium	9.0	45.0

Samples Affected: All

Blank Actions

Value > IDL and < Action Level = Report value U.

Value > IDL and > Action Level = Report value unqualified.

Individual sample size, moisture content and dilution factors were considered prior to the application of all action levels. No actions were taken for calcium and chromium because all positive sample results for these analytes were greater than the action level.

ICP Serial Dilution Results

One ICP Serial Dilution Percent Difference (%D) was greater than 10% when the undiluted sample concentration exceeded 50 x IDL for calcium. The positive sample result reported for this analyte in the affected sample is qualified as estimated, "J".

No other problems were encountered.

Overall Assessment

The data are accepted for use as qualified. One positive sample result for calcium is estimated due to serial dilution percent difference >10%.

ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP2, SDG PKG2

TABLE 1 - RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

Aluminum		Magnesium
Antimony		Manganese
Arsenic		Mercury
Barium		Nickel
Beryllium		Potassium
Cadmium		Selenium
Calcium	J ¹	Silver
Chromium		Sodium
Cobalt		Thallium
Copper		Vanadium
Iron		Zinc
Lead		Boron

If the field is left blank, the qualifier is A, accept all data.

J¹ - Estimate "J" associated positive sample result
in affected sample due to serial dilution %D >
10%.



HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-5-2-091

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 11, 1992

FROM: RICKY DEPAUL RCD

COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

**SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS DATA VALIDATION - LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP2, SDG PKG2**

SAMPLES:

Miscellaneous Parameters

Total & Amenable Cyanide, Gross Alpha & Beta Radiological
Analyses, Final pH

10/solids/207C-

CLARIFIER 1	CLARIFIER 2	CLARIFIER 3
BAT 1B #5	BAT 2A #7	BAT 4A #8
BATCH 1A-10	BATCH 2B-4	BATCH 3A-2
BAT 5 #10		

5/solids/207C- (W/LATEX)

BATCH 5A-2	BATCH 3LX-10	BATCH 2LX-10
BATCH 1-LX-7	BATCH 4LX	

A validation was performed on the miscellaneous analytical data from the analyses of Case No. TCLP2, SDG PKG 2, samples prepared at the Pittsburgh Laboratory on 4/8/92 and 4/9/92. No field quality control blanks or field duplicate pairs were included with this analytical data set. The data were reviewed with reference to method -specific quality control criteria and the EPA "National Functional Guidelines" as applied for use within Region VIII. Only Form I laboratory sample results and associated raw data were provided with this analytical data set.

The maximum amount of total cyanide present in the associated samples does not exceed 0.033 mg/l. Only nondetected sample results were reported for the analyses of amenable cyanide and gross alpha radiological screen. Only positive results were reported for the gross beta radiological analyses.

No problems were encountered in this case.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

All data are accepted without qualification.

C-49-5-2-56

TO: RICH NINESTEEL
FROM: DAVID A. YOST (DA)
SUBJECT: INORGANIC DATA VALIDATION - TCLP LEACHATES

DATE: MAY 8, 1992

COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP3, SDG PKG3

TAL Metals:

14/TCLP Leachates (solids)/

1A-1	1B-1	1C-1-2	1D-#2
2A-2	2B-2	2C-2-1	2D-2-2
3A-1	3B-2	3C-3-2	3D-#2
4D-#1	5D-#12		

A validation was performed on the inorganic analytical data from Case No. TCLP3, SDG PKG3, soil samples collected by EG&G, Idaho, Inc. at the Rocky Flats site. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganic Analyses" as applied for use within USEPA Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * • Data Completeness
- * • Holding Times
- * • Calibrations
- * • Blanks
- * • Interference Check Sample Results
- * • Laboratory Control Standard and Duplicate Results
- ICP Serial Dilution Results
- * • Detection Limits
- * • Sample Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

No matrix spike or laboratory duplicate analyses were performed for this analytical data set. No field duplicate pairs or field quality control blanks were included with this sample set.

The attached Table 1 summarizes the validation recommendations which were based on the following information:

C-49-5-2-56
Mr. Rich Ninesteel
May 8, 1992
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Blanks

Laboratory method blank analyses yielded the following contaminants in the maximum concentrations indicated:

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration</u> (ug/L)	<u>Action Level</u> (ug/L)
barium	2.0	10.0
calcium	72.0	360.0

Samples Affected: All

Blank Actions

Value > IDL and < Action Level = Report value U.

Value > IDL and > Action Level = Report value unqualified.

Individual sample size, moisture content and dilution factors were considered prior to the application of all action levels. No actions were taken for barium and calcium because all positive sample results for these analytes were greater than the action level.

ICP Serial Dilution Results

One ICP Serial Dilution Percent Difference (%D) was greater than 10% when the undiluted sample concentration exceeded 50 x IDL for calcium. The positive result reported for this analyte in the affected sample is qualified as estimated, "J".

No other problems were encountered.

Overall Assessment

The data are accepted for use as qualified. One positive result for calcium in the affected sample is estimated due to serial dilution percent difference >10%.

ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP3, SDG PKG3

TABLE 1 - RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

Aluminum		Magnesium
Antimony		Manganese
Arsenic		Mercury
Barium		Nickel
Beryllium		Potassium
Cadmium		Selenium
Calcium	J ¹	Silver
Chromium		Sodium
Cobalt		Thallium
Copper		Vanadium
Iron		Zinc
Lead		Boron

If the field is left blank, the qualifier is A, accept all data.

J¹ - Estimate "J" associated positive sample results in affected sample due to serial dilution %Ds > 10%.



INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-5-2-087

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 11, 1992

FROM: RICKY DEPAUL *RCD*

COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS DATA VALIDATION - LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP3, SDG PKG3

SAMPLES:

Miscellaneous Parameters

Total & Amenable Cyanide, Gross Alpha & Beta Radiological
Analyses, Final pH

14/solids/207C- BATCH

2A-2	3A-1	2B-2	1B-1
1A-1	3-2	2D 2.2	2C 2.1
3C 3.2	1D #2	3D #2	5D #12
4D #1	1C 1.2		

A validation was performed on the miscellaneous analytical data from the analyses of Case No. TCLP3, SDG PKG 3, samples prepared at the Pittsburgh Laboratory on 4/10/92. No field quality control blanks or field duplicate pairs were included with this analytical data set. The data were reviewed with reference to method-specific quality control criteria and the EPA "National Functional Guidelines" as applied for use within Region VIII. Only Form I laboratory sample results and associated raw data were provided with this analytical data set.

The maximum amount of total cyanide present in the associated samples does not exceed 0.026 mg/l. Only nondetected sample results were reported for the analyses of amenable cyanide and gross alpha radiological screen. Only positive results were reported for the gross beta radiological analyses.

No problems were encountered in this case.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

All data are accepted without qualification.

C-49-5-2-64

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 8, 1992

FROM: DAVID A. YOST DAY

COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: INORGANIC DATA VALIDATION - TCLP LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP4, SDG PKG4TAL Metals:

19/TCLP Leachates (solids)/

1-AC	1-BC	1CC	2-AC	2BC
2CC	3-AC	3-BC	3CC	4-AC
4-BC	4CC	5-AC	5-BC	5CC
6CC	H2O-2.1	H2O-3.11	H2O-1.11	

A validation was performed on the inorganic analytical data from Case No. TCLP4, SDG PKG4, soil samples collected by EG&G, Idaho, Inc. at the Rocky Flats site. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganic Analyses" as applied for use within USEPA Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * • Data Completeness
- * • Holding Times
- * • Calibrations
- * • Blanks
- * • Interference Check Sample Results
- * • Laboratory Control Standard and Duplicate Results
- * • ICP Serial Dilution Results
- * • Detection Limits
- * • Sample Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

No matrix spike or laboratory duplicate analyses were performed for this analytical data set. No field duplicate pairs or field quality control blanks were included with this sample set.

The attached Table 1 summarizes the validation recommendations which were based on the following information:

Blanks

Laboratory method blank analyses yielded the following contaminants in the maximum concentrations indicated:

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MR. RICH NINESTEEL
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PAGE TWO

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration</u> (ug/L)	<u>Action Level</u> (ug/L)
aluminum	40.0	200.0
calcium	102.0	510.0
chromium	9.0	45.0
iron	20.0	100.0
magnesium	46.0	230.0

Samples Affected: All

Blank Actions:

Value > IDL and < Action Level = Report value U.

Value > IDL and > Action Level = Report value unqualified.

Individual sample size, moisture content and dilution factors were considered prior to the application of all action levels. No actions were taken for calcium and chromium because all positive sample results for these analytes were greater than the action level.

No other problems were encountered.

Overall Assessment

The data are accepted for use as qualified. Positive sample results within the action levels for aluminum, iron and magnesium were qualified due to laboratory method blank contamination.

ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP4, SDG PKG4

TABLE 1 - RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

Aluminum	A ¹	Magnesium	A ¹
Antimony		Manganese	
Arsenic		Mercury	
Barium		Nickel	
Beryllium		Potassium	
Cadmium		Selenium	
Calcium		Silver	
Chromium		Sodium	
Cobalt		Thallium	
Copper		Vanadium	
Iron	A ¹	Zinc	
Lead		Boron	

If the field is left blank, the qualifier is A, accept all data.

A¹ - Accept data, but raise sample detection limit (where appropriate) to a revised detection limit due to laboratory method blank contamination.



HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-5-2-130

TO: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 14, 1992

FROM: KELLY A. JOHNSON

COPIES: D.A.SCHEIB

**SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS DATA VALIDATION - LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP, PKG. 4**

SAMPLES:

Miscellaneous/TCLP Leach:

3/waters/207C Settled H₂O -

3.11, 2.10, 1.11

19/clarifier/207C Clarifier -

1AC, 2AC, 3AC, 4AC, 5AC, 1BC, 2BC, 3BC,
4BC, 5BC, 1CC, 2CC, 3CC, 4CC, 5CC, 6CC

PARAMETERS:

Miscellaneous

Total Cyanide, Gross Alpha Screen, Gross Beta Screen,
Amenable Cyanide, TCLP Leach pH

A validation was performed on various analytical data from the miscellaneous parameters analyses conducted on TCLP leachates of Case No. TCLP PKG.4 of aqueous samples collected by EG&G Rocky Flats Inc. on April 13, 1992 at the Rocky Flats site.

The data were reviewed with reference to Method-specific quality control criteria and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

* • Holding Times

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

No qualifications to any sample data were required. The maximum amounts of total and amenable cyanide that existed in environmental samples were 0.02 mg/L, and -3.0 mg/L, respectively. The Gross Alpha Screen results were all nondetects and the maximum Gross Beta

C-49-5-2-130
MR. RICH NINESTEEL
MAY 14, 1992
PAGE 2

Screen results were 780+/-110 pCi/L.

No quality control data were included in this SDG.



HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-5-2-198

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 19, 1992

FROM: DWAYNE S. MOCK

CC: D. A. SCHEIB

**SUBJECT: INORGANIC DATA VALIDATION
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP7, SDG PKG7**

Selected TCLP - Extracted TAL Metals:

16/waters/BAT1-LX, BAT2-LX, BAT3-LX, BAT4-LX
BAT5-LX, BATCH1, BATCH1A, BATCH1B,
BATCH2, BATCH2A, BATCH2B, BATCH3,
BATCH3A, BATCH4A, BATCH5A, CONTROL

A validation was performed on the inorganic analytical data from Case No. TCLP7, SDG PKG7, water samples prepared by laboratory personel at the Pittsburgh Laboratory of HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Corporation on 4/29/92 for the Rocky Flats site. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganic Analyses" as applied for use within Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * o Data Completeness
- * o Holding Times
- * o Calibration Verification
- o Laboratory Blank Analyses
- * o ICP Interference Check Sample Results
- * o Laboratory Control Sample Results
- o ICP Serial Dilution Results
- * o Detection Limits
- * o Sample Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

Matrix spikes and laboratory duplicates were not designated for analyses in this SDG, therefore the data were not evaluated for these parameters. Also, no field duplicate pairs were included with this analytical data set.

The attached Table 1 summarizes the validation recommendations which were based on the following information:

Blanks

No field quality control blanks were included with this analytical data set.

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Laboratory method blank analyses yielded the following contaminants in the maximum concentrations indicated:

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration</u> (ug/l)	<u>Action Level</u> (ug/l)
aluminum	20.0	100
calcium	61.0	305

Sample Affected: All

Blank Actions:

Value > IDL and < Action Level = Report value U.
Value > IDL and > Action Level = Report value unqualified.

Dilution factors were considered prior to the application of all action levels. No actions were taken for aluminum and calcium since all results for these analytes were greater than the action level.

ICP Serial Dilution Results

The ICP Serial Dilution Percent Differences (%Ds) for chromium in samples BAT4-LX and BATCH2A exceeded the 10% quality control limit, when the undiluted sample results exceeded 50X the IDL. The positive results for this analyte in these samples are qualified as estimated, (J).

Overall Assessment of the Data

The data are acceptable for use as qualified. Several analytes were detected as contaminants in the laboratory method blanks, but no actions were necessary because all results were greater than the action levels. Positive results for chromium in samples BAT4-LX and BATCH2A are estimated due to ICP serial dilution %Ds > 10% when the undiluted sample concentrations for this analyte exceeded 50X the IDL. No other problems were encountered.

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ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP7, SDG PKG7

TABLE 1 - RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

Aluminum	Iron
Arsenic	Lead
Barium	Mercury
Cadmium	Nickel
Calcium	Chromium J ¹
Selenium	Silver
Magnesium	

If the field is left blank, the qualifier is A - Accept all data.

J¹ - Estimate (J) positive results in samples BAT4-LX and BATCH2A due to ICP Serial Dilution %Ds > 10%.

C-49-5-2-187

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 19, 1992

FROM: RICKY DEPAUL RCD

COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: ORGANIC DATA VALIDATION - VOA ZHES
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP7, SDG PKG7

SAMPLES:

Volatiles:4/aqueous/207C- & CLAR BATCH #2 WATER BATCH #3A
W/LATEX BATCH #5LX
WATER @ 70 F BATCH #1B

A validation was performed on the organic analytical data from the volatile fraction analyses of Case No. TCLP7, SDG PKG 7, zero headspace extraction leachate samples prepared by HALLIBURTON NUS laboratory personnel at the Pittsburgh Laboratory on 4/29/92. Four associated field quality control blanks were included with this analytical set. No field duplicate pairs were designated for analysis. Additionally, a TCLP matrix spike was not designated for analysis by Halliburton NUS ETG project management; hence the sample data were not evaluated for this parameter. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Organic Analyses", as applied for use within Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * • Data Completeness
- * • Holding Times
- * • GC/MS Tuning
- * • Calibrations
- * • Blanks
- * • Surrogate Spike Recoveries
- * • Internal Standards Performance
- * • Compound Identification
- * • Compound Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

No problems were encountered in this case.

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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Sample 207C & CLAR BATCH #2 and its associated field blank were analyzed on the seventh day from sample collection. Precise sampling times could not be obtained since actual chain-of-custodies do not exist. Hence, the data validator is unable to ascertain if holding time exceedances occurred. In the professional judgement of the validator, the sample data is submitted without qualification.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

All data are accepted without qualification.

Attachments:

1. Appendix A - Analytical Results.



INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-5-2-220

TO: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 20, 1992

FROM: KELLY A. JOHNSON

COPIES: D.A.SCHEIB

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS DATA VALIDATION - LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS SOLAR PONDS TREATABILITY PROJECT
CASE NO. TCLP, PKG. 8

SAMPLES:

Miscellaneous/TCLP Leach:

14/leachates/207C & silt at -

15% TSS Batch - 1A, 2A, 3A

10% TSS Batch - 1B, 2B, 3B

5% TSS Batch - 1C, 2C, 3C

207C W/LATEX at 5% TSS Batch -

1D, 2D, 3D, 4D, 5D

PARAMETERS:

Miscellaneous

Paint Filter Liquids Test, Paint Can Test
Cyanide (Total), Cyanide (Amenable)

ZHE/PART 261 Volatiles

1,1-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 2-butanone,
benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroform,
tetrachloroethene, trichloroethylene, vinyl chloride

A validation was performed on the miscellaneous parameters and ZHE/Part 261 volatiles TCLP data from Case No. TCLP8, SDG.8 on 14 leachate samples prepared by HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Laboratories on April 3, 1992, cured for 28 days and with the leaching procedure performed on May 1, 1992. No field duplicate pairs were included in the analytical data set (also included in the fourteen samples are four ambient condition blanks analyzed along with the ZHE/Part 261 volatiles).

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MR. RICH NINESTEEL
MAY 20, 1992
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The data were reviewed with reference to method-specific quality control criteria and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * • Holding Times
- * • Blanks
- Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate

- * - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

MATRIX SPIKE/MATRIX SPIKE DUPLICATE

The matrix spike (MS) Percent Recovery (%R) for total cyanide results were (70.1%) which according the laboratory, indicates matrix interference. Therefore positive and nondetected results reported for this analyte are qualified as estimated, (J) and (UJ), respectively.

OTHER COMMENTS

The amenable cyanide results were all reported as negative values and it is not understood by the data validator how results can be quantitated as negative concentrations, therefore all data are considered unreliable and are qualified as rejected (R).

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

According to the laboratory matrix spike %Rs for total cyanide were low indicating matrix interference, and are qualified accordingly. Results reported for amenable cyanide were all negative and are therefore qualified as unuseable.

No other problems with the data were noted.

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MR. RICH NINESTEEL
MAY 20, 1992
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ROCKY FLATS
TCLP8, PKG.8

TABLE 1 - QUALIFICATION SUMMARY

Paint Filter Liquids Test
Paint Can Test
Cyanide, Total
Cyanide, Amenable
ZHE/PART 261 - Volatiles

J¹
R¹

If the field is left blank, the qualifier is A - Accept all data.

J¹ - Estimate (J) positive and (UJ) nondetected results for total cyanide due to matrix interference.

R¹ - Reject (R) all negative results for amenable cyanide because negative concentrations are analytically unsound.

C-49-5-2-228

TO: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 21, 1992

FROM: KELLY A. JOHNSON

COPIES: D.A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: TCLP VOLATILE ORGANIC DATA VALIDATION - VOA/LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS SOLAR PONDS TREATABILITY PROJECT
CASE NO. TCLP8, PACKAGE 8

SAMPLES:

Volatiles:

8/leachates/

207C Silt at 15% TSS Batch - 2A Blank, 2A Leach

207C Silt at 10% TSS Batch - 2B Blank, 2B Leach

207C Silt at 5% TSS Batch - 2C Blank, 2C Leach

207C W/Latex at 5% TSS Batch - 3D Blank, 3D Leach

A validation was performed on the volatile organic TCLP data from Case No. TCLP8, Package.8 on 8 leachate samples (including four ambient condition blanks) prepared by HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Laboratories on April 3, 1992, cured for 28 days and with the leaching procedure performed on May 1, 1992. No field duplicate pairs were included in this analytical data set.

The data were reviewed with reference to method-specific quality control criteria and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * • Data Completeness
- * • Holding Times
- * • GC/MS Tuning
- * • Calibrations
- * • Blanks
- * • Surrogate Spike Recoveries
- * • Internal Standard Performance
- * • Compound Identification
- * • Compound Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

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SURROGATE SPIKE RECOVERIES

The surrogates Percent Recoveries (%Rs) toluene-d8 and bromofluorobenzene exceeded quality control criteria in sample 3D Leach. However since there were no positive results reported for any compound in this sample, no qualifications were necessary.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

There were non-compliant surrogate %Rs for sample 3D Leach but no data was implicated as there were no positive results in the effected sample.



HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-5-2-221

TO: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: MAY 20, 1992

FROM: KELLY A. JOHNSON *KAJ*

COPIES: D.A. SCHEIB

**SUBJECT: INORGANICS DATA VALIDATION - LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS SOLAR PONDS TREATABILITY PROJECT
CASE NO. TCLP8, PACKAGE 8**

SAMPLES:

Inorganics/TCLP Leach:

14/leachates/207C & silt at -

15% TSS Batch - 1A, 2A, 3A

10% TSS Batch - 1B, 2B, 3B

5% TSS Batch - 1C, 2C, 3C

207C W/LATEX at 5% TSS Batch -

1D, 2D, 3D, 4D, 5D

A validation was performed on the inorganic metals TCLP data from Case No. TCLP8, SDG.8 consisting of 14 leachate samples prepared by HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Laboratories on April 3, 1992, cured for 28 days and with the leaching procedure performed on May 1, 1992.

The data were reviewed with reference to method-specific quality control criteria and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * • Holding Times
- Laboratory Method Blanks
- * • Calibrations
- * • Laboratory Control Sample
- * • ICP Interference Check
- ICP Serial Dilutions

- * - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

Laboratory duplicate, field duplicate samples, and matrix spike analyses were not included in this data set, therefore, the data

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were not evaluated for these parameters.

All qualifications made to analytical data are summarized at the end of this document in Table 1.

BLANKS

The contaminants found in associated low level laboratory method blank analyses are summarized below:

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration</u>	<u>Action Level</u>
Calcium	250 ug/L	1250 ug/L
Aluminum	20 ug/L	100 ug/L

Samples Affected: All

Blank Actions:

- o Value < CRQL; report CRQL followed by a U.
- o Value > CRQL and < action level; report value followed by a U.
- o Value > CRQL and > action level; report value unqualified.

Dilution factors were considered prior to application of the action levels. No qualifications were made as there were no positive results within the action levels.

ICP SERIAL DILUTIONS

Serial dilutions were performed for every sample. Several Percent Differences (%D)s for several analytes were greater than 10%, however no data were implicated. The %D for calcium was high in sample 207C W/Latex at 5% TSS Batch 2D, and the positive result for calcium is qualified as estimated (J) in that sample.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

There were two blank contaminants found however, their reported concentrations in environmental samples exceeded the action levels and thus required no actions. There were also several non-compliant %Ds for serial dilutions, however, only positive results for one sample required action.

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MAY 20, 1992
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ROCKY FLATS
INORGANICS TCLP8, PKG.8

TABLE 1 - QUALIFICATION SUMMARY

Aluminum	
Arsenic	
Barium	
Cadmium	
Calcium	J ¹
Chromium	
Iron	
Lead	
Magnesium	
Mercury	
Nickel	
Selenium	
Silver	

If the field is left blank, the qualifier is A - Accept all data.

J¹ - Estimate (J) positive result for calcium due to ICP.
serial dilution %D greater than 10%.

C-49-6-5-068

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: JUNE 5, 1992

FROM: RICKY C. DEPAUL RCD

CC: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: INORGANIC DATA VALIDATION
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP9, SDG PKG9

SELECTED TAL Metals:

19 waters/207C-WATER BATCH- #1, #2, #3

& CLARIFIER BATCH- #1AC, #2AC, #3AC, #4AC,
#5AC, #1BC, #2BC, #3BC,
#4BC, #5BC, #1CC, #2CC,
#3CC, #4CC, #5CC, #6CC

A validation was performed on the inorganic analytical data from Case No. TCLP9, SDG PKG9, TCLP leachate samples prepared by HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Corporation laboratory personnel at the Pittsburgh laboratory on 5/4/92. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganic Analyses" as applied for use within USEPA Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * o Data Completeness
- * o Holding Times
- * o Calibration Verification
- o Laboratory Blank Analyses
- * o ICP Interference Check Sample Results
- * o Laboratory Control Sample Results
- o ICP Serial Dilution Results
- * o Detection Limits
- * o Sample Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

The attached Table 1 summarizes the validation recommendations which were based on the following information:

Laboratory and field duplicates, matrix spike analyses and CRDL Standard analyses were not included with this analytical data set; hence the sample data were not evaluated for these parameters.

Blanks

No field quality control blanks were included with this analytical data set. Preparation blank analysis yielded the following

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contaminants in the maximum concentrations indicated:

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration</u> (ug/l)	<u>Action Level</u> (ug/l)
aluminum	73.0	365
calcium	89.0	445

Sample Affected: All

Blank Actions:

Value > IDL and < Action Level = Report value U.

Value > IDL and > Action Level = Report value unqualified.

Individual sample size and dilution factors were considered prior to the application of all action levels. No actions were taken for any of the above analytes because all sample concentrations for these analytes are above the action level.

ICP Serial Dilution Results

The Serial Dilution Percent Differences (%Ds) exceeded 10% when the undiluted sample results exceeded 50X IDL for barium in samples 207C & CLAR BATCH #4 CC and 207C & CLAR BATCH #6 CC. Positive sample results were reported for this analyte in the affected samples and these results are qualified as estimated, "J".

Additional Comments

Barium, which is not supposed to be present in the ICS Solution A, was found at concentrations greater than 2X the IDL. Additionally, the interferant analyte calcium was present in all samples at concentrations greater than 50% of that found in the ICS solution. However, estimated elemental interferences were < 10% of the reported sample concentrations for barium and no further actions were taken.

Overall Assessment of the Data

The data are acceptable for use as qualified. Calcium and aluminum were found as contaminants in the preparation blanks. All positive sample results for these analytes were greater than the action levels and no further actions were required. Positive sample results for barium in two samples are estimated because serial dilution percent differences exceeded 10% when the undiluted sample results were > 50X the IDL. Barium which was not supposed to be present in ICS solution A, was found at concentrations > 2X IDL.

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Additionally, calcium was present in all samples at concentrations > 10% of the respective ICS level for this interferant analyte. However, calculations of estimated elemental interferences dictate that no further actions are required.

No other problems were encountered.

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ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP9, SDG PKG9

TABLE 1 - RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

Aluminum		Magnesium
Antimony		Manganese
Arsenic		Mercury
Barium	J ¹	Nickel
Beryllium		Potassium
Cadmium		Selenium
Calcium		Silver
Chromium		Sodium
Cobalt		Thallium
Copper		Vanadium
Iron		Zinc
Lead		Boron

If the field is left blank, the qualifier is A - Accept all data.

J¹ - Estimate "J" positive sample results in the affected samples due to serial dilution %D > 10%.

C-49-6-2-69

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: JUNE 5, 1992

FROM: KENT WEAVER

COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: ORGANIC DATA VALIDATION - TCLP VOAS
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP9, SDG PKG9

SAMPLES:

Volatiles:8/aqueous/3ACBLANK
3BCLEACH
SWBLANK3ACLEACH
3CCBLANK
SWLEACH3BCBLANK
3CCLEACH

A validation was performed on the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) organic analytical data from the volatile fraction analyses of Case No. TCLP9, SDG PKG9, low level aqueous samples collected by HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Corporation on 5/04/92 at the Rocky Flats site. Four field blanks were included with this analytical set. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Organic Analyses" as applied for use within Region VIII and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * • Data Completeness
- * • Holding Times
- * • GC/MS Tuning
- * • Calibrations
- * • Blanks
- * • Surrogate Spike Recoveries
- * • Internal Standard Performance
- * • Compound Identification
- * • Compound Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

No problems were encountered in this case.

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OVERALL ASSESSMENT

All data are accepted without qualification. The "date received" on the volatile fraction Form 1 for sample 3BCLEACH was reported incorrectly. The true date of reception by the laboratory (05/04/92) was transposed over to the associated Form 1. No qualifications were necessary.

Attachments:

1. Appendix A - Qualified Analytical Results

C-49-6-5-073

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: JUNE 5, 1992

FROM: RICKY DEPAUL RCD

COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS DATA VALIDATION - LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP9, SDG PKG9

SAMPLES:

Miscellaneous Parameters

Total & Amenable Cyanide, Final pH

19/solids/207C-WATER BATCH #1, #2, #3

& CLAR BATCH #1AC, #2AC, #3AC, #4AC, #5AC,
#1BC, #2BC, #3BC, #4BC, #5BC,
#1CC, #2CC, #3CC, #4CC, #5CC,
#6CC

A validation was performed on the miscellaneous analytical data from the analyses of Case No. TCLP9, SDG PKG 9, samples prepared at the Pittsburgh Laboratory on 5/4/92. No field duplicates or field quality control blanks were included with this analytical data set. The data were reviewed with reference to method-specific quality control criteria and the EPA "National Functional Guidelines" as applied for use within Region VIII. Only Form I laboratory sample results and associated raw data were provided with this analytical data set.

The maximum amount of total cyanide present in the associated samples does not exceed 0.032 mg/l. Only nondetected sample results were reported for the analyses of amenable cyanide.

No problems were encountered in this case.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

All data are accepted without qualification.

Attachments:

1. Appendix A - Analytical Results



INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-6-2-113

Rec'd 6-19-92

TO: RICH NINESTEEL
FROM: RICKY C. DEPAUL RCD

DATE: JUNE 11, 1992
CC: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: INORGANIC DATA VALIDATION
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP10, SDG PKG10

Selected TCLP - Extracted TAL Metals:

20/waters/207 A/B BATCH #1TA, #2TA, #3TA, #4TA, #5TA
#1TB, #2TB, #3TB, #4TB, #5TB
#1TC, #2TC, #3TC, #4TC, #5TC
#1TD, #2TD, #3TD, #4TD, #5TD

A validation was performed on the inorganic analytical data from Case No. TCLP10, SDG PKG10, leachate samples prepared by HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Corporation laboratory personnel at the Pittsburgh laboratory on 5/6/92 and 5/7/92. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganic Analyses" as applied for use within USEPA Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * o Data Completeness
- * o Holding Times
- * o Calibration Verification
- o Laboratory Blank Analyses
- * o ICP Interference Check Sample Results
- o Matrix Spike Recoveries
- * o Laboratory Control Sample Results
- o ICP Serial Dilution Results
- * o Detection Limits
- * o Sample Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

The attached Table 1 summarizes the validation recommendations which were based on the following information:

Laboratory and/or field duplicate analyses and CRDL Standard analyses were not included with this analytical data set; hence the data were not evaluated for these parameters.

Blanks

No field quality control blanks were included with this analytical

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data set. Laboratory method and preparation blank analyses yielded the following contaminants in the maximum concentrations indicated:

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration</u> (ug/l)	<u>Action Level</u> (ug/l)
aluminum	152	760
barium	2.0	10.0
calcium	188	940
cadmium	5.0	25.0
chromium	14.0	70.0
iron	51.0	255
magnesium	157	785

Sample Affected: All

Blank Actions:

Value > IDL and < Action Level = Report value U.
Value > IDL and > Action Level = Report value unqualified.

Individual sample size and dilution factors were considered prior to the application of all action levels. No actions were taken for aluminum, barium and calcium because all sample concentrations for these analytes are above the action levels. Also, no qualifications were made for cadmium since all sample results for this analyte were nondetects.

Matrix Spike Recoveries

The Matrix Spike (MS) Percent Recoveries (%Rs) for barium and calcium were extremely low, (< 30%). Only positive sample results were reported for these analytes and these results are qualified as estimated, "J". The MS %Rs for lead and silver were less than 75%, yet greater than 30%. Only nondetected sample results were reported for these analytes and these results are qualified as estimated, "UJ".

ICP Serial Dilution Results

The ICP Serial Dilution Percent Differences (%Ds) for barium exceeded 10% in sample 207 A/B BATCH #5TC when the undiluted sample result exceeded 50X the IDL. The positive sample result for this analyte in this sample is qualified as estimated, "J". The serial dilution %Ds for aluminum in samples 207 A/B BATCH #1TD and 207 A/B BATCH #2TD were greater than 10% when the undiluted sample results for this analyte exceeded 50X the IDL. The positive sample results for this analyte in these samples are qualified as estimated, "J".

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Mr. Rich Ninesteel
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Overall Assessment of the Data

The data are acceptable for use as qualified. Aluminum, barium, calcium, cadmium, chromium, iron and magnesium were found as contaminants in the laboratory method and preparation blanks. All positive sample results for calcium, aluminum and barium were greater than the action levels and no further actions are required. Positive sample results for barium and calcium are estimated due to extremely low matrix spike recoveries. Nondetected sample results for silver and lead are estimated due to low matrix spike recoveries. Positive sample results for barium and aluminum are estimated in the affected samples due to serial dilution %Ds which exceeded 10% when the undiluted sample results were greater than 50X the IDL. Barium, which was not supposed to be present in the ICS solution was present at concentrations greater than 2X the IDL. Additionally, calcium was present in all samples at concentrations > 50% of the respective ICS level for this interferant analyte. However, calculations of estimated elemental interferences dictate that no qualifications are necessary. No other problems were encountered.

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ROCKY FLATS
 CASE NO. TCLP10, SDG PKG10

TABLE 1 - RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

Aluminum	J ³	Magnesium	A ¹
Antimony		Manganese	
Arsenic		Mercury	
Barium	J ^{1,3}	Nickel	
Beryllium		Potassium	
Cadmium		Selenium	
Calcium	J ¹	Silver	J ²
Chromium	A ¹	Sodium	
Cobalt		Thallium	
Copper		Vanadium	
Iron	A ¹	Zinc	
Lead	J ²	Boron	

If the field is left blank, the qualifier is A - Accept all data.

- A¹ - Accept data, but raise sample detection limit (where appropriate) to a revised detection limit due to blank contamination.
- J¹ - Estimate "J" positive sample results due to extremely low (< 30%) matrix spike recoveries.
- J² - Estimate "UJ" nondetected sample results due to low matrix spike recoveries < 75%, but > 30%.
- J³ - Estimate "J" positive sample results in affected samples due to serial dilution %Ds > 10%.

C-49-6-2-092

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: JUNE 8, 1992

FROM: RICKY DEPAUL RCD

COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: ORGANIC DATA VALIDATION - VOA ZHES
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP10, SDG PKG10

SAMPLES:

Volatiles:

4/aqueous/207 A/B BATCH- #3TA, #3TB, #3TC, #3TD

A validation was performed on the organic analytical data from the volatile fraction analyses of Case No. TCLP10, SDG PKG 10, zero headspace extraction leachate samples prepared by HALLIBURTON NUS laboratory personnel at the Pittsburgh Laboratory on 5/7/92. Four associated field quality control blanks were included with this analytical set. No field duplicate pairs were designated for analysis. Additionally, a TCLP matrix spike was not designated for analysis by Halliburton NUS ETG project management; hence the sample data were not evaluated for this parameter. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Organic Analyses", as applied for use within Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * • Data Completeness
- * • Holding Times
- * • GC/MS Tuning
- Calibrations
- Blanks
- * • Surrogate Spike Recoveries
- * • Internal Standards Performance
- * • Compound Identification
- * • Compound Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

The attached Table 1 summarizes the validation qualifications which were based on the following information:

CALIBRATIONS

The followig tables summarize calibration noncompliances and corresponding actions. The key associated with these tables is

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presented below.

<u>Compound</u>	<u>CC</u> <u>5/16/92</u>	<u>CC</u> <u>5/17/92</u>
1,2-dichloroethane	X	X
Associated Samples:	3TABLANK, 3TCLEACH 3TBLEACH, 3TCBLANK 3TBBLANK, 3TDLEACH 3TDBLANK	3TALEACH

Only nondetected sample results were reported for 1,2-dichloroethane in the associated samples; no actions were taken.

Calibration Key:

+ - RF < 0.050; Estimate (J) positive results and reject (R) nondetects.
X - Percent RSD > 30; percent D > 25; Estimated (J) positive results.
XX - Percent RSD > 50; percent D > 50; Estimate (J) positive results and estimate (UJ) nondetects.

BLANKS

The maximum concentration of contaminants found in the associated low-level laboratory method, and field quality control blank analyses is summarized below:

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Maximum</u> <u>Concentration (ug/l)</u>	<u>Action Level (ug/l)</u>
2-butanone	16	160

Samples Affected: All

Blank Actions:

- o Value < CRQL; report CRQL followed by a U.
- o Value > CRQL and < action level; report value followed by a U.
- o Value > CRQL and > action level; report value unqualified.

Dilution factors were considered prior to the application of the action levels.

C-49-6-2-092
Mr. Rich Ninesteel
June 8, 1992
Page Three

No other problems were encountered with this case.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

The compound 2-butanone was found as a contaminant in the laboratory method and field quality control blanks. The continuing calibration %Ds for 1,2-dichloroethane on 5/16/92 and 5/17/92 were noncompliant. However, only nondetects were reported for this compound and no actions were taken.

Attachments:

1. Appendix A - Qualified Analytical Results.
2. Appendix B - Support Documentation.

C-49-6-2-092
Mr. Rich Ninesteel
June 8, 1992
Page Four

ROCKY FLATS
TCLP10, SDG PKG10

TABLE 1 - QUALIFICATION SUMMARY

Sample No.	Volatile
3TALEACH	A ¹
3TBLEACH	A ¹
3TCLEACH	A ¹
3TDLEACH	A ¹
3TABLANK	A ¹
3TBBLANK	A ¹
3TCBLANK	A ¹
3TDBLANK	A ¹

If the field is left blank, the qualifier is A - Accept all data.

A¹ - Accept data, but change positive result for 2-butanone to a revised detection limit because of blank contamination.

Rec'd 6-19-92

C-49-6-2-102

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: JUNE 10, 1992

FROM: RICKY DEPAUL RCD

COPIES: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS DATA VALIDATION
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP10, SDG PKG10

SAMPLES:

Miscellaneous Parameters

Paint can filter liquids test, Paint can test

20/solids/207 A/B BATCH #1TA, #2TA, #3TA, #4TA, #5TA,
#1TB, #2TB, #3TB, #4TB, #5TB,
#1TC, #2TC, #3TC, #4TC, #5TC
#1TD, #2TD, #3TD, #4TD, #5TD

A validation was performed on the miscellaneous analytical data from the analyses of Case No. TCLP10, SDG PKG 10, samples prepared at the Pittsburgh Laboratory on 5/6/92. No field duplicates or field quality control blanks were included with this analytical data set. The data were reviewed with reference to method-specific quality control criteria and the EPA "National Functional Guidelines" as applied for use within Region VIII. Only Form I laboratory sample results and associated raw data were provided with this analytical data set.

The paint can filter liquids test references a method used to determine the presence of free liquids in a representative sample of waste. Determination as to whether the material is deemed to contain free liquids is conducted. All samples report a zero milliliter (0 ml) result for this analysis. Additionally, the paint can test reports only solids for all samples.

No problems were encountered in this case.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

All data are accepted without qualification.

Attachments:

1. Appendix A - Analytical Results

C-49-6-2-100

TO: RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: JUNE 10, 1992

FROM: DWAYNE S. MOCK

CC: D. A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: INORGANIC DATA VALIDATION
ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP11, SDG PKG11

Selected TCLP - TAL Metals:

4/waters/BATCH- #1, #2, #3, #4

A validation was performed on the inorganic analytical data from Case No. TCLP11, SDG PKG11, leachate samples prepared by laboratory personnel at the Pittsburgh Laboratory of HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Corporation on 5/15/92 for the Rocky Flats site. The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganic Analyses" as applied for use within Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * o Data Completeness
- * o Holding Times
- * o Calibration Verification
- o Laboratory Blank Analyses
- * o ICP Interference Check Sample Results
- * o Laboratory Control Sample Results
- * o ICP Serial Dilution Results
- * o Detection Limits
- * o Sample Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

Matrix spikes and laboratory duplicates were not designated for analyses in this SDG, therefore the sample data were not evaluated for these parameters. Also, no field duplicate pairs were included with this analytical data set.

The attached Table 1 summarizes the validation recommendations which were based on the following information:

Blanks

No field quality control blanks were included with this analytical data set.

C-49-6-2-100
Mr. Rich Ninesteel
June 10, 1992
Page Two

Laboratory method blank analyses yielded the following contaminants in the maximum concentrations indicated:

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration</u> (ug/l)	<u>Action Level</u> (ug/l)
aluminum	22.0	110
barium	5.0	25
cadmium	5.0	25
calcium	58.0	290

Sample Affected: All

Blank Actions:

Value > IDL and < Action Level = Report value U.
Value > IDL and > Action Level = Report value unqualified.

Individual sample size and dilution factors were considered prior to the application of all action levels. No actions are taken for aluminum, barium, and calcium since all results for these analytes were greater than the action level. Only nondetects were reported for cadmium.

Additional Comments

Barium which was not supposed to be present in the ICS solution A was found at concentrations which exceeded 2X IDL for this analyte. Additionally, calcium was present in all samples at levels greater than 50% of that reported in the ICS solution. However, calculations of estimated elemental interferences from calcium dictate that no actions are required.

Overall Assessment of the Data

The data are acceptable for use without qualification. Several analytes were detected as contaminants in the laboratory method blanks, but no actions were necessary because all results were greater than the action levels. No other problems were encountered.



INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-6-2-118

Rec'd 6-15-92

TO: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: JUNE 11, 1992

FROM: KELLY A. JOHNSON *KAJ*

COPIES: D.A.SCHEIB

SUBJECT: INORGANIC DATA VALIDATION - LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS SOLAR PONDS TREATABILITY STUDY
CASE NO. TCLP12, SDG PKG. 12

SAMPLES:

Inorganics/TCLP Leach:

9 Leachates/207C water - #1A, #2A, #3A

207C water and silt Batch - #1B, #2B, #3B

207C water and clarifier Batch- #1C, #2C, #3C

A validation was performed on the inorganic TCLP leachates from Case No. TCLP12, SDG PKG 12 on 9 leachate samples prepared by HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Laboratories on May 13, 1992 and cured for 7 days and with the leaching procedure performed on May 20, 1992. No field duplicate pairs were included in the analytical data set.

The data were reviewed with reference to the EPA "Functional Guidelines for evaluating Inorganic Analyses" as applied for use within USEPA Region VIII, and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

- * • Data Completeness
- * • Holding Times
- * • Calibration Verification
- * • Laboratory Blank Analyses
- * • Laboratory Control Sample Results
- * • ICP Interference Check Sample Results
- * • ICP Serial Dilution Results
- * • Detection Limits
- * • Sample Quantitation

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

The attached Table 1 summarizes the validation recommendations which are based on the following information:

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JUNE 11, 1992
PAGE 2

Laboratory duplicate samples, field quality control blanks and matrix spike analyses were not included in this analytical data set, therefore, the data were not evaluated for these parameters.

BLANKS

Laboratory method and preparation blank analyses yielded the following contaminants in the maximum concentrations indicated:

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Maximum Concentration</u> (ug/L)	<u>Action Level</u> (ug/L)
calcium	41.0	205.0
aluminum	39.0	195.0
barium	3.0	15.0
magnesium	24.0	120.0
chromium	9.0	45.0

Samples Affected: All

Blank Actions:

- o Value < IDL and < Action Level; report value followed by a U.
- o Value > IDL and > action level; report value unqualified.

Individual sample size and dilution factors were considered prior to application of the action levels. No actions were taken for calcium, barium, and chromium as all sample concentrations for these analytes are above the action levels.

ICP INTERFERENCE CHECK

Silver which was not supposed to be present in the ICS solution was present in concentrations greater than two times the IDL. Additionally, calcium was present in all samples at concentrations greater than 50% of the respective ICS level for this interferant analyte. Calculations of estimated elemental interferences were also greater than 50% of the reported sample concentration for silver. All sample results for silver were nondetects, and it is in the professional opinion of the data reviewer that the very large amounts of calcium greatly masked any amounts of silver present in all samples. All sample results for silver are rejected, qualified (R). Barium was also detected in the ICS solution at concentrations greater than two times the IDL. However, calculations of the estimated elemental interferences dictate that no further actions be taken.

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MR. RICH NINESTEEL
JUNE 11, 1992
PAGE 3

ICP SERIAL DILUTIONS

The Percent Differences (%Ds) for barium in samples 207C water #1A and 207C water #2A were greater than 10% when the undiluted sample concentrations exceeded 50 times the IDL. The positive sample results for these analytes in these samples are qualified as estimated (J).

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Calcium, aluminum, barium, magnesium, and chromium were found as contaminants in the laboratory method and preparation blanks. Barium which was not supposed to be present in the ICS solution A, was present at concentrations > 2 times the IDL. However, calculations of estimated elemental interferences, dictate that no actions be taken. Nondetects for silver are considered to be unreliable and are rejected due to gross interference by calcium. Positive sample results for calcium in samples 207C water #1A and #2A are estimated due to serial dilution %Ds > 10%.

No other problems were noted.

C-49-6-2-118
MR. RICH NINESTEEL
JUNE 11, 1992
PAGE 4

ROCKY FLATS
CASE NO. TCLP12, SDG PKG12

TABLE 1 - QUALIFICATION SUMMARY

Aluminum	A ¹
Arsenic	
Barium	J ¹
Cadmium	
Calcium	
Chromium	
Iron	
Lead	
Magnesium	A ¹
Mercury	
Nickel	
Selenium	
Silver	R ¹

If the field is left blank, the qualifier is A - Accept all data.

A¹ - Qualify nondetected (U) due to blank contamination.

J¹ - Estimate (J) positive results in affected samples due to ICP serial dilution %Ds > 10%.

R¹ - Reject (R) nondetected sample results due to ICP/ICS interference from calcium.



INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

C-49-6-2-112

Rel 6-10-92

TO: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

DATE: JUNE 11, 1992

FROM: KELLY A. JOHNSON *(initials)*

COPIES: D.A. SCHEIB

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS DATA VALIDATION - LEACHATES
ROCKY FLATS SOLAR PONDS TREATABILITY STUDY
CASE NO. TCLP12, SDG PKG 12

SAMPLES:

Miscellaneous/TCLP Leach:

9 Leachates/207C water - #1A, #2A, #3A

207C water and silt batch - #1B, #2B, #3B

207C water and clarifier batch - #1C, #2C,
#3C

PARAMETERS:

Miscellaneous

Total and Amenable cyanide, TCLP Leach pH

A validation was performed on the miscellaneous TCLP parameters from Case No. TCLP12, SDG PKG 12 on 9 leachate samples prepared by HALLIBURTON NUS Environmental Laboratories on May 13, 1992 and cured for 7 days. The leaching procedure was performed on May 20, 1992. No field duplicate pairs were included in this analytical data set.

The data were reviewed with reference to Method-specific quality control criteria and were evaluated based on the following parameters:

* • Holding Times

* - All quality control criteria were met for this parameter.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

No qualifications to any sample data were required. The total cyanide maximum detection was 1.2 mg/L. All amenable cyanide results were negative. No quality control data were included.

ATTACHMENT D
CALCULATIONS

CLIENT: EG & G	FILE NO.: 2K68	BY: Mark Speranza	PAGE/ OF
SUBJECT: Pond 207C Waste Loading		CHECKED BY: [Signature]	DATE: 5/18/92

The following provides back-up for Table 2-1.

Batches 1-5 (mix date - 2/13/92)

Total Solids = 40.0% - based on laboratory analysis
see laboratory Notebook 25 pg. Book # P042-9

Total Dissolved Solids = 27.3% - based on laboratory
analysis (Sample No. - P0190478)

result is reported at 358,000 mg/L

Specific gravity = 1.312 (P0190477)

$$TDS = 358,000 / 1.312 = 272,865 \text{ or } 27.3\%$$

Total Suspended Solids = 9.3% - based on laboratory analysis
See laboratory Notebook pg.

Batches 6-8 (mix date 4/6/92)

Total Solids = 38.6% - based on laboratory analysis
See Laboratory Notebook 35 pg. Book # P109-92

Total Dissolved Solids = 34.1% - based on laboratory analysis
(Sample No. - P0195050)

No specific gravity data available: therefore
it was assumed to be 1.321 base on the following:

Total solids = 510,000 mg/l from lab

Total solids = 38.6% from treatability room

$$S.G. = 510,000 / 386,000 = 1.321$$

$$TDS = 450,000 / 1.321 = 34.1\% \quad (TDS sample NO. P0195050)$$

Total Suspended Solids = ~~2~~0.9% - based on laboratory analysis
See laboratory Notebook 101 pg. Book # P109-92

CLIENT: EG & G	FILE NO.: 2K68	BY: Mark Speranza	PAGE 2 OF
SUBJECT: Pond 207C Waste Loading	CHECKED BY: <i>JS</i>	DATE: 5/18/92	

Batches 9-11 (Mix Date 4/13/92)

Total Solids = 35% - based on laboratory analysis

see laboratory notebook 29 pg ^{Book No. P109-92}
(microwave result after remix)

Total dissolved solids = 33.1% This value was calculated

to obtain a slurry of 7.4% TSS 7L of
207C slurry at 34.1% TDS was mixed with
7L of 207C slurry at 32.1% TDS

$$\therefore \frac{7(.341) + 7(.321)}{14} = 33.1\%$$

Note: The value of 32.1% TDS is also calculated
as explained for Batches 19-21, therefore the
value of 33.1% is only an approximate
number.

Total Suspended Solids = 7.4% - based on laboratory analysis

see laboratory notebook 22 pg.
(Submission #3) Book No. P109-92

CLIENT: EG & G	FILE NO.: 2K68	BY: M. Speranza	PAGE 3 OF
SUBJECT: Pond 207C Waste Loading	CHECKED BY: <i>MS</i>	DATE: 5/19/92	

Batches 12-16 (Mixed Date 4/2/92)

Total Solids = 38.6% - Based on laboratory analysis
See laboratory Notebook 15 pg. ^{Book No.} P109-91

Total Dissolved Solids = 34.96% Assumed Specific Gravity
of 1.373 from the following

TS = 530,000 mg/L } See laboratory analysis sheet
TDS = 480,000 mg/L } Laboratory No. - PO195049

$$\therefore SG = 530,000 / 386,000 = 1.373$$

$$TDS = 480,000 / 1.373 = 34.96\%$$

Total ~~Dissolved~~ Solids = 9.1% - Based on Laboratory analysis
^{suspended} See Laboratory Notebook 22 pg
Book No P109-92, Submission #2.

Batches 17 and 18 (Mixed Date 4/2/92)

These batches were prepared by heating a slurry of Pond 207C to 70°F. The slurry had a TS = 38.6%, TDS = 34.96%, and a TSS = 9.1% with excess crystal. As the temperature increased the crystal dissolved causing an increase in TS and TDS.

TS = 44.0% - based on laboratory analysis
See Laboratory Notebook 19 pg ^{Book No.} P109-92

TDS = 40.4% - calculated by the following:
Difference in TS of heated slurry - nonheated slurry
44% - 38.6 = 5.4%

This increase is contributed from dissolved crystal since no addition solids were added.

CLIENT: EG&G	FILE NO.: 2K68	BY: M Speranza	PAGE 4 OF 4
SUBJECT: 207C Waste Loadings	CHECKED BY: RL	DATE: 4/19/92	

$$\therefore TDS = 34.96 + 5.4 = 40.4\%$$

$$TSS = 9.1\% \quad \text{same as TSS for Batches 12-16}$$

Batches 19-21 (mix Date - 4/3/92)

$$TS = 43.4\% - \text{based on laboratory analysis}$$

See laboratory Notebook 23 pg ^{Book No} P109-92

$$TDS = 32.1\% - \text{No data available from analysis}$$

approximated by subtracting TS - TSS

$$TDS = 43.4 - 11.3 = 32.1\%$$

$$TSS = 11.3\% - \text{based on laboratory analysis}$$

See Laboratory Notebook 23 pg ^{Book No} P109-92

Batches 22-24 (mix date - 4/3/92)

$$TS = 49.1\% - \text{based on laboratory analysis}$$

See laboratory Notebook 23 pg ^{Book No} P109-92

$$TDS = 31.9\% - \text{No data available from analysis}$$

approximated by subtracting TS - TSS

$$TDS = 49.1 - 17.2 = 31.9\%$$

$$TSS = 17.2\% - \text{based on laboratory analysis}$$

See Laboratory Notebook 23 pg ^{Book No} P109-92

CLIENT: EG&G	FILE NO.: 2K68	BY: Mark Speranza	PAGE 1 OF
SUBJECT: Pond 207C and Clarifier Waste Loading		CHECKED BY: JCE	DATE: 5/19/92

Waste loadings for Combined Waste Stream of Pond 207C and Clarifier - Supporting information for Table 2-2

Batches 1C-3C (mix date - 4/1/92)

TS = 33.8 - based on laboratory analysis
See Laboratory Notebook

7 pg. 0.0 & N.
P109-92

TDS = 27.3% - Calculated by the following:

This mixture was prepared using 25% by weight clarifier sludge with 16.1% TSS (5.9% TDS, and 11.7% TS) and 75% by weight of 207C Slurry with 9.3% TSS (34.96% TDS, and 38.6% TS)

$$\therefore \text{TDS} = .3496(.75) + (1-.177)(.25)(.059) = 27.4\%$$

TSS = 11.0% calculated by the following:

$$.75(.3496) + .25(.161) = 11.0\%$$

CLIENT: EG&G	FILE NO.: 2K68	BY: M. Speranza	PAGE 2 OF
SUBJECT: Waste loading for 207C + Clarifier		CHECKED BY: DR	DATE:

Batches 4C - 14C (Date mixed 4/6/92)

TS = 38.9% - based on laboratory analysis
see Laboratory Notebook

37 pg ^{Book #} P109-92

TDS = 34.6 - Assume Specific gravity = 1.33

TDS = 460,000 mg/l from Laboratory Analysis
Sheet - Laboratory No. = PC195067

$$TDS = 460,000 / 1.33 = 34.6\%$$

TSS = 11.6% - based on laboratory analysis
see Laboratory Notebook

39 pg ^{Book #} P109-92

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
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CLIENT ORIGINAL

6751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

April 18, 1992
Report No.: 00007227
Section A Page 2

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: ROCKY FLATS - C/O NUS CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220-
ATTENTION: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

NUS CLIENT NO: 1431 0004
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: 207C WATER & CLARIFIER SLUDGE A
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0195067
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: 06-APR-92
DATE RECEIVED: 06-APR-92
APPROVED BY: R Volk

<u>LN</u>	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNITS
1	I590	Solids, Dissolved at 180C	460000	mg/L
2	I620	Solids, Total at 103C	38.7	Z

COMMENTS:

CLIENT: <u>EG&G</u>	FILE NO.: <u>2K68</u>	BY: <u>M. Speranzo</u>	PAGE <u> </u> OF <u> </u>
SUBJECT: <u>Waste Loading For Latex Mixes</u>		CHECKED BY: <u> </u>	DATE: <u>4/19/92</u>

Pond 207C w/ Latex 2000

The waste loadings for these Batches (1L-19L) correlate with the corresponding Batches without latex (Batches 1-24) - for back-up information see sheets to

Batches Without Latex

1-5
12-16
9-11
20
22-24

Batches With Latex

1L-9L
10L-14L
15L and 16L
17L
18L and 19L

Pond 207C and Clarifier w/ Latex 2000

The waste loadings for these Batches (1CL-5CL) correlate with the corresponding Batches without latex (Batches 1C-14C) - for back-up information see sheets to

Batches Without Latex

4C-14C

Batches with Latex

1CL-5CL

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Environmental Laboratories5350 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
800-228-68706751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700March 11, 1992
Report No.: 00006289
Section A Page 4LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORTCLIENT NAME: ROCKY FLATS - C/O NUS CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220-
ATTENTION: MR. RICH NINESTEELNUS CLIENT NO: 1431 0004
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: 207C FILTRATE
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0190478
P.O. NO.:DATE SAMPLED: 21-FEB-92
DATE RECEIVED: 21-FEB-92
APPROVED BY: J Simanic

<u>LN</u>	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNITS
1	I590	Solids, Dissolved at 180C	358,000	mg/L

COMMENTS:

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
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CLIENT ORIGINAL

6751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

April 14, 1992
Report No.: 00007097
Section A Page 4

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: ROCKY FLATS - C/O NUS CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220-
ATTENTION: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

NUS CLIENT NO: 1431 0004
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: 207C WATER SETTLED #1
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0195050
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: 03-APR-92
DATE RECEIVED: 04-APR-92
APPROVED BY: J Simanic

LN	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNITS
1	I590	Solids, Dissolved at 180C	450000	mg/L
2	I620	Solids, Total at 103C	510000	mg/L

COMMENTS:

CLIENT: EG & G	FILE NO.: 2K68	BY: M Speranza	PAGE 1 OF 3
SUBJECT: Clarifier and 207C Waste Stream		CHECKED BY: [Signature]	DATE: 3/19/91

Loading of Clarifier and Pond 207C

1. Batches 1C to 3C

- % Clarifier by weight

500g of Clarifier Sludge + 1500g of 207C Slurry

$$\therefore 500g / 2000g = \underline{25\% \text{ by wt}} \checkmark$$

- % Clarifier by Volume

S.G. of Clarifier Solids = 2.74 - see LIMS report - PO193462

Total Solids of Clarifier Sample = 17.7% - " " " "

S.G. of Clarifier Water = 1.04 - Characterization Report

$$\text{S.G. of Clarifier Slurry} = \left[\frac{.177}{2.74} + \frac{.823}{1.04} \right]^{-1} = 1.17$$

(Salt Rinse) S.G. of 207C sludge Solids → 2.41, 2.27, 2.31, 1.93

Avg = 2.23

S.G. of 207C Water → 1.332 Avg. Characterization report

TSS of 207C Slurry = 9.3%

$$\text{S.G. of 207C Slurry} = \left[\frac{.093}{2.23} + \frac{.907}{1.332} \right]^{-1} = 1.38 \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \frac{500 / 1.17}{\left(\frac{500}{1.17} + \frac{1500}{1.38} \right)} = \underline{28.2\% \text{ by Vol.}} \checkmark$$

CLIENT: EG & G	FILE NO.: 2K68	BY: M Speranza	PAGE 2 OF 3
SUBJECT: Clarifier and 207C Waste Stream		CHECKED BY: AS	DATE: 5/19/92

- % Clarifier Solids by weight

$$\text{total Solids} = \frac{500g(.177)}{.40(1500) + .177(500)} = .128 = 12.8\% \checkmark$$

$$\text{TSS} = \frac{500(.177)}{[.093(1500) + .177(500)]} = .39 = 39\% \checkmark$$

2. Batches 4C to 14C

- % Clarifier by weight

% Solids clarifier = 24.6 LIMS Report - P0194245
S.G. Solids = 2.74

$$\text{S.G. Clarifier Slurry} = \left[\left(\frac{.246}{2.74} \right) + \left(\frac{.754}{1.04} \right) \right]^{-1} = 1.24$$

2 l of clarifier slurry mixed with 6 l of 207C slurry
9.3% TSS with S.G. of 1.312. This was then
diluted with 25L 207C water with S.G. of 1.321
(calculated on pg 1 of 3)

$$\frac{2L(.177)}{2(.177) + 6(1.312) + 25(1.321)} = 11.6\% \text{ by wt} \checkmark$$

CLIENT: EG&G	FILE NO.: 2K68	BY: M Speranza	PAGE 3 OF 3
SUBJECT: Clarifier and 207C Waste Stream		CHECKED BY: JS	DATE: 5/19/92

- % Clarifier by Volume

$$\frac{2l}{2l + 6l + 7.5l} = 12.9\% \text{ by Vol.}$$

- % Clarifier solids by weight

Assume: SG = 1.34 for 40% TS
SG = 1.32 for 38.6% TS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{total Solids} &= \frac{2l(.246)(2.74)}{2l(.246)(2.74) + 6l(.903)(1.34) + 7.5(.386)(1.32)} \\ &= 16.1\% \text{ by Clarifier Solids wt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TSS} &= \frac{2l(.246)(2.74)}{2l(.246)(2.74) + 6l(.093)(2.23) + 7.5(.009)(2.23)} = .49 = 49\% \end{aligned}$$

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Environmental Laboratories

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CLIENT DUPLICATE

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Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

April 14, 1992
Report No.: 00007097
Section A Page 4

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: ROCKY FLATS - C/O NUS CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220-
ATTENTION: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

NUS CLIENT NO: 1431 0004
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: 207C WATER SETTLED #1
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0195050
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: 03-APR-92
DATE RECEIVED: 04-APR-92
APPROVED BY: J Simanic

LN	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNITS
1	I590	Solids, Dissolved at 180C	450000	mg/L
2	I620	Solids, Total at 103C	510000	mg/L

COMMENTS:

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
800-228-6870

CLIENT ORIGINAL

6751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

March 11, 1992
Report No.: 00006289
Section A Page 3

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: ROCKY FLATS - C/O NUS CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220-
ATTENTION: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

NUS CLIENT NO: 1431 0004
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: 207C FILTERCAKE
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0190477
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: 21-FEB-92
DATE RECEIVED: 21-FEB-92
APPROVED BY: J Simanic

LN	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNITS
2	T71W	Specific Gravity by Hydrometer	1.312	
3	S909	Buchner Funnel Filtration	3.0	Z

COMMENTS:

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
800-228-6870

CLIENT DUPLICATE

6751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

April 14, 1992
Report No.: 00007097
Section A Page 3

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: ROCKY FLATS - C/O NUS CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220-
ATTENTION: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

NUS CLIENT NO: 1431 0004
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: 207C WATER MIXED UP #2
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0195049
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: 03-APR-92
DATE RECEIVED: 04-APR-92
APPROVED BY: J Simanic

LN	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNITS
1	I590	Solids, Dissolved at 180C	480000	mg/L
2	I620	Solids, Total at 103C	530000	mg/L

COMMENTS:

0.9
0.9
0.9

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
800-228-6870

CLIENT ORIGINAL

6751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

April 14, 1992
Report No.: 00007097
Section A Page 3

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: ROCKY FLATS - C/O NUS CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220-
ATTENTION: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

NUS CLIENT NO: 1431 0004
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: 207C WATER MIXED UP #2
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0195049
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: 03-APR-92
DATE RECEIVED: 04-APR-92
APPROVED BY: J Simanic

LN	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNITS
1	I590	Solids, Dissolved at 180C	480000	mg/L
2	I620	Solids, Total at 103C	530000	mg/L

COMMENTS:

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
800-228-6870

6751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

CLIENT ORIGINAL

March 11, 1992
Report No.: 00006289
Section A Page 3

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: ROCKY FLATS - C/O NUS CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220-
ATTENTION: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

NUS CLIENT NO: 1431 0004
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: 207C FILTERCAKE
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0190477
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: 21-FEB-92
DATE RECEIVED: 21-FEB-92
APPROVED BY: J Simanic

LN	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNITS
2	T71W	Specific Gravity by Hydrometer	1.312	
3	S909	Buchner Funnel Filtration	3.0	Z

COMMENTS:

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
800-228-6870

CLIENT ORIGINAL
6751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

May 12, 1992
Report No.: 00007742
Section A Page 4

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: ROCKY FLATS - C/O NUS CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220-
ATTENTION: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

NUS CLIENT NO: 1431 0004
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: CLARIFIER SLUDGE
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0194245
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: UnAvail
DATE RECEIVED: 30-MAR-92
APPROVED BY: J Simanic

<u>LN</u>	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNITS
1	I620S	Percent Solids at 103C	24.6	%
2	T70	Specific gravity f-grn	2.74	

COMMENTS:

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
800-228-6870

CLIENT ORIGINAL
6751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

April 24, 1992
Report No.: 00007348
Section A Page 1

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: ROCKY FLATS - C/O NUS CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220-
ATTENTION: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

NUS CLIENT NO: 1431 0004
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: CLARIFIER
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0193462
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: UnAvail
DATE RECEIVED: 23-MAR-92
APPROVED BY: J Simanic

LN	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNIT
1	I620S	Percent Solids at 103C	17.7	Z
2	T70	Specific gravity f-grn	2.74	

COMMENTS:

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Laboratories

5350 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205
800-228-6870

CLIENT ORIGINAL
6751-L Engle Road
Cleveland, OH 44130
216-891-4700

May 12, 1992
Report No.: 00007742
Section A Page 6

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

CLIENT NAME: ROCKY FLATS - C/O NUS CORPORATION
ADDRESS: 661 ANDERSEN DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15220-
ATTENTION: MR. RICH NINESTEEL

NUS CLIENT NO: 1431 0004
WORK ORDER NO: 2K68
VENDOR NO:

Carbon Copy:

SAMPLE ID: 207C CRYSTALS
NUS SAMPLE NO: P0194247
P.O. NO.:

DATE SAMPLED: UnAvail
DATE RECEIVED: 30-MAR-92
APPROVED BY: J Simanic

LN	TEST CODE	DETERMINATION	RESULT	UNITS
1	S088	Bulk Density on Waste	1.75	*

COMMENTS: * Result should be expressed as specific gravity.

TABLE 6
GEOTECHNICAL DATA - MODIFIED METHOD
POND 207C

	NORTH WEST	SOUTH WEST	SOUTH EAST	NORTH EAST
<u>FILTERCAKE</u>				
Specific Gravity	2.92 ⁽¹⁾	2.84	2.87	2.82
Specific Gravity (Salt Rinsed)	2.41	2.27 ²	2.31 ³	1.93 ^{ak}
Viscosity (CP)	1660	600 ⁽⁴⁾	INT ⁽⁴⁾	INT ⁽⁴⁾
Percent Water (Karl Fisher)	41.1	40.1	30.7	24.9
Percent Solids (Filtercake)	29.5	33.7	40.8	56.1
Grain Size (% passing sieve)				
Sieve 3/8 inch	100	100	100	100
Sieve No. 4	94.9	97.5	98.4	95.1
Sieve No. 10	58.6	71.6	76.3	67.2
Sieve No. 20	32.9	42.5	48.8	39.7
Sieve No. 50	14.6	19.9	23.9	17.2
Sieve No. 100	7.9	10.7	13.4	10.0
Sieve No. 200	3.5	4.2	5.7	4.1
<u>FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.402	1.404	1.404	1.418
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	640,00	620,000	630,000	630,000
pH	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.5
<u>PYCNOMETER FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.062	1.067	1.077	1.082
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	88,000	82,000	100,000	100,000
pH	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.7
<u>SALT RINSE FILTRATE</u>				
Specific Gravity (Hydrometer)	1.102	1.102	1.117	1.122
Solids Dissolved (180°C), mg/L	130,000	120,000	150,000	160,000
pH	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.6

Source: Testing was performed at HALLIBURTON NUS Pittsburgh Laboratory as per Brown & Root's Guidelines for Data Testing.

(1) Dried at 110 degrees Celcius.

(2) Encountered some interference with crystal formation.

X 3 (4) Interference - unable to conduct test due to sample matrix, i.e....crystal formation.

ATTACHMENT E

AIR SHIPMENT OF STABILIZED WASTE SAMPLES

TO: TOM SNARE**June 11, 1992****FROM: DAVID YESSO****SUBJECT: AIR SHIPMENT OF RFP SAMPLES**

After again reviewing the data we have available on the materials we will be solidifying at the Rocky Flats Plant, I now believe that there are no regulatory issues that would prohibit the shipment of solidified waste samples by air. In your memo of April 9, 1992 (C-49-04-92-71) you calculated the maximum concentrations of plutonium that would be expected in the various solidified wastes, and I understand from our conversation that a typical sample would be a small cylinder of solidified material weighing approximately 500 grams. Using this weight and the maximum calculated concentration of the plutonium in the samples (2.87 nCi/g for the 207C/Clarifier solidified wastes), it can be calculated that each cylinder should have a maximum plutonium content of 1435 nCi. This is only 0.07 percent of the 2E06 nCi (2 mCi) package limit for the shipment of plutonium by air, using a Type A container. Consequently, there would be no regulatory restriction to shipment of any of the solidified waste samples. The Type A containers are not anything particularly unusual, are readily available commercially, and I would imagine that they are also used frequently at the RFP. Since I understand that there will only be about 16 samples that will need to be shipped to the HNUS Laboratory, obtaining enough containers should not be difficult for EG&G even if they shipped only one sample at a time.

The RFP samples received at HNUS were designated by RFP as containing <2nCi/g or <260 nCi/g depending upon the source of the material. Since the RFP Traffic Department approved these shipments, it may be concluded that the data used to arrive at these activity concentrations were considered acceptable for shipping purposes. Consequently, it seems reasonable that the same data could be used to calculate the maximum concentration in the solidified wastes samples. Even if it were assumed that each sample were undiluted and contained 260 nCi/g of plutonium rather than the estimated 2.87 nCi/g, a 500 gram cylinder would contain only 130,000 nCi of plutonium or about 7 percent of the air shipment limit.

I recommend that we propose to RFP that the maximum plutonium content in the solidified waste samples be estimated on the basis of the highest observed levels of plutonium in the pond and clarifier solids, and the known dilution caused by the addition of the cement and flyash, and the average weight of the samples prepared during the treatability studies. This data should then be presented to the RFP Traffic Department to demonstrate that the shipment of the samples in Type A containers is consistent with DOE and DOT transportation requirements.

I have reviewed NRC, DOT, and DOE shipping requirements, and I am confident that there are no restrictions on shipping the material as I have outlined above. However, I do not have access to the RFP internal policies or procedures, so there still remains a possibility that there are some RFP-specific policies that would prohibit the shipment. In that case, the regulations themselves are of no consequence and the RFP requirements would take precedence.

C-49-04-92-71

TO: ARNIE ALLEN**DATE: APRIL 9, 1992****FROM: TOM SNARE** *TLs***CC: DISTRIBUTION****SUBJECT: RADIOACTIVE NUCLEI LIMIT CALCULATIONS
FOR AIR SHIPMENT OF SOLIDIFIED WASTE SAMPLES
FROM ROCKY FLATS**

The attached calculations determine the feasibility of shipping solidified waste samples from EG&G ROCKY FLATS to the HNUS Laboratory in Pittsburgh for testing. These calculations cover Federal NRC/DOT air shipment limitations and do not include any EG&G or DOE specific restrictions which may be more restrictive. The applicable regulations in 10 CFR part 71 and 49 CFR part 173 have been included. The anticipated laboratory testing requirement is 350g per sample, which is the approximate weight of one 2-inch diameter, 4-inch high cylinder.

Although the calculations provide a general indication of compliance with the regulations, the actual material being shipped must be analyzed prior to shipment. The calculations indicate the following:

1. The solidified material from the 207A/B process can be shipped by air with no restrictions.
2. The solidified material from the 207C/Clarifier process can be shipped by air as limited quantity radioactive material (if the mass is less than $10^{-3} \times A_2$) or in a Type A package with appropriate labelling (if the mass is greater than $10^{-3} \times A_2$, but less than A_2). Based on the attached calculations, an individual cylinder should be less than $10^{-3} \times A_2$.

Figure 1-1 defines the identification, packaging, and shipping requirements for waste containing Plutonium. The logic diagram does not consider requirements for shipment of hazardous waste.

/tls

Distribution:

Rich Ninesteel
John Schmidt
Ted Bittner
Don Brenneman
Dave Yesso
Shaj Mathew
File 2K68

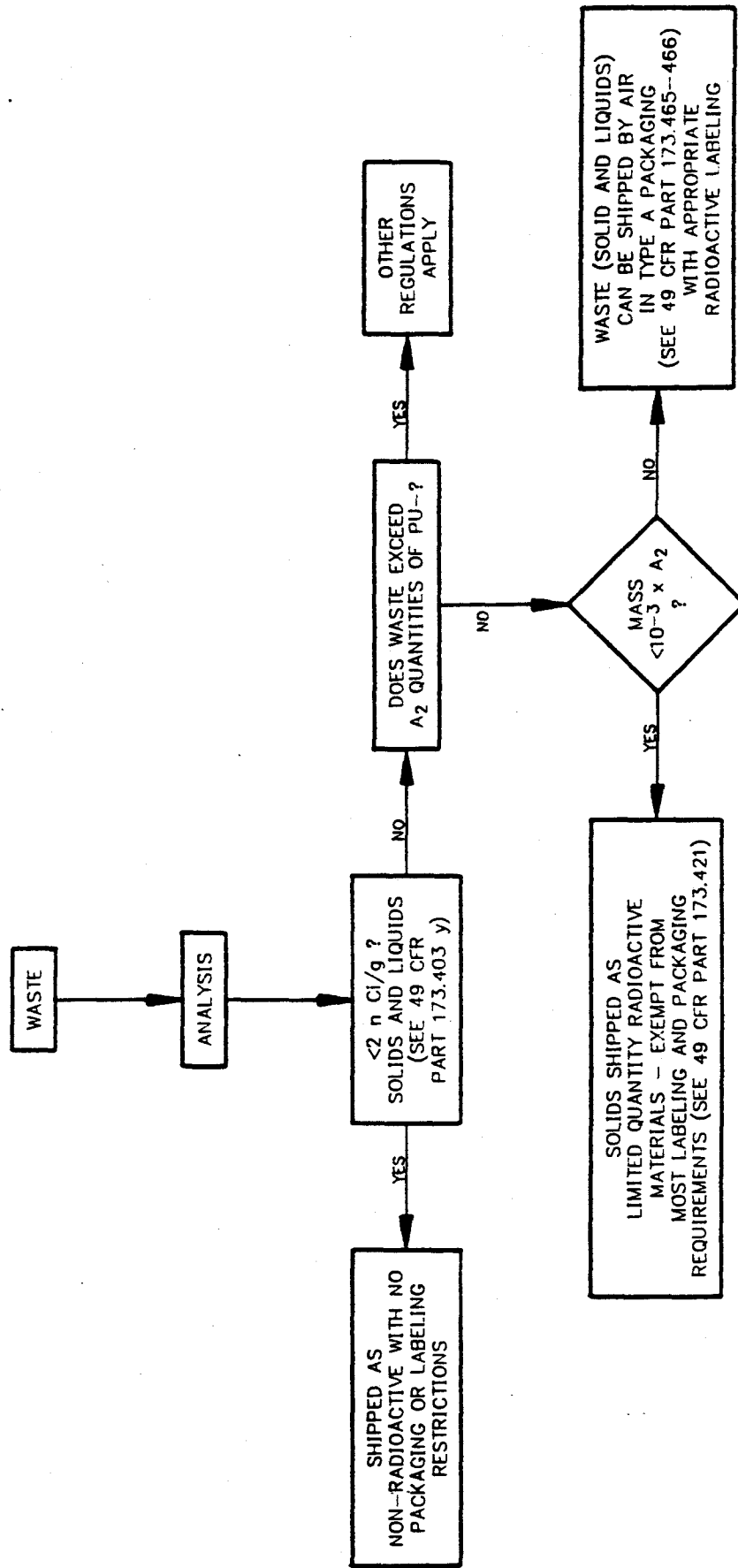


FIGURE 1 -1

CLIENT: E646	FILE NO.: 2K68.232	BY: TLS	PAGE 1 OF 3
SUBJECT: Activity limits on Air Shipment		CHECKED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: 4/7/92

Pu - Air Shipment Activity concentration limit as specified
in 10 CFR. 71 = $< 2 \text{ nCi/g}$

Results (dry weight basis)

Pond Sludge	PV-239,240	gross β	Total
207A	0.072 nCi/g	0.095 nCi/g	0.167 nCi/g
207B (comb)	0.023 nCi/g	0.024 nCi/g	0.047 nCi/g
207C	0.016 nCi/g	0.710 nCi/g	0.726 nCi/g
Clarifier	80 nCi/g	0.695 nCi/g	80.7 nCi/g

PV-239,240 Results from Weston - Teledyne data, these are maximum observed value
gross β Results from Pond Sludge/Clarifier Sludge Characterization Report

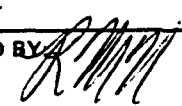
For 207A/207B Solidified material:

- Assumptions:
- 1) gross β result is equal to PV-241
 - 2) No PV-242 exist in waste
 - 3) 20% Solids to be solidified
 - 4) 1.5 = mass Dilution Factor due to the addition of cement and Flyash

207A:

$$(0.167 \text{ nCi/g}) (0.20) \left(\frac{1}{1.5}\right) = 0.0223 \text{ nCi/g} \text{ in final product}$$

$$207B: = 0.00627 \text{ nCi/g} \text{ in final product}$$

CLIENT: E64G	FILE NO.: 2K68.232	BY: TCS	PAGE 2 OF 3
SUBJECT: Activity limits on Air Shipment		CHECKED BY: 	DATE: 4/7/92

thus the final solidified product from 207A and 207B
sludges can be shipped via Air

For 207C and Clarifier solidified material:

- Assumptions:
- 1) gross β result is equal to PU-241
 - 2) No PU-242 exist in the waste
 - 3) entire contents to be solidified @ 25%
Clarifier and 75% 207C
 - 4) 1.5 = mass Dilution factor due to the addition
of cement and Flyash
 - 5) % solids \Rightarrow 207C sludge = 11.6%
Clarifier sludge = 21%
 - 6) Negligible contribution from water

$$\frac{[(0.726 \text{ nCi/g})(0.116)]0.75 + [(80.7)(0.21)]0.25}{1.0} \times \frac{1}{1.5} = 2.87 \text{ nCi/g in final product}$$

This exceeds the activity concentration for shipment of PU-material.
However, this can be shipped via Air with no more than
An A2 quantity per isotope in a single package.

Limits: $\angle 2 \text{ mCi: PU}(239,240) / \text{package}$
 $\angle 100 \text{ mCi: PU}(241) / \text{package}$

quantity limit for PU(239,240):

$$\frac{[(0.016 \text{ nCi/g})(0.116)]0.75 + [(80 \text{ nCi/g})(0.21)]0.25}{1.0} \times \frac{1}{1.5} = 2.80 \text{ nCi/g PU-239,240}$$

$$2 \times 10^6 \text{ nCi: PU}(239,240) \times \frac{1}{2.80 \text{ nCi/g PU}(239,240)} \times 0.75 = 536000 \text{ g}$$

$$= 536 \text{ kg/package}$$

includes 25% safety factor

CLIENT: EGGG	FILE NO.: 2K68.232	BY: TCS	PAGE 3 OF 3
SUBJECT: Activity limits on Air Shipment		CHECKED BY: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: 4/7/92

quantity limit for PU-241:

$$\frac{[(0.710)(0.116)]0.75 + [(0.695)(0.21)]0.25}{1.0} \times \frac{1}{1.5} = 0.0655 \text{ nCi/g PU-241}$$

$$1 \times 10^8 \text{ nCi PU-241} \times \frac{1}{0.0655 \text{ nCi/g PU-241}} \times 0.75 = 153 \times 10^7 \text{ g} \\ = 153 \times 10^4 \text{ kg/package}$$

The limiting quantity is from the PU-239,240 contribution at 536 kg per package of solidified material. Using this limit requires Type A packaging and can be shipped via air.

For air shipment of this material (solid) as a "Limited quantity of radioactive material" as specified in 49 CFR part 173.421, the weight per package limit would be 10^{-3} A_2 .

$$\frac{536 \text{ kg}}{1000} = 0.536 \text{ kg/package} \\ = 536 \text{ g/package}$$

This quantity per package limit requires less restrictive packaging and labeling requirements.

§ 71.88

aged over the surface wiped, must not exceed the limits given in Table V of this part at any time during transport. Other methods of assessment of equal or greater efficiency may be used. When other methods are used, the detection efficiency of the method used must be taken into account and in no case may the non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of the package exceed ten times the limits listed in Table V.

TABLE V—REMOVABLE EXTERNAL RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION WIPE LIMITS

Contaminant	Maximum permissible limits	
	$\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cm}^2$	dpm/cm ²
Beta-gamma emitting radionuclides: all radionuclides with half-lives less than ten days; natural uranium; natural thorium; uranium-235; uranium-238; thorium-232; thorium-228 and thorium-230 when contained in ores or physical concentrates.....	10	22
All other alpha emitting radionuclides.....	10	2.2

(2) In the case of packages transported as exclusive use shipments by rail or highway only, the non-fixed radioactive contamination at any time during transport must not exceed ten times the levels prescribed in paragraph (i)(1) of this section. The levels at the beginning of transport must not exceed the levels prescribed in paragraph (i)(1) of this section:

(j) External radiation levels around the package and around the vehicle, if applicable, will not exceed the limits specified in § 71.47 at any time during transportation; and

(k) Accessible package surface temperatures will not exceed the limits specified in § 71.43(g) at any time during transportation.

[48 FR 35607, Aug. 5, 1983; 48 FR 38450, Aug. 24, 1983]

§ 71.88 Air transport of plutonium.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any general licenses and notwithstanding any exemptions stated directly in this part or included indirectly by citation of 49 CFR Chapter 1, as may be applicable, the licensee shall assure that plutonium in any form, whether

10 CFR Ch. I (1-1-90 Edition)

for import, export, or domestic shipment, is not transported by air or delivered to a carrier for air transport unless:

(1) The plutonium is contained in a medical device designed for individual human application; or

(2) The plutonium is contained in a material in which the specific activity is not greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram of material and in which the radioactivity is essentially uniformly distributed; or

(3) The plutonium is shipped in a single package containing no more than an A₁ quantity of plutonium in any isotope or form and is shipped in accordance with § 71.5 of this part; or

(4) The plutonium is shipped in a package specifically authorized for the shipment of plutonium by air in the Certificate of Compliance for that package issued by the Commission.

(b) Nothing in paragraph (a) of this section is to be interpreted as removing or diminishing the requirements of § 73.24 of this chapter.

(c) There have been two orders issued by the NRC restricting the air shipment of plutonium in accordance with Pub. L. 94-79. The first order, issued on August 15, 1975 was superseded by the second order dated September 1, 1978, which has remained in effect since that time. As of the effective date of this rule, the outstanding order dated September 1, 1978 is revoked.

§ 71.89 Opening instructions.

Prior to delivery of a package to a carrier for transport, the licensee shall ensure that any special instructions needed to safely open the package have been sent to or otherwise made available to the consignee for the consignee's use in accordance with § 20.205 of this chapter.

§ 71.91 Records.

(a) Each licensee shall maintain for a period of three years after shipment a record of each shipment of licensed material not exempt under § 71.10, showing, where applicable:

(1) Identification of the packaging by model number;

TABLE A-1—A₁ AND A₂ VALUES FOR RADIONUCLIDES—Continued

(See footnotes at end of Table A-1)

Specific activity (Ci/g)	Symbol of radionuclide	Element and atomic number	A ₁ (Ci)	A ₂ (Ci)	Specific activity (Ci/g)
6.2 × 10 ⁻⁴	142 _{Pr}	Praseodymium (59)	10	10	1.2 × 10 ⁻⁴
9.1 × 10 ⁻³	143 _{Pr}		300	20	6.6 × 10 ⁻⁴
8.5 × 10 ⁻⁵	191 _{Pt}	Platinum (78)	100	100	2.3 × 10 ⁻⁵
6.0 × 10 ⁻⁶	193m _{Pt}		200	200	2.0 × 10 ⁻⁵
3.3 × 10 ⁻⁶	197m _{Pt}		300	20	1.2 × 10 ⁻⁷
8.4 × 10 ⁻⁶	197 _{Pt}		300	20	8.8 × 10 ⁻⁵
	238 _{Pu}	Plutonium (94)	3	0.003	1.7 × 10 ⁻⁴
8.4 × 10 ⁻⁶	239 _{Pu}		2	0.002	6.2 × 10 ⁻²
4.0 × 10 ⁻²	240 _{Pu}		2	0.002	2.3 × 10 ⁻¹
4.0 × 10 ⁻²	241 _{Pu}		1000	0.1	1.1 × 10 ⁻²
2.8 × 10 ⁻⁷	242 _{Pu}		3	0.003	3.9 × 10 ⁻³
2.8 × 10 ⁻⁷	223 _{Rn}	Radium (88)	50	0.2	5.0 × 10 ⁻⁴
5.6 × 10 ⁻⁵	224 _{Ra}		6	0.5	1.6 × 10 ⁻⁵
	226 _{Ra}		10	0.05	1.0
	228 _{Ra}		10	0.05	2.3 × 10 ⁻²
1.1 × 10 ⁻⁵	81 _{Rb}	Rubidium (37)	30	25	8.2 × 10 ⁻⁶
	86 _{Rb}		30	30	8.1 × 10 ⁻⁴
5.2 × 10 ⁻⁶	87 _{Rb}		Unlimited.	Unlimited.	6.6 × 10 ⁻⁸
4.4 × 10 ⁻⁵	Rb (natural)		Unlimited.	Unlimited.	1.8 × 10 ⁻⁸
3.3 × 10 ⁻³	186 _{Re}	Rhenium (75)	100	20	1.9 × 10 ⁻⁵
3 × 10 ⁻⁷	187 _{Re}		Unlimited.	Unlimited.	3.8 × 10 ⁻⁸
3 × 10 ⁻⁵	188 _{Re}		10	10	1.0 × 10 ⁻⁶
5 × 10 ⁻⁹	Re (natural)		Unlimited.	Unlimited.	2.4 × 10 ⁻⁸
3 × 10 ⁻³	103m _{Rh}	Rhodium (45)	1000	1000	3.2 × 10 ⁻⁷
7 × 10 ⁻⁶	105 _{Rh}		200	25	8.2 × 10 ⁻⁵
1 × 10 ⁻³	222 _{Rn}	Radon (86)	10	2	1.5 × 10 ⁻⁵
9 × 10 ⁻⁴	97 _{Ru}	Ruthenium (44)	80	80	5.5 × 10 ⁻⁵
6 × 10 ⁻⁷	103 _{Ru}		30	25	3.2 × 10 ⁻⁴
0 × 10 ⁻⁴	105 _{Ru}		20	20	6.6 × 10 ⁻⁶
1 × 10 ⁻⁷	106 _{Ru}		10	7	3.4 × 10 ⁻³
1 × 10 ⁻²	35 _S	Sulphur (16)	1000	60	4.3 × 10 ⁻⁴
6 × 10 ⁻⁴	122 _{Sb}	Antimony (51)	30	30	3.9 × 10 ⁻⁵
9 × 10 ⁻⁷	124 _{Sb}		5	5	1.8 × 10 ⁻⁴
3 × 10 ⁻⁴	125 _{Sb}		40	25	1.4 × 10 ⁻³
3 × 10 ⁻⁵	46 _{Sc}	Scandium (21)	8	8	3.4 × 10 ⁻⁴
3 × 10 ⁻³	47 _{Sc}		200	20	8.2 × 10 ⁻⁵
3 × 10 ⁻⁴	48 _{Sc}		5	5	1.5 × 10 ⁻⁶
3 × 10 ⁻⁶	75 _{Se}	Selenium (34)	40	40	1.4 × 10 ⁻⁴
3 × 10 ⁻⁵	31 _{Si}	Silicon (14)	100	20	3.9 × 10 ⁻⁷
3 × 10 ⁻⁷	147 _{Sm}	Samarium (62)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	2.0 × 10 ⁻⁸
3 × 10 ⁻⁴	151 _{Sm}		1000	90	2.6 × 10 ⁻⁴
10 ⁻²	153 _{Sm}		300	20	4.4 × 10 ⁻⁵
3 × 10 ⁻⁴	113 _{Sn}	Tin (50)	60	60	1.0 × 10 ⁻⁴
3 × 10 ⁻⁶	119m _{Sn}		100	100	4.4 × 10 ⁻³
3 × 10 ⁻⁴	125 _{Sn}		10	10	1.1 × 10 ⁻⁵
3 × 10 ⁻⁶	85m _{Sr}	Strontium (38)	80	80	3.2 × 10 ⁻⁷
3 × 10 ⁻⁴	85 _{Sr}		30	30	2.4 × 10 ⁻⁴
3 × 10 ⁻⁶	87m _{Sr}		50	50	1.2 × 10 ⁻⁷
3 × 10 ⁻²	89 _{Sr}		100	10	2.9 × 10 ⁻⁴
10 ⁻⁵	90 _{Sr}		10	0.4	1.5 × 10 ⁻²
3 × 10 ⁻³	91 _{Sr}		10	10	3.6 × 10 ⁻⁶

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bution of thorium isotopes (essentially 100 weight percent thorium-232).

(q) "Natural uranium" means uranium with the naturally occurring distribution of uranium isotopes (approximately 0.711 weight percent uranium-235 and the remainder essentially uranium-238).

(r) "Non-fixed radioactive contamination" means radioactive contamination that can be readily removed from a surface by wiping with an absorbent material. Non-fixed (removable) radioactive contamination is not significant if it does not exceed the limits specified in § 173.443.

(s) "Normal form radioactive material" means radioactive material which has not been demonstrated to qualify as "special form radioactive material."

(t) "Package" means, for radioactive materials, the packaging together with its radioactive contents as presented for transport.

(u) "Packaging" means, for radioactive materials, the assembly of components necessary to ensure compliance with the packaging requirements of this subpart. It may consist of one or more receptacles, absorbent materials, spacing structures, thermal insulation, radiation shielding, and devices for cooling or absorbing mechanical shocks. The conveyance, tie-down system, and auxiliary equipment may sometimes be designated as part of the packaging.

(v) "Radiation level" means the radiation dose-equivalent rate expressed in millirem per hour (mrem/h). Neutron flux densities may be converted into radiation levels according to Table 1:

TABLE 1—NEUTRON FLUX DENSITIES TO BE REGARDED AS EQUIVALENT TO A RADIATION LEVEL OF 1 MILLIREM PER HOUR (MREM/H)¹

Energy of neutron	Flux density equivalent to 1 mrem/h (Neutrons per square centimeter per second)(n/cm ² /s)
Thermal.....	268.0
5 keV.....	228.0
20 keV.....	112.0
100 keV.....	32.0
500 keV.....	12.0
1 MeV.....	7.2

TABLE 1—NEUTRON FLUX DENSITIES TO BE REGARDED AS EQUIVALENT TO A RADIATION LEVEL OF 1 MILLIREM PER HOUR (MREM/H)¹—Continued

Energy of neutron	Flux density equivalent to 1 mrem/h (Neutrons per square centimeter per second)(n/cm ² /s)
5 MeV.....	7.2
10 MeV.....	6.8

¹ Flux densities equivalent for energies between those listed above may be obtained by linear interpolation.

(w) "Radioactive article" means any manufactured instruments and articles such as an instrument, clock, electronic tube or apparatus, or similar instruments and articles having radioactive material as a component part.

(x) "Radioactive contents" means the radioactive material, together with any contaminated liquids or gases, within the package.

(y) "Radioactive material" means any material having a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram (uCi/g)(see definition of "specific activity").

(z) "Special form radioactive material" means radioactive material which satisfies the following conditions:

(1) It is either a single solid piece or is contained in a sealed capsule that can be opened only by destroying the capsule;

(2) The piece or capsule has at least one dimension not less than 5 millimeters (0.197 inch); and

(3) It satisfies the test requirements of § 173.469. Special form encapsulations designed in accordance with the requirements of § 173.389(g) in effect on June 30, 1983, and constructed prior to July 1, 1985 may continue to be used. Special form encapsulations either designed or constructed after June 30, 1985 must meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(aa) "Specific activity" of a radionuclide, means the activity of the radionuclide per unit mass of that nuclide. The specific activity of a material in which the radionuclide is essentially uniformly distributed is the activity per unit mass of the material.

Fissile Class II transport index	
0	5.0
0	5.0
0	5.0

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subchapter, and which are not fissile materials and not in quantities exceeding A₂, shall be packed in suitable inside packagings of glass, metal or compatible plastic and suitably cushioned with a material which will not react with the contents. Inner packaging and cushioning shall be enclosed within an outside packaging of wood, metal, or plastic. The package shall be capable of meeting the applicable test requirements of § 173.465 without leakage of contents. For shipment by air, the maximum quantity in any package may not exceed 11.3 kilograms (25 pounds).

§ 173.420 Uranium hexafluoride (fissile and low specific activity).

(a) In addition to any other applicable requirements of this subchapter, uranium hexafluoride, fissile or low specific activity, shall be packaged in conformance with the following requirements:

(1) Before initial filling and during periodic inspection and test, packagings shall be cleaned in accordance with American National Standard N14.1.

(2) Packagings used for the transportation of uranium hexafluoride on or before June 30, 1987 are authorized for continued use until further notice. Packagings manufactured after June 30, 1987 shall be designed, fabricated, and marked in accordance with—

(i) American National Standard N14.1; or

(ii) Specifications for DOT Class 106A multi-unit tank car tanks (§§ 179.300, 179.301, and 179.302 of this subchapter).

(3) Uranium hexafluoride must be in solid form when offered for transportation;

(4) The volume of the solid uranium hexafluoride at 70° F must not exceed 61% of the volumetric capacity of the packaging; and,

(5) The pressure in the package at 70° F must be less than 14.8 psia.

(b) Packagings of uranium hexafluoride must be periodically inspected, tested and marked in accordance with American National Standard N14.1.

(c) Each repair to a packaging for uranium hexafluoride shall be per-

formed in conformance with American National Standard N14.1.

[Amdt. 173-198, 51 FR 41633, Nov. 18, 1986, as amended at Amdt. 173-199, 52 FR 7582, Mar. 12, 1987; Amdt. 173-198, 52 FR 25341, July 6, 1987; Amdt. 173-206, 53 FR 36551, Sept. 20, 1988]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 53 FR 36551, September 20, 1988, § 173.420, the term "N14.1-1982" was changed to "N14.1" in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2)(i), (b), and (c), effective April 1, 1989.

§ 173.421 Limited quantities of radioactive materials.

Radioactive materials whose activity per package does not exceed the limits specified in § 173.423 are excepted from the specification packaging, shipping paper and certification, marking, and labeling requirements of this subchapter and requirements of this subpart if:

(a) The materials are packaged in strong, tight packages that will not leak any of the radioactive materials during conditions normally incident to transportation;

(b) The radiation level at any point on the external surface of the package does not exceed 0.5 millirem per hour;

(c) The nonfixed (removable) radioactive surface contamination on the external surface of the package does not exceed the limits specified in § 173.443(a);

(d) The outside of the inner packaging or if there is no inner packaging, the outside of the packaging itself bears the marking "Radioactive";

(e) Except as provided in § 173.424, the package does not contain more than 15 grams of uranium-235; and

(f) The material is otherwise prepared for shipment as specified in § 173.421-1.

[Amdt. 173-162, 48 FR 10226, Mar. 10, 1983, as amended by Amdt. 173-167, 48 FR 30137, June 30, 1983]

§ 173.421-1 Additional requirements for excepted radioactive materials.

(a) Excepted radioactive materials prepared for shipment under the provisions of § 173.421, § 173.422, § 173.424, or § 173.427 must be certified as being acceptable for transportation by having a notice enclosed in

or on the package, included with the packing list, or otherwise forwarded with the package. This notice must include the name of the consignor or consignee and the statement "This package conforms to the conditions and limitations specified in 49 CFR 173.421 for excepted radioactive material, limited quantity, n.o.s., UN2910; 49 CFR 173.422 for excepted radioactive material, instruments and articles, UN2911; 49 CFR 173.424 for excepted radioactive material, articles manufactured from natural or depleted uranium or natural thorium, UN2909; or 49 CFR 173.427 for excepted radioactive material, empty packages, UN2908", as appropriate.

(b) An excepted radioactive material classed radioactive material and prepared for shipment under the provisions of § 173.421, § 173.422, § 173.424, § 173.427 or § 173.421-2 is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter, except for:

(1) Sections 171.15, 171.16, 174.750, 176.710 and 177.861 of this subchapter pertaining to the reporting of incidents and decontamination when transported by a mode other than air; or

(2) Sections 171.15, 171.16, 175.45, and 175.700(b) of this subchapter pertaining to the reporting of incidents and decontamination if transported by aircraft. After May 2, 1989, it is also necessary to comply with §§ 173.448(f) and 175.700(c) of this subchapter.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2137-0039)

[Amdt. 173-167, 48 FR 30137, June 30, 1983, as amended by Amdt. 173-187, 50 FR 18667, May 2, 1985; Amdt. 173-196, 51 FR 5973, Feb. 18, 1986; Amdt. 173-202, 52 FR 15949, May 1, 1987; Amdt. 173-204, 52 FR 36672, Sept. 30, 1987]

§ 173.421-2 Requirements for multiple hazard limited quantity radioactive materials.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section or in § 173.4 of this subchapter, when a limited quantity radioactive material meets the definition of another hazard class, it shall be:

(1) Classed for the additional hazard;

(2) Packaged to conform with requirements specified in § 173.421(a) through (e) or § 173.422(a) through (g), as appropriate; and

(3) Offered for transportation in accordance with requirements applicable to the hazard for which it is classed.

(b) When a limited quantity radioactive material meets the definition of an ORM-A, B, or C, or is a combustible liquid in a packaging having a rated capacity of 110 gallons or less, it shall be:

(1) Classed radioactive material if:

(i) The material is not a hazardous waste or hazardous substance; and

(ii) The material is offered for transportation in a mode to which requirements of this subchapter pertaining to the specific material and hazard class do not apply;

(2) Classed combustible liquid or ORM-A, B, or C, as appropriate, if:

(i) The material is a hazardous waste or hazardous substance; or

(ii) The material is offered for transportation in a mode to which requirements of this subchapter pertaining to the specific material and hazard class do apply;

(3) Packaged to conform with requirements specified in §§ 173.421(a) through (e) or 173.422(a) through (g), as appropriate; and

(4) Offered for transportation in accordance with requirements applicable to the hazard for which it is classed.

(c) A limited quantity radioactive material which is classed other than radioactive material under provisions of paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section is excepted from requirements of §§ 173.421-1(a), 172.203(d), and 172.204(c)(4) of this subchapter if the entry "Limited quantity radioactive material" appears on the shipping paper in association with the basic description.

(d) After May 2, 1989, a limited quantity radioactive material classed other than radioactive material may not be offered for transportation aboard a passenger-carrying aircraft unless that material is intended for use in, or incident to, research, medical diagnosis or treatment.

[Amdt. 173-167, 48 FR 30138, June 30, 1983, as amended by Amdt. 173-187, 50 FR 18668,

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May 2, 1985; Amdt. 173-202, 52 FR 15949.
May 1, 1987]

§ 173.422 Exceptions for instruments and articles.

Instruments and manufactured articles (including clocks, electronic tubes or apparatus) or similar devices having radioactive materials in gaseous or non-dispersible solid form as a component part are excepted from the specification packaging, shipping paper and certification, marking and labeling requirements of this subchapter and requirements of this subpart, if:

(a) The activity of the instrument or article does not exceed the relevant limit listed in Table 7 in § 173.423;

(b) The total activity per package does not exceed the relevant limit listed in Table 7 in § 173.423;

(c) The radiation level at 10 centimeters (4 inches) from any point on the external surface of any unpackaged instrument or article does not exceed 10 millirem per hour;

(d) The radiation level at any point on the external surface of a package

bearing the article or instrument does not exceed 0.5 millirem per hour, or, for exclusive use domestic shipments, 2 millirem per hour;

(e) The nonfixed (removable) radioactive surface contamination on the external surface of the package does not exceed the limits specified in § 173.443(a);

(f) Except as provided in § 173.424, the package does not contain more than 15 grams of uranium-235; and

(g) [Reserved]

(h) The instrument or article is otherwise prepared for shipment as specified in § 173.421-1.

[Amdt. 173-162, 48 FR 10226, Mar. 10, 1983, as amended by Amdt. 173-167, 48 FR 30138, June 30, 1983; Amdt. 173-162, 48 FR 31218, July 7, 1983; Amdt. 173-16, 48 FR 50460, Nov. 1, 1983]

§ 173.423 Table of activity limits—excepted quantities and articles.

The limits applicable to instruments, articles, and limited quantities subject to exceptions under §§ 173.421 and 173.422 are shown in Table 7:

TABLE 7—ACTIVITY LIMITS FOR LIMITED QUANTITIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTICLES

Nature of contents	Instruments and articles		Materials package limits
	Instrument and article limits ¹	Package limits	
Solids:			
Special form	$10^{-2}A_1$	A_1	$10^{-3}A_1$
Other forms	$10^{-3}A_2$	A_2	$10^{-3}A_2$
Liquids:			
Trinitated water:			
<0.1 Ci/liter			1000 Curies.
0.1 Ci to 1.0 Ci/l			100 Curies.
>1.0 Ci/liter			1 Curie.
Other liquids	$10^{-3}A_2$	$10^{-1}A_2$	$10^{-1}A_2$
Gases:			
Tritium ²	20 Curies	200 Curies	20 Curies.
Special form	$10^{-3}A_1$	$10^{-2}A_1$	$10^{-3}A_1$
Other forms	$10^{-3}A_2$	$10^{-2}A_2$	$10^{-3}A_2$

¹ For mixture of radionuclides see § 173.433(b).

² These values also apply to tritium in activated luminous paint and tritium adsorbed on solid carriers.

[Amdt. 173-162, 48 FR 10226, Mar. 10, 1983, as amended at 48 FR 13432, Mar. 31, 1983; 48 FR 31218, July 7, 1983]

§ 173.424 Excepted articles containing natural uranium or thorium.

Manufactured articles in which the sole radioactive material content is natural or depleted uranium or natural thorium are excepted from the specification packaging, shipping

paper and certification, marking and labeling requirements of this subchapter and requirements of this subpart if:

(a) The outer surface of the uranium or thorium is enclosed in an inactive sheath made of metal or other durable protective material;

combination of these methods appropriate for the particular feature being evaluated:

(1) By performance of tests with prototypes or samples of the packaging or special form material as normally presented for transportation, in which case the contents of the packaging for the test shall simulate as closely as practicable the expected normal radioactive contents. The use of non-radioactive substitute contents is encouraged provided that the results of the testing take into account the radioactive characteristics of the contents for which it is being tested;

(2) By reference to a previous, satisfactory demonstration of compliance of a sufficiently similar nature;

(3) By performance of tests with models of appropriate scale incorporating those features that are significant with respect to the item under investigation, when engineering experience has shown results of those tests to be suitable for design purposes. When a scale model is used, the need for adjusting certain test parameters, such as the penetrator diameter or the compressive load, must be taken into account; or

(4) By engineering evaluation or comparative data.

(b) With respect to the initial conditions for the tests under §§ 173.463 through 173.469, except for the water immersion tests, compliance shall be based upon the assumption that the package is in equilibrium at an ambient temperature of 38°C (100°F).

[Amdt. 173-162, 48 FR 10226, Mar. 10, 1983, as amended at 48 FR 31219, July 7, 1983]

§ 173.462 Preparation of specimens for testing.

(a) Each specimen (i.e., sample, prototype or scale model) shall be examined before testing to identify and record faults or damage, including:

- (1) Divergence from the specifications or drawings;
- (2) Defects in construction;
- (3) Corrosion or other deterioration; and
- (4) Distortion of features.

(b) Any deviation found under paragraph (a) of this section from the specified design shall be corrected or

suitably taken into account in the subsequent evaluation.

(c) The containment system of the packaging shall be clearly specified.

(d) The external features of the specimen shall be clearly identified so that reference may be made to any part of it.

§ 173.463 Packaging and shielding—testing for integrity.

After each of the applicable tests specified in §§ 173.465 and 173.466, the integrity of the packaging, or of the packaging and its shielding, shall be retained to the extent required by § 173.412(m) for the packaging being tested.

§ 173.465 Type A packaging tests.

(a) The proposed packaging with proposed contents must be capable of withstanding the tests prescribed in this section. One prototype may be used for all tests if the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section are complied with.

(b) *Water spray test.* The water spray test must precede each test or test sequence prescribed in this section. The water spray test shall simulate exposure to rainfall of approximately 5 centimeters (2 inches) per hour for at least one hour. The time interval between the end of the water spray test and the beginning of the next test shall be such that the water has soaked-in to the maximum extent without appreciable drying of the exterior of the specimen. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, this interval may be assumed to be two hours if the water spray is applied from four different directions simultaneously. However, no time interval may elapse if the water spray is applied from each of the four directions consecutively.

(c) *Free drop test.* The free drop test consists of a fall onto the target in a manner that causes maximum damage to the safety features being tested, and:

- (1) For packages weighing 5,000 kilograms (11,000) pounds) or less, the distance of the fall measured from the lowest point of the packaging to the upper surface of the target shall not be less than 1.2 meters (4 feet).

(2) For packages weighing more than 5,000 kilograms (11,000 pounds), the distance of the fall shall not be less than the distance specified in Table 11, for the applicable packaging weight:

TABLE 11—FREE-FALL DISTANCE FOR PACKAGINGS WEIGHING MORE THAN 5,000 KILOGRAMS

Packaging weight		Free-fall distance	
Kilograms	Pounds	Feet	Meters
>5,000 to 10,000	> 11,000 to 22,000 ..	3	0.9
> 10,000 to 15,000 ..	>22,000 to 33,000 ..	2	0.6
More than 15,000	More than 33,000	1	0.3

(3) For Fissile Class II packagings, the free drop specified in subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph shall be preceded by a free drop from a height of .3 meter (1 foot) on each corner. For cylindrical packagings, the .3 meter (1 foot) drop shall be onto each of the quarters of each rim.

(4) For fiberboard or wood rectangular packages not exceeding 50 kilograms (110 pounds) in weight, a separate specimen of the proposed packaging shall be subjected to a free drop onto each corner from a height of .3 meter (1 foot).

(5) For fiberboard cylindrical packages weighing not more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) a separate specimen of the proposed packaging shall be subjected to a free drop onto each of the quarters of each rim from a height of .3 meter (1 foot).

(6) The target shall have a flat, horizontal surface of such mass and rigidity that any increase in its resistance to displacement or deformation upon impact by the specimen would not significantly increase the damage to the specimen.

(d) *Compression test.* The compression test shall last for a period of at least 24 hours and consists of a compressive load equivalent to the greater of the following:

(1) Five times the weight of the actual package; or

(2) 1300 kilograms per square meter (265 pounds per square foot) multiplied by the vertically projected area of the package. The compressive load shall be applied uniformly to two op-

posite sides of the packaging specimen, one of which must be the base on which the package would normally stand.

(e) *Penetration test.* For the penetration test the packaging specimen shall be placed on a rigid, flat, horizontal surface that will not move while the test is being performed. The test shall consist of:

(1) A bar of 3.2 centimeters (1.25 inches) in diameter with a hemispherical end, weighing 6 kilograms (13.2 pounds) being dropped with its longitudinal axis vertical, onto the center of the weakest part of the packaging specimen, so that, if it penetrates far enough, it will hit the containment system. The bar must not be deformed by the test; and

(2) The distance of the fall of the bar measured from its lower end to the upper surface of the packaging specimen shall not be less than 1 meter (3.3 feet).

[Amdt. 173-162, 48 FR 10226, Mar. 10, 1983, as amended at 48 FR 31219, July 7, 1983; Amdt. 173-16, 48 FR 50461, Nov. 1, 1983; Amdt. 173-196, 51 FR 5973, Feb. 18, 1986]

§ 173.466 Additional tests for Type A packagings designed for liquids and gases.

(a) In addition to the tests prescribed in § 173.465, Type A packagings designed for liquids and gases shall be capable of withstanding the following tests:

(1) *Free drop test.* The packaging specimen shall fall onto the target in a manner which will cause it to suffer the maximum damage to its containment. The distance of the fall measured from the lowest part of the packaging specimen to the upper surface of the target shall be not less than 9 meters (30 feet).

(2) *Penetration test.* The specimen must be subjected to the test specified in § 173.465(e) except that the distance of the fall shall be 1.7 meters (5.5 feet).

ATTACHMENT F

Contents:

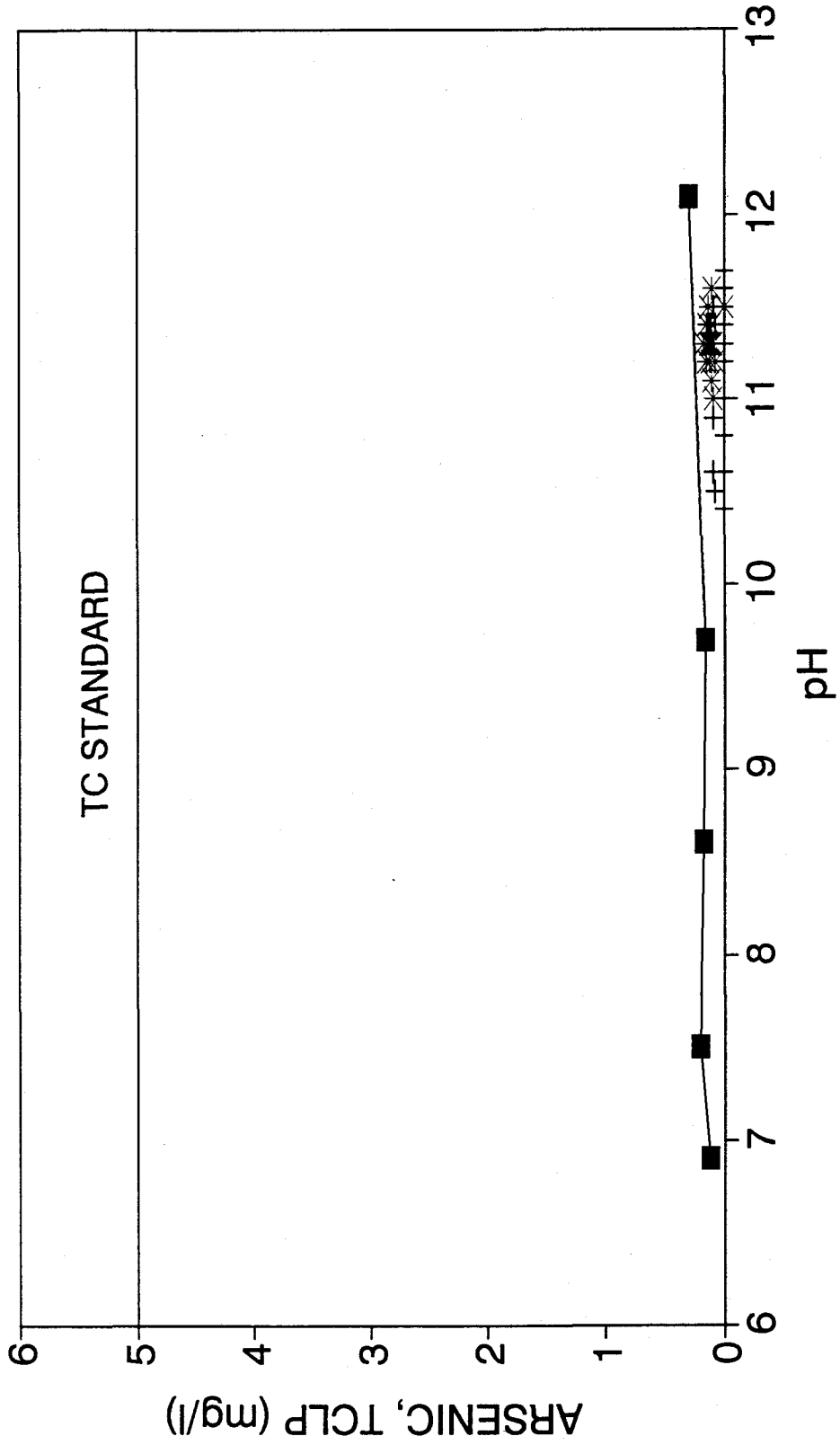
- | | |
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| F-1 | Group I
Pond 207C
Lime/Cement/Flyash |
| F-2 | Group II
Pond 207C
Lime/Cement/Flyash Plus Latex |
| F-3 | Group III
Pond 207C and Clarifier
Lime/Cement/Flyash |
| F-4 | Group IV
Pond 207C and Clarifier
Lime/Cement/Flyash Plus Latex |

ATTACHMENT F-1

**GROUP I
POND 207C
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH**

pH VS. TCLP ARSENIC DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

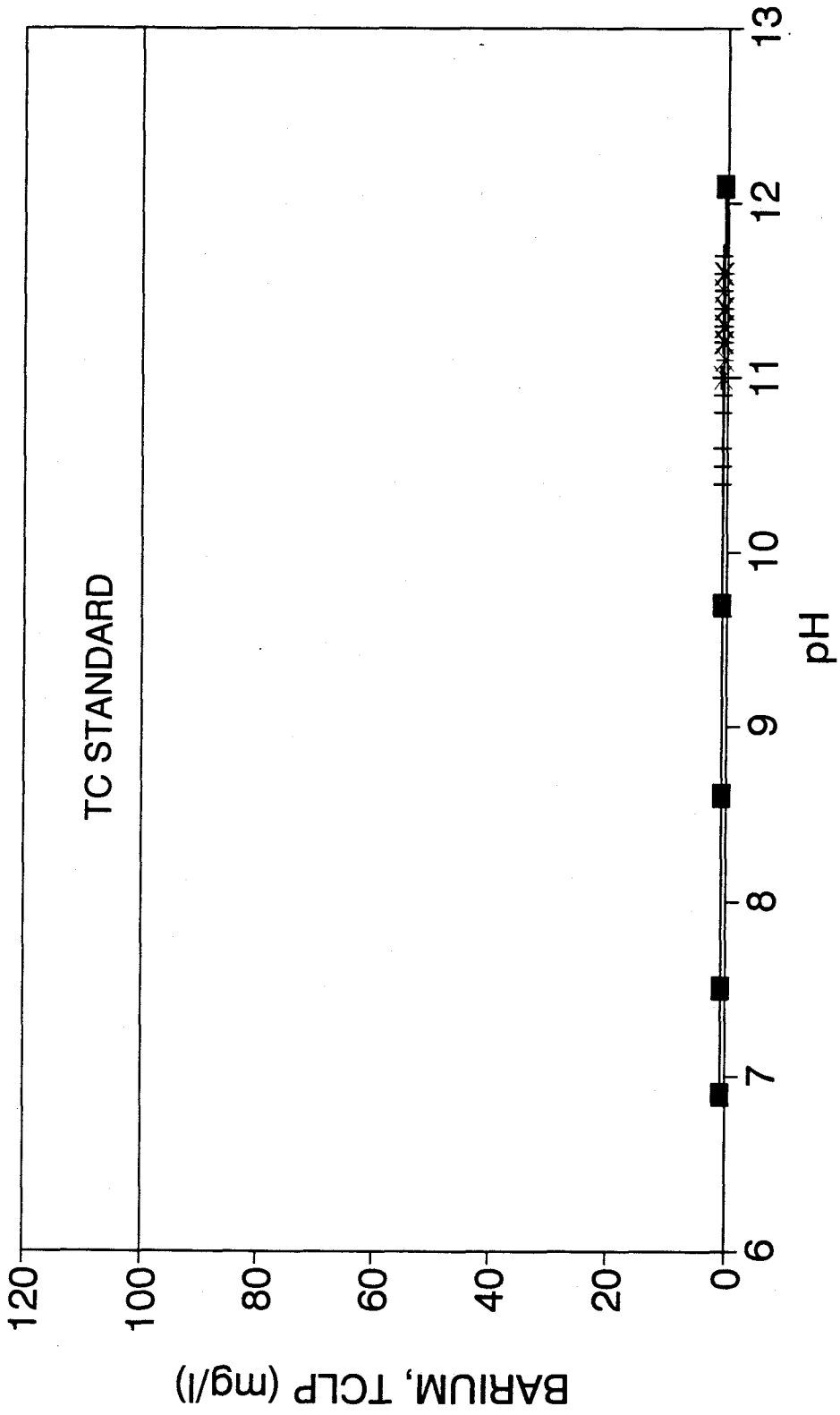
FIGURE 1



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP BARIUM DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

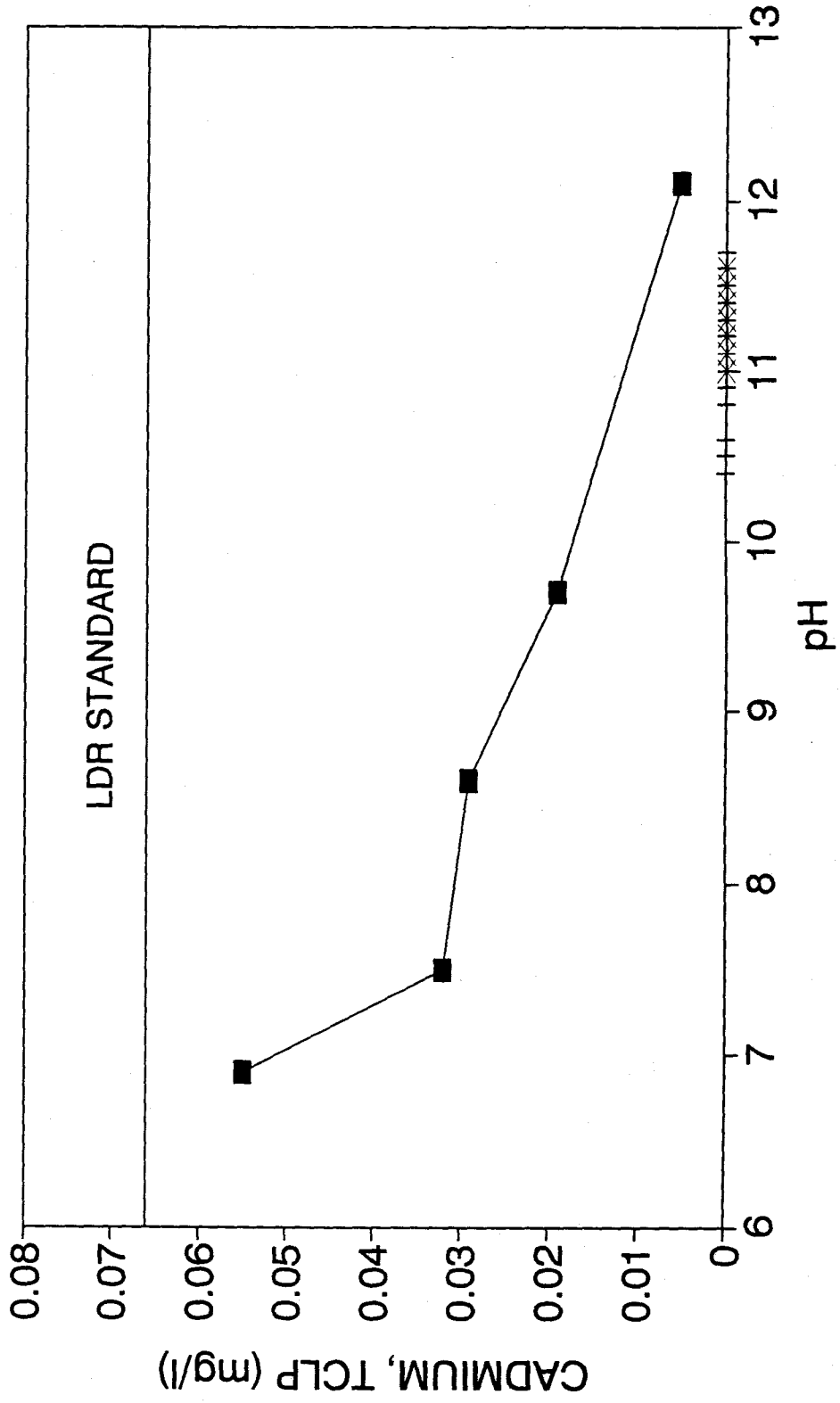
FIGURE 2



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP CADMIUM DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

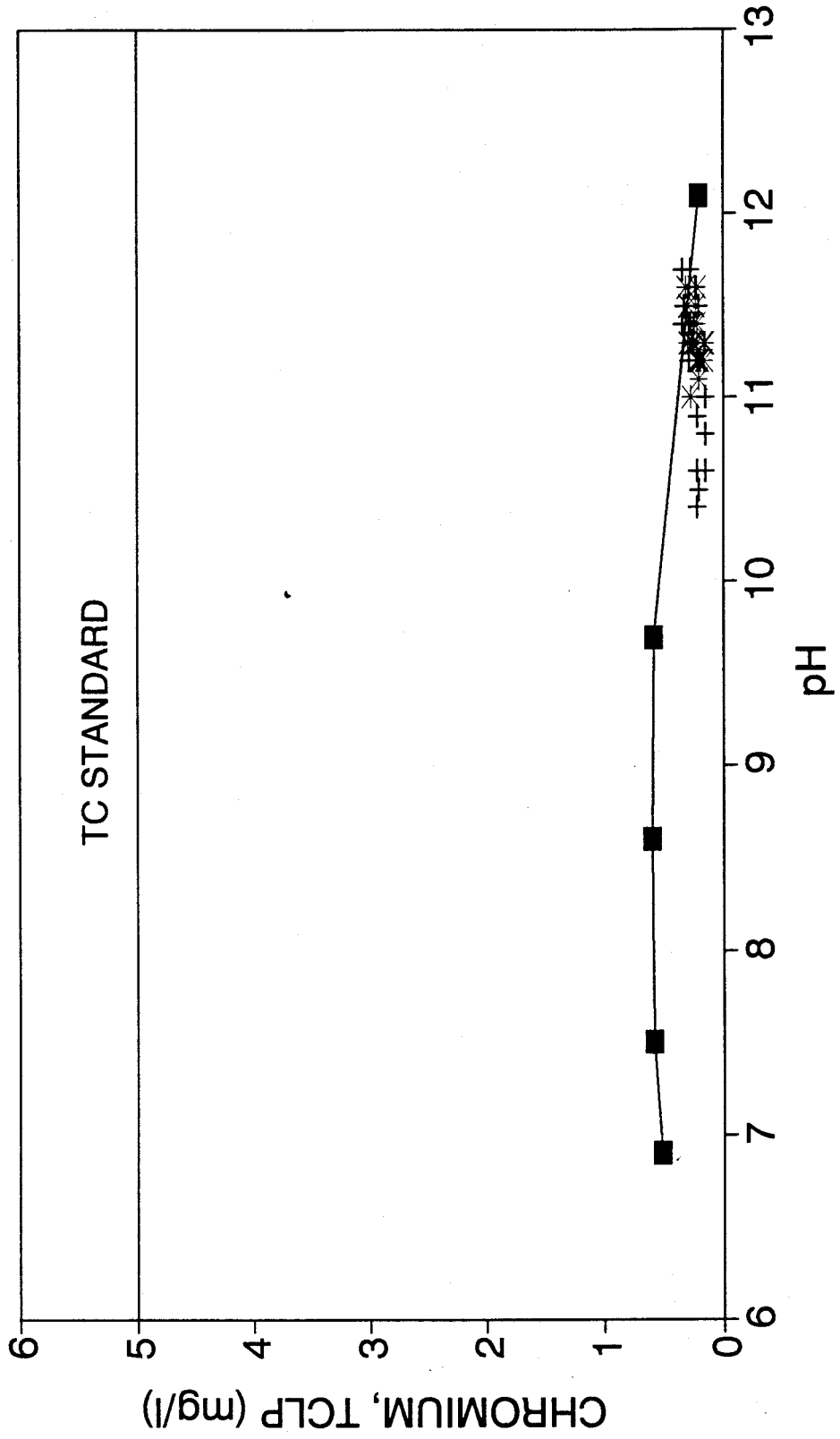
FIGURE 3



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP CHROMIUM DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

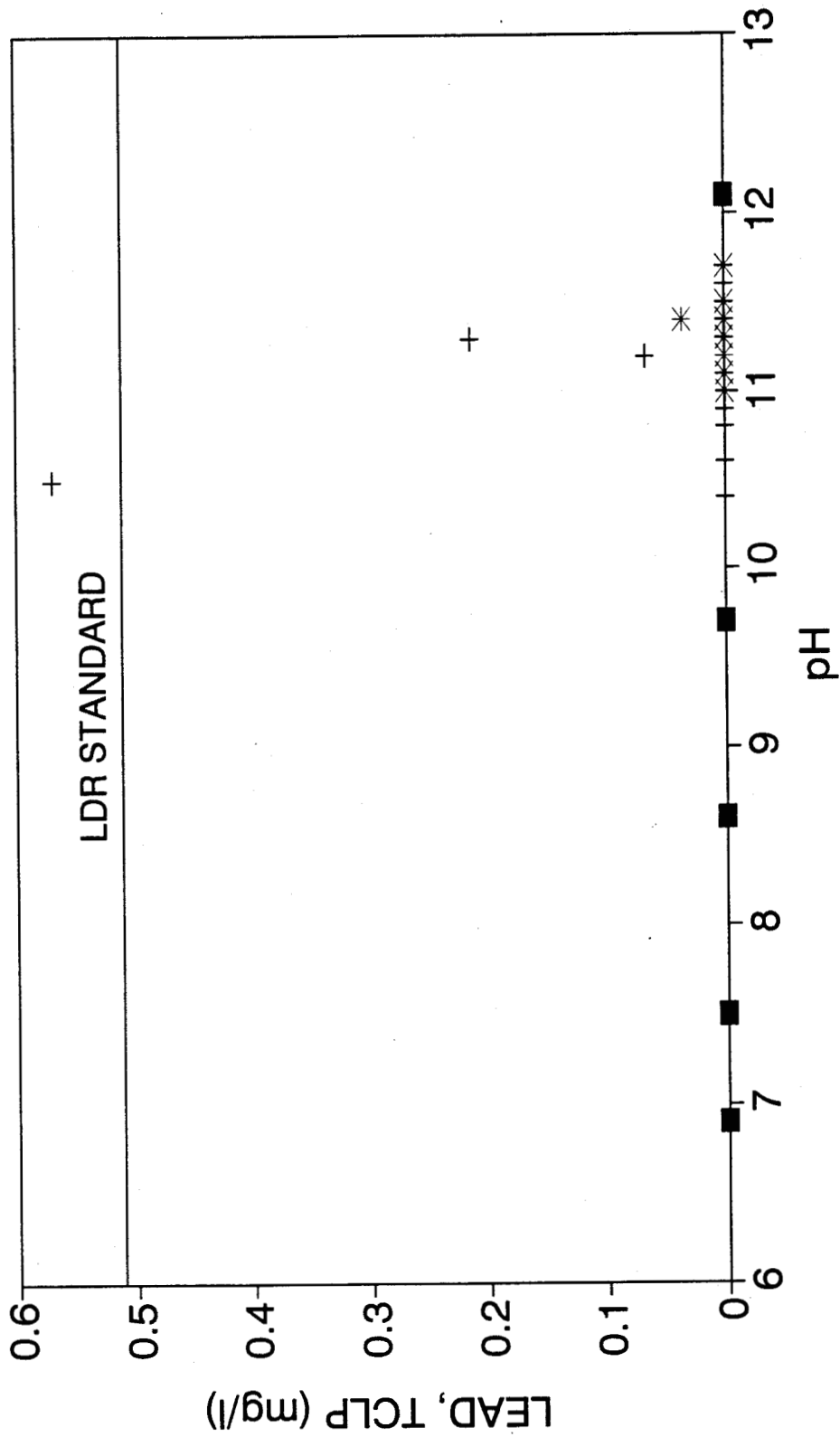
FIGURE 4



■- PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP LEAD DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

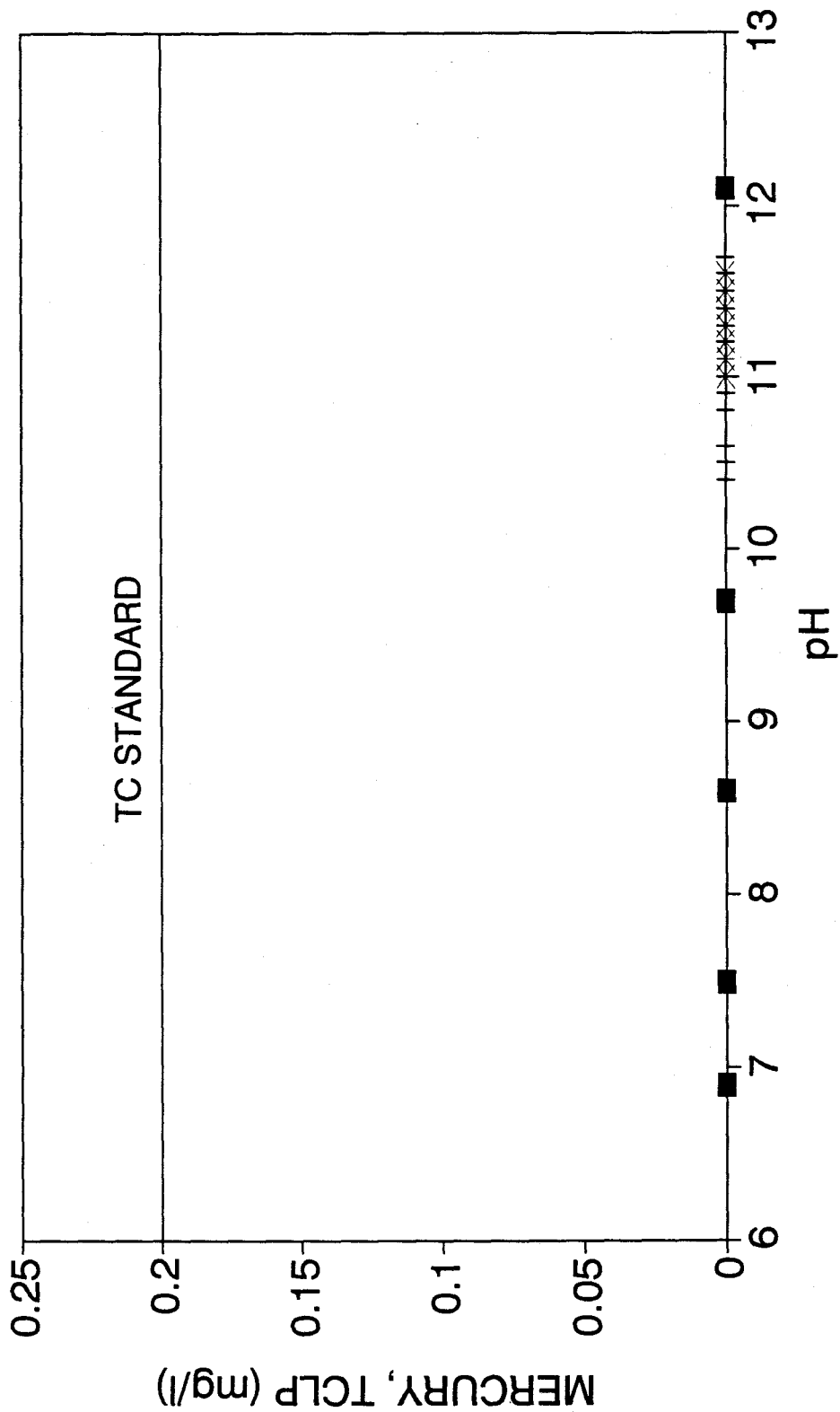
FIGURE 5



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP MERCURY DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

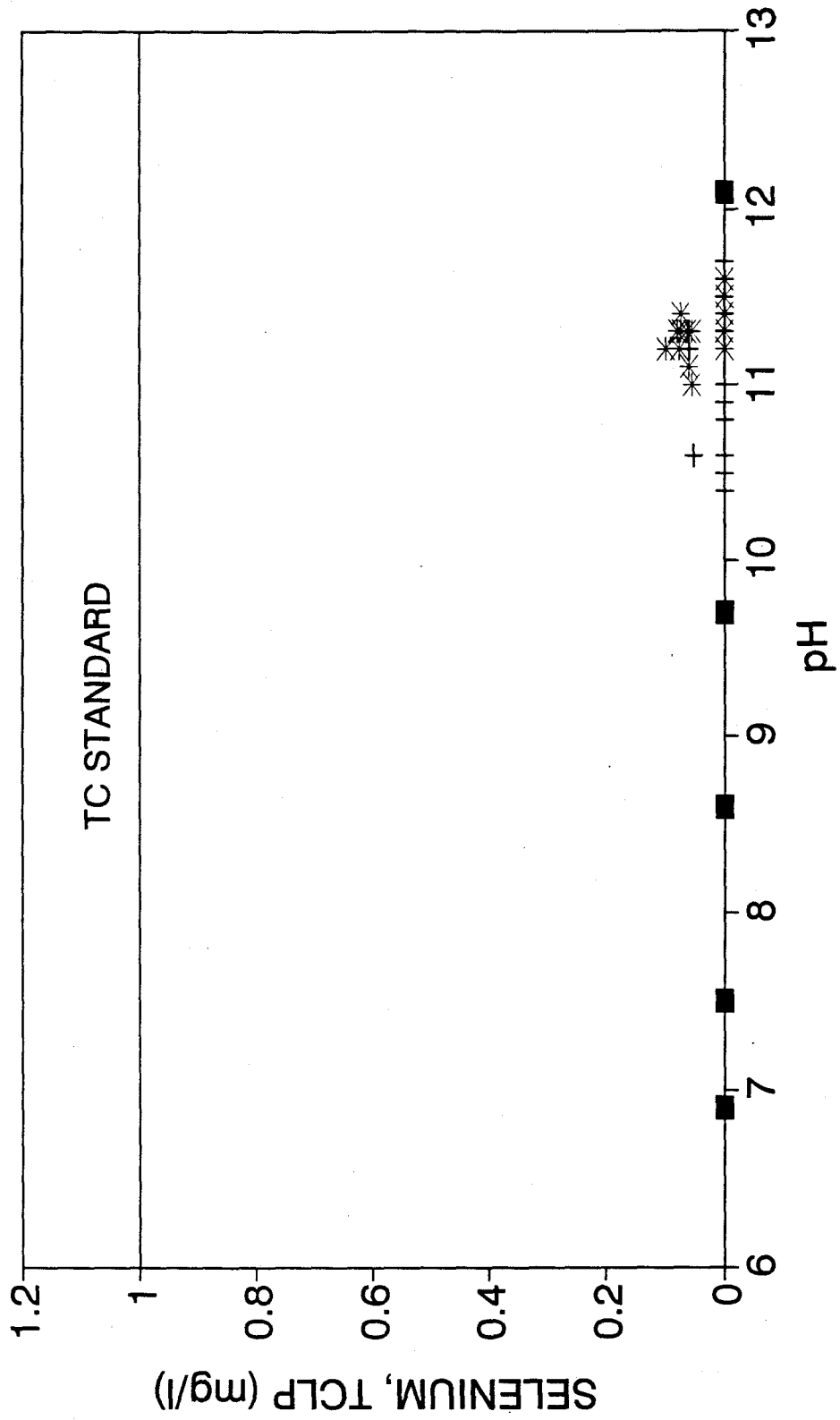
FIGURE 6



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP SELENIUM DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

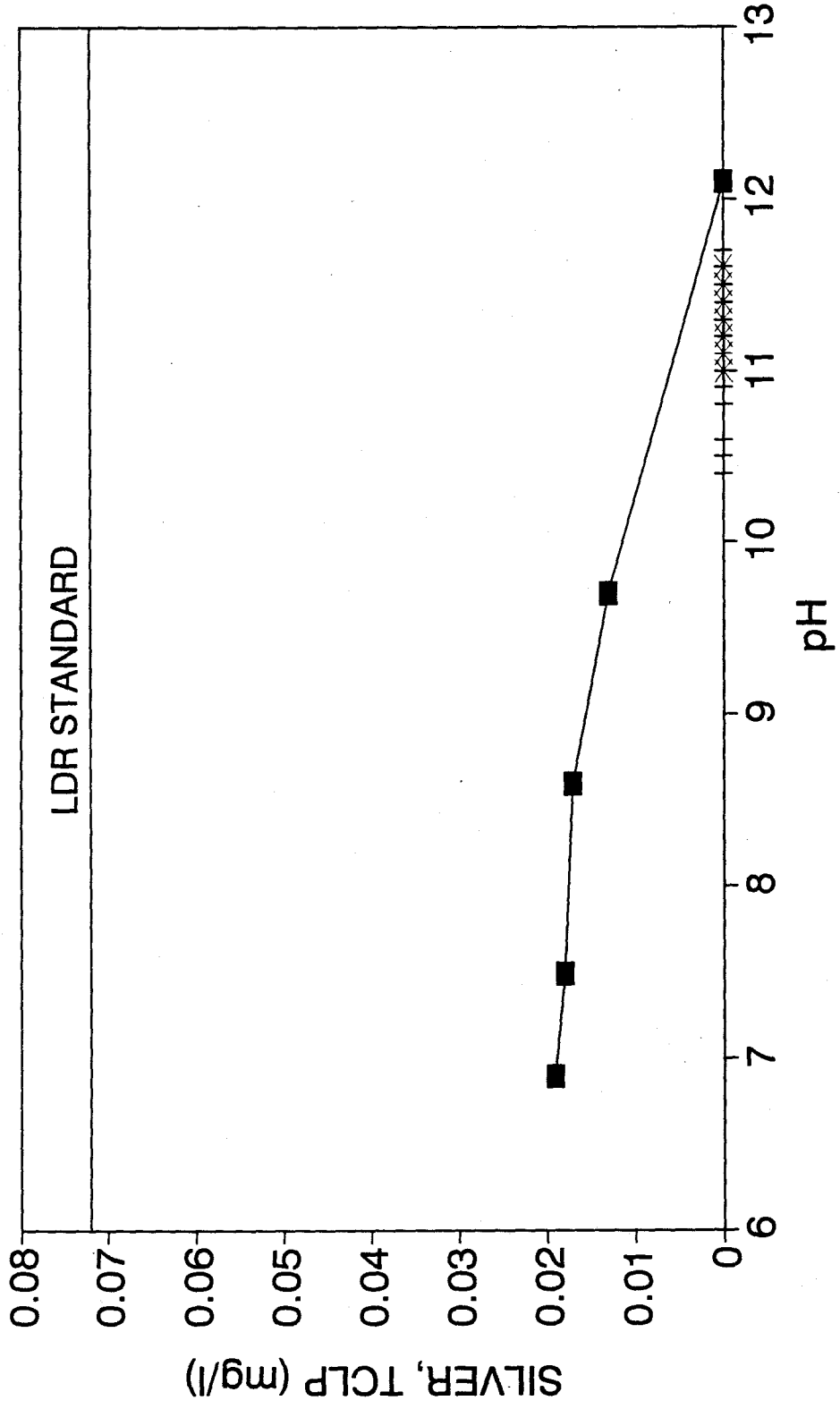
FIGURE 7



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP SILVER DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

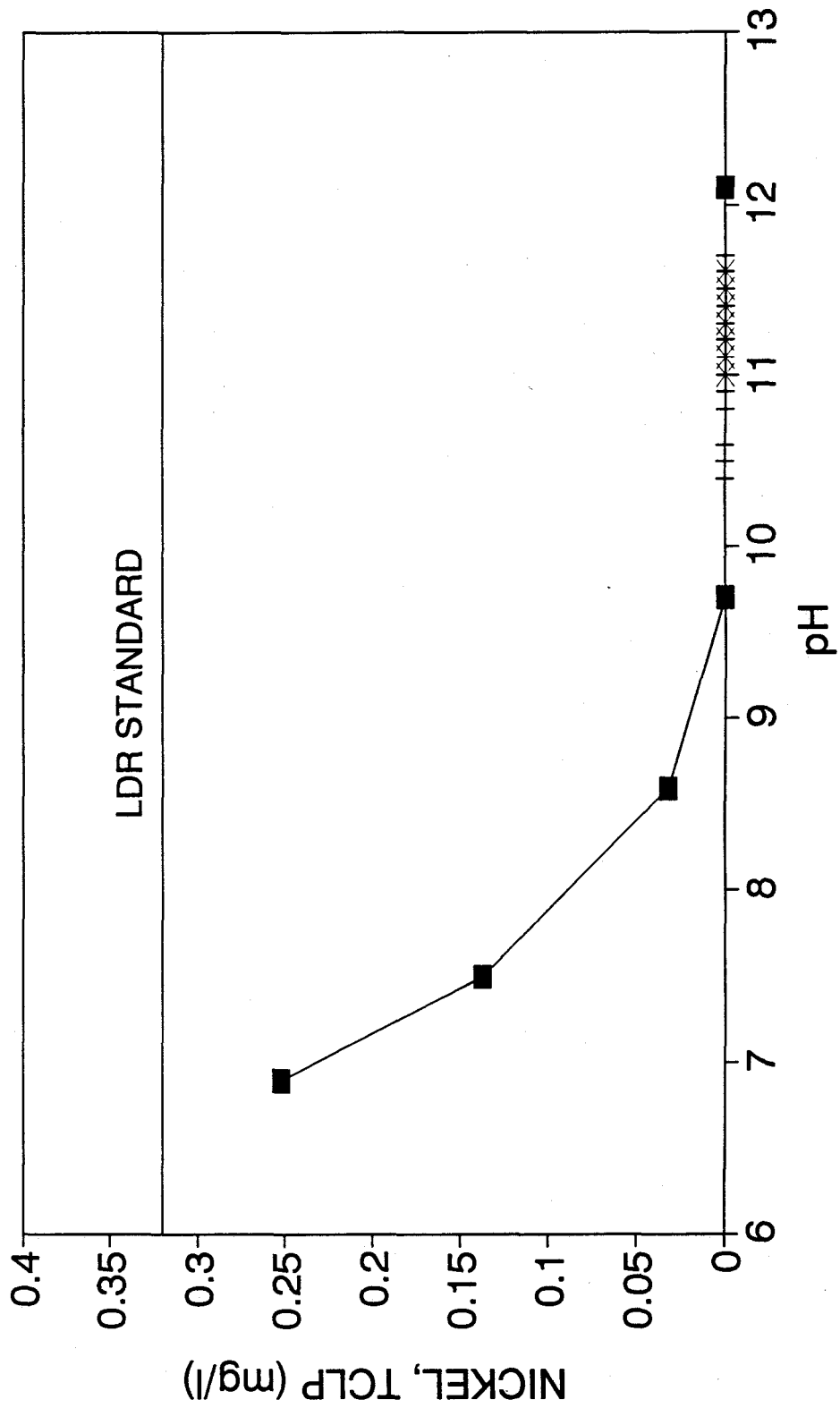
FIGURE 8



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP NICKEL DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

FIGURE 9



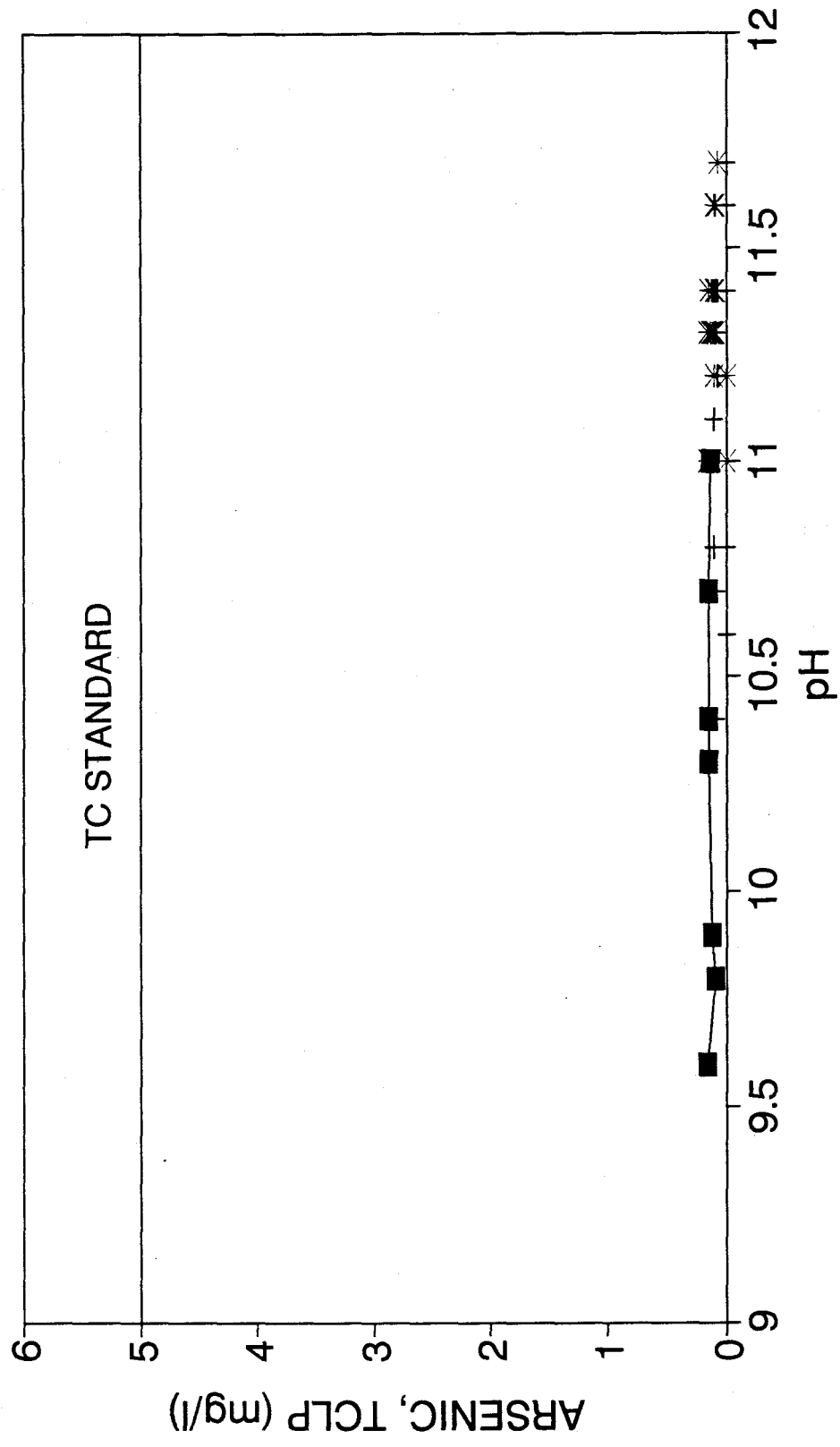
■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

ATTACHMENT F-2

**GROUP II
POND 207C
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH PLUS LATEX**

pH VS. TCLP ARSENIC DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

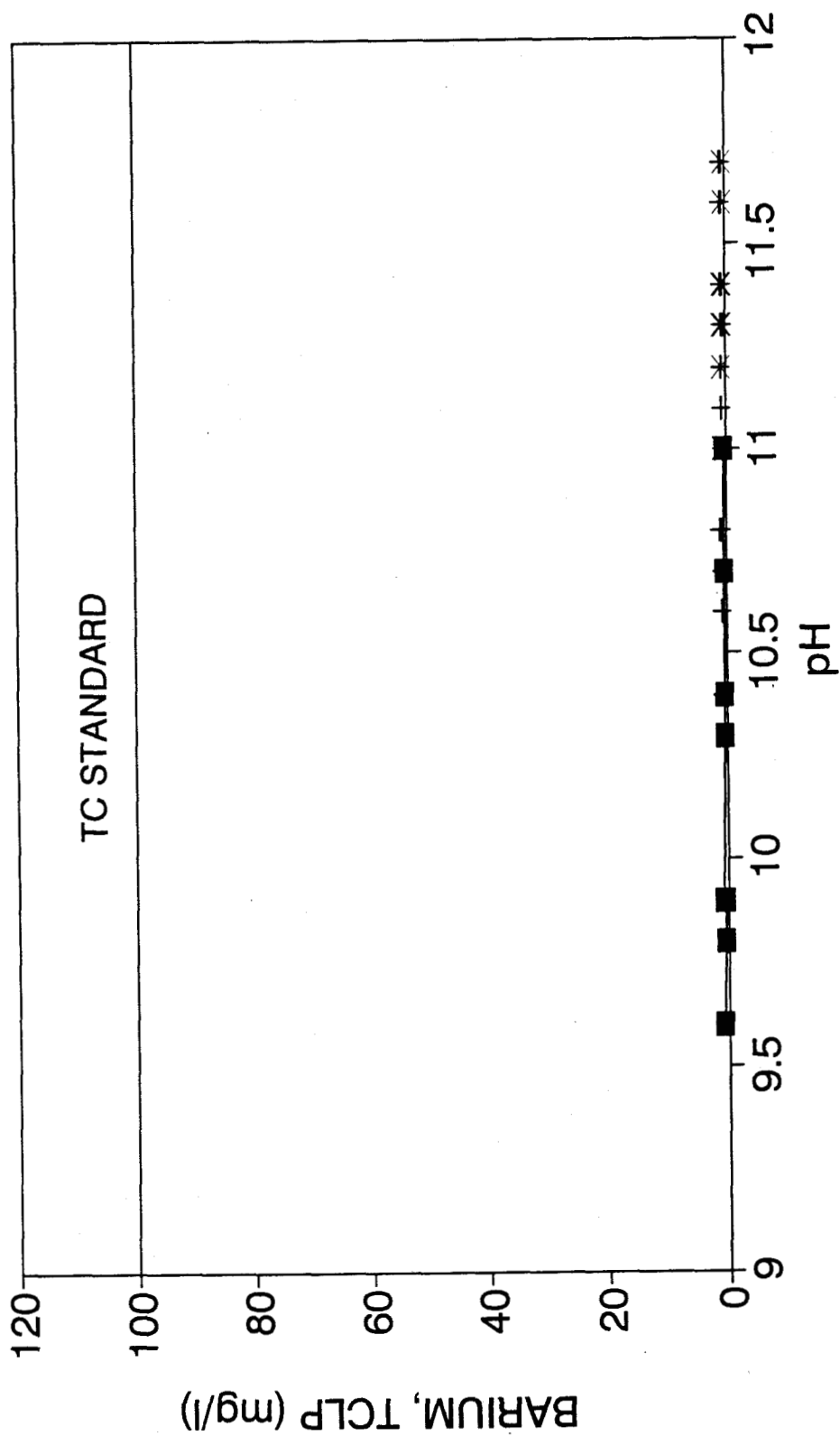
FIGURE 10



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP BARIUM DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

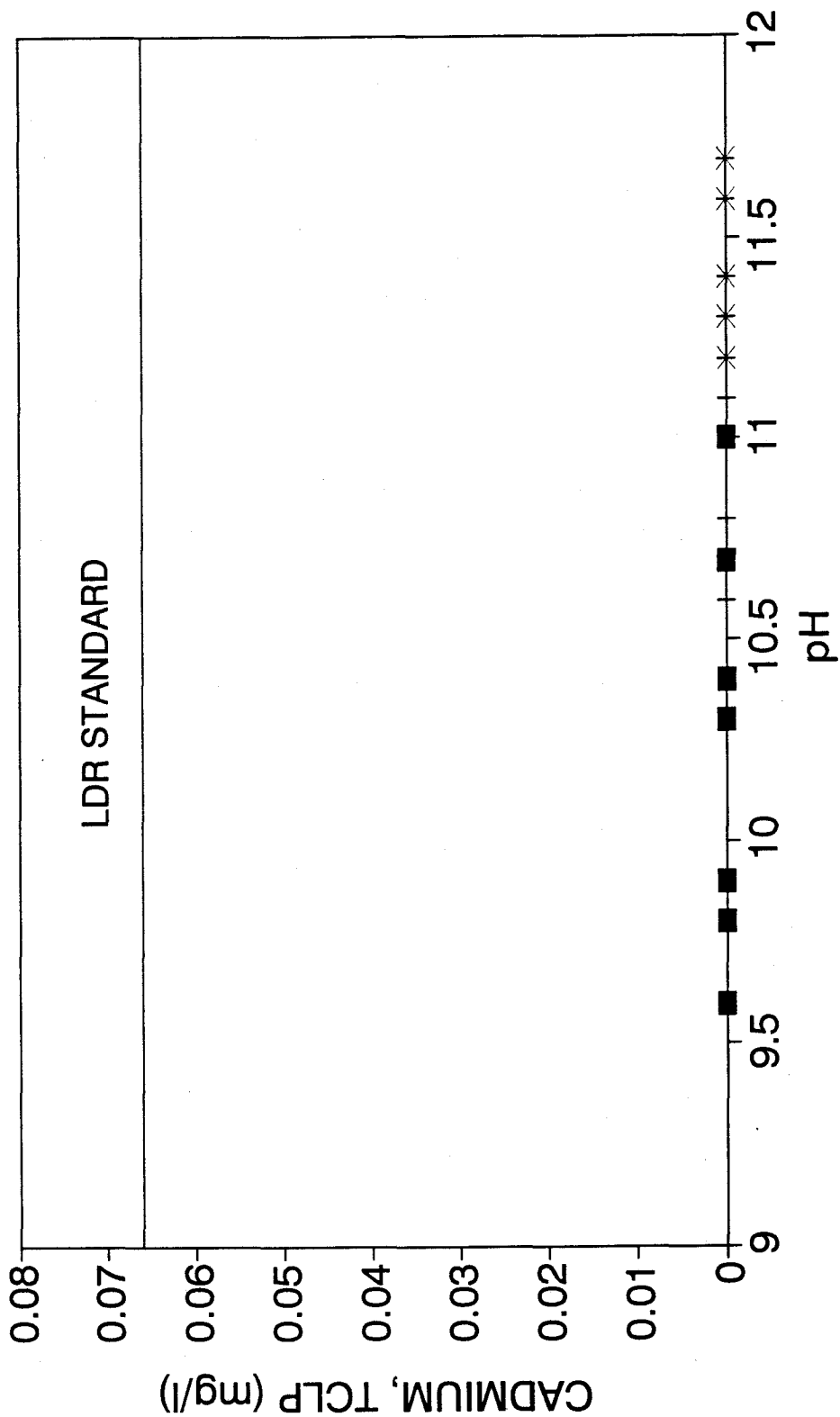
FIGURE 11



—■— PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP CADMIUM DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

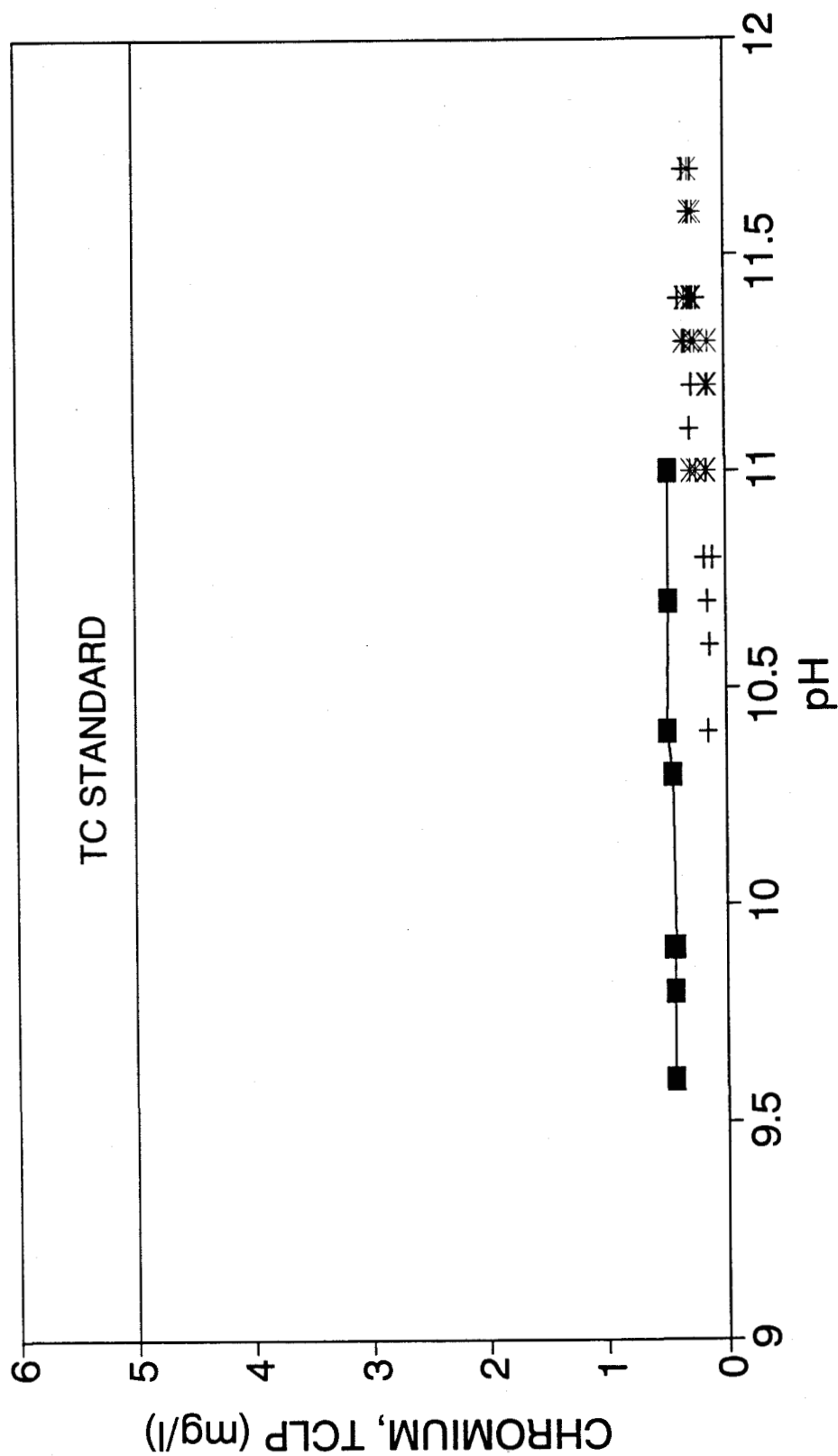
FIGURE 12



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP CHROMIUM DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

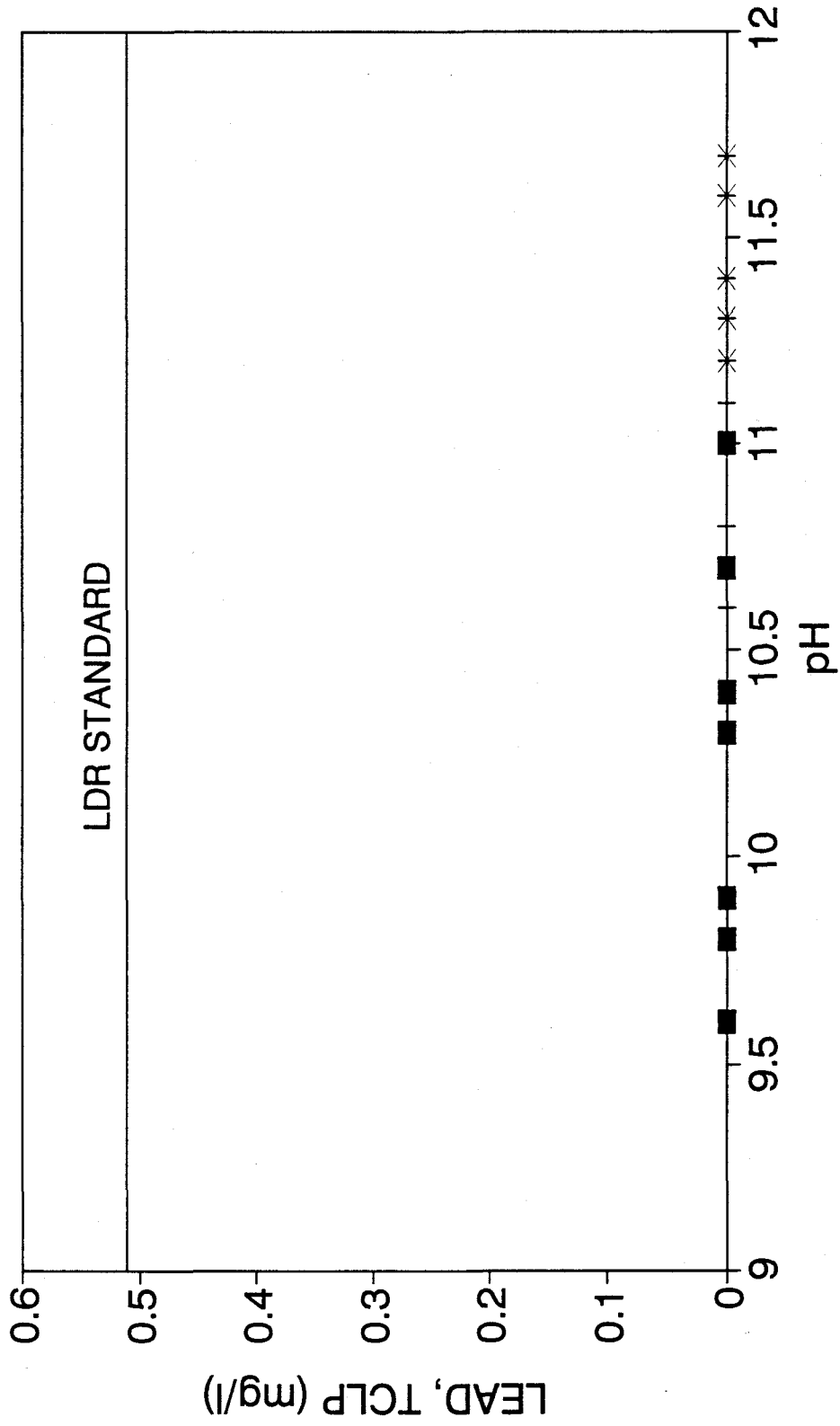
FIGURE 13



—■— PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP LEAD DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

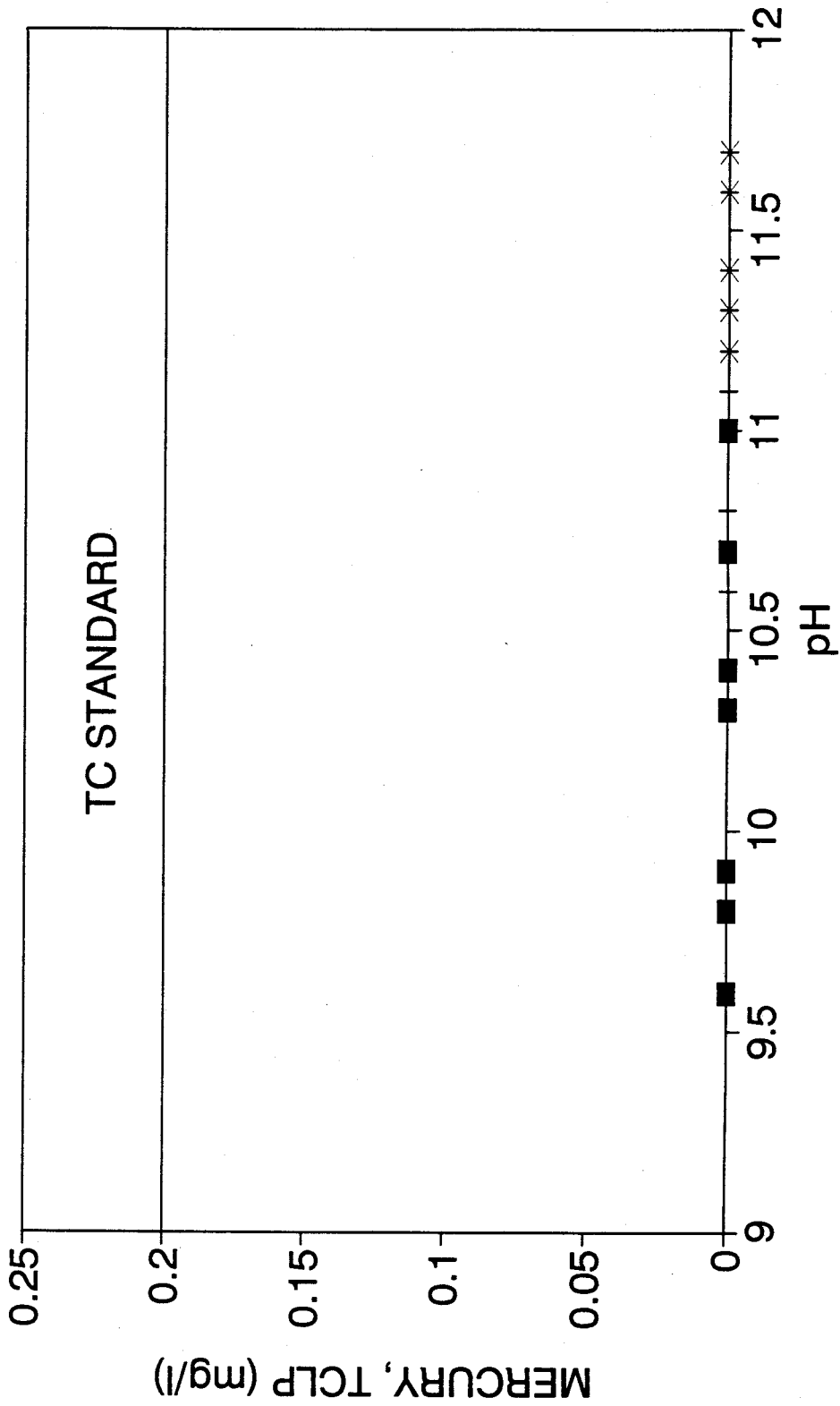
FIGURE 14



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP MERCURY DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

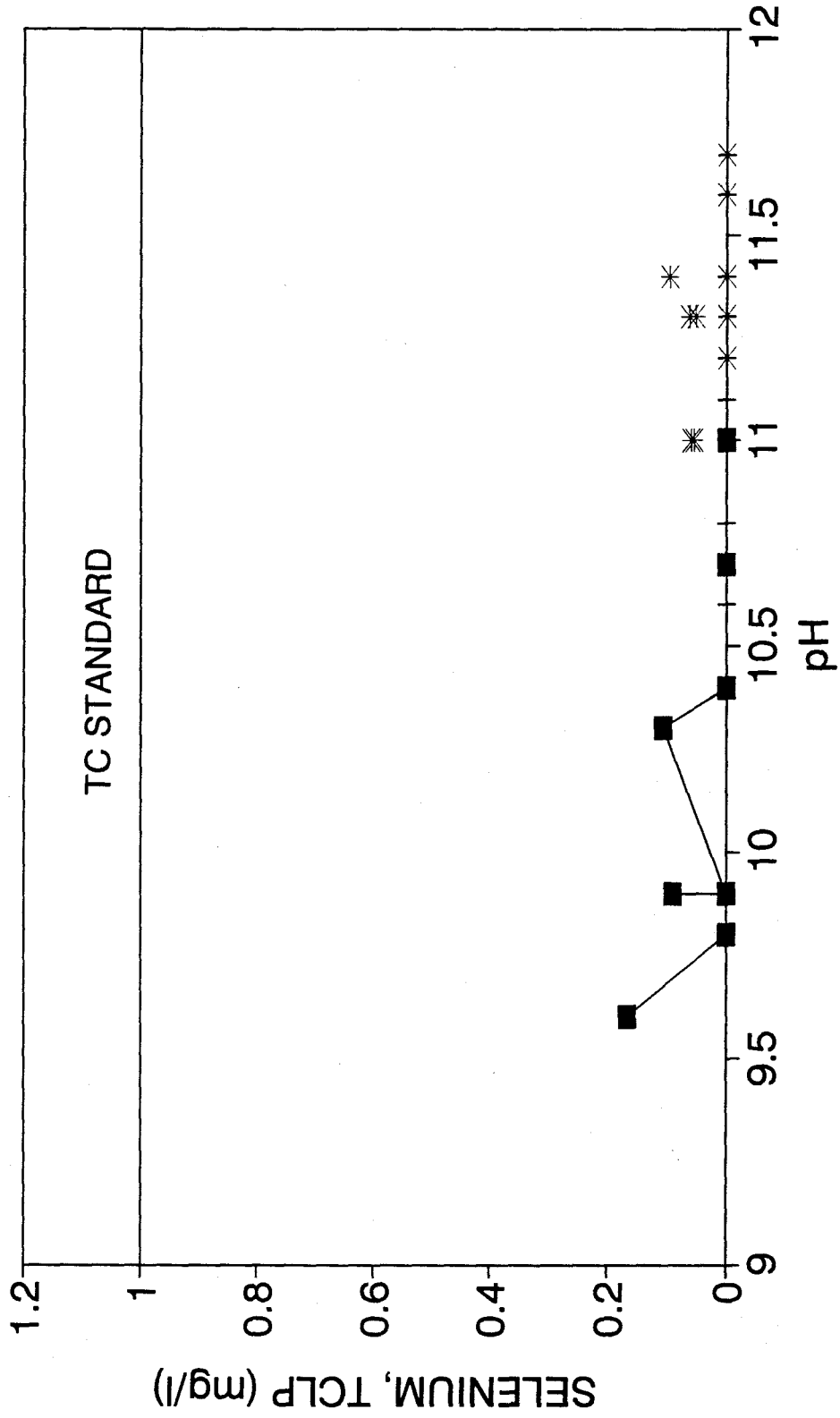
FIGURE 15



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP SELENIUM DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

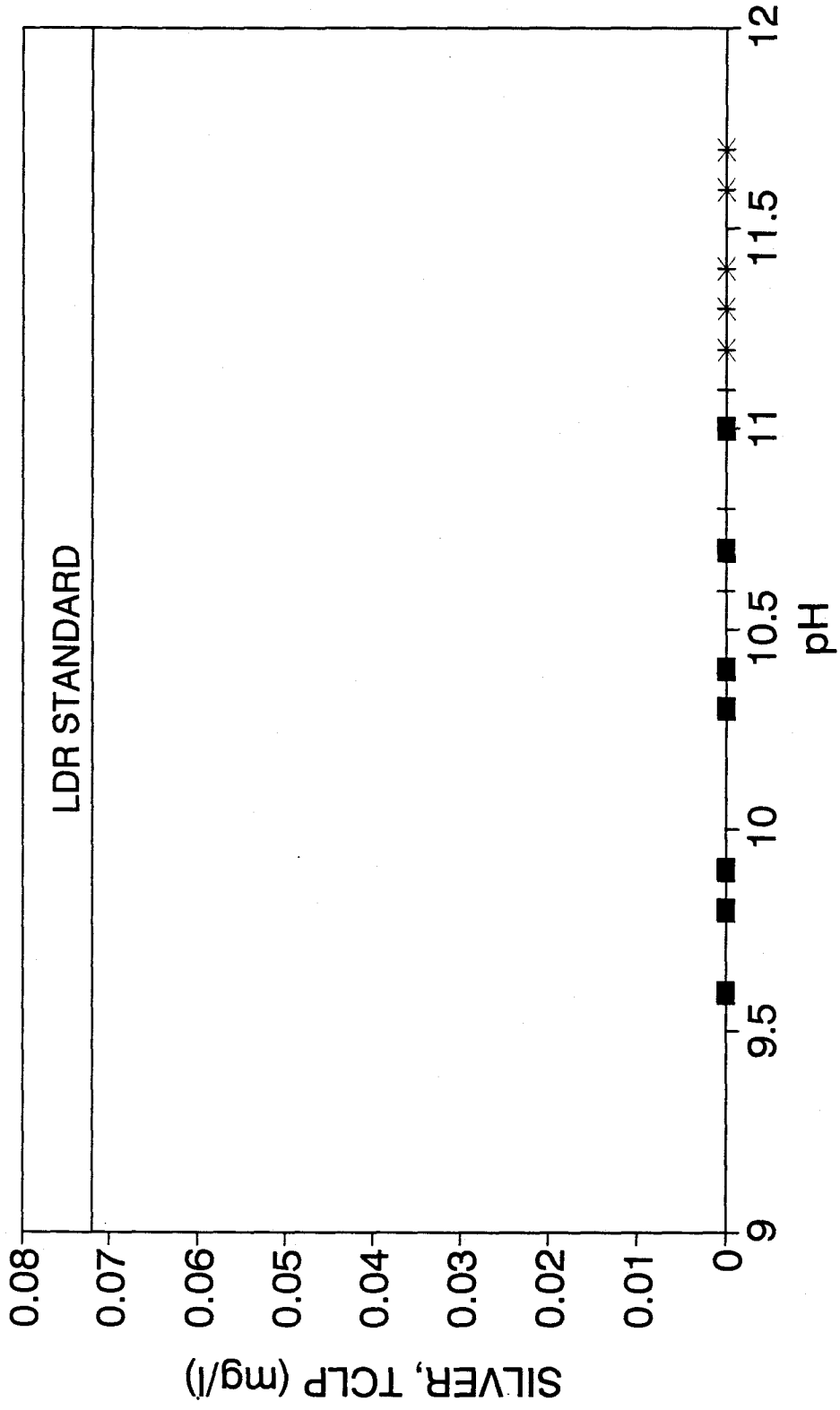
FIGURE 16



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP SILVER DATA
POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

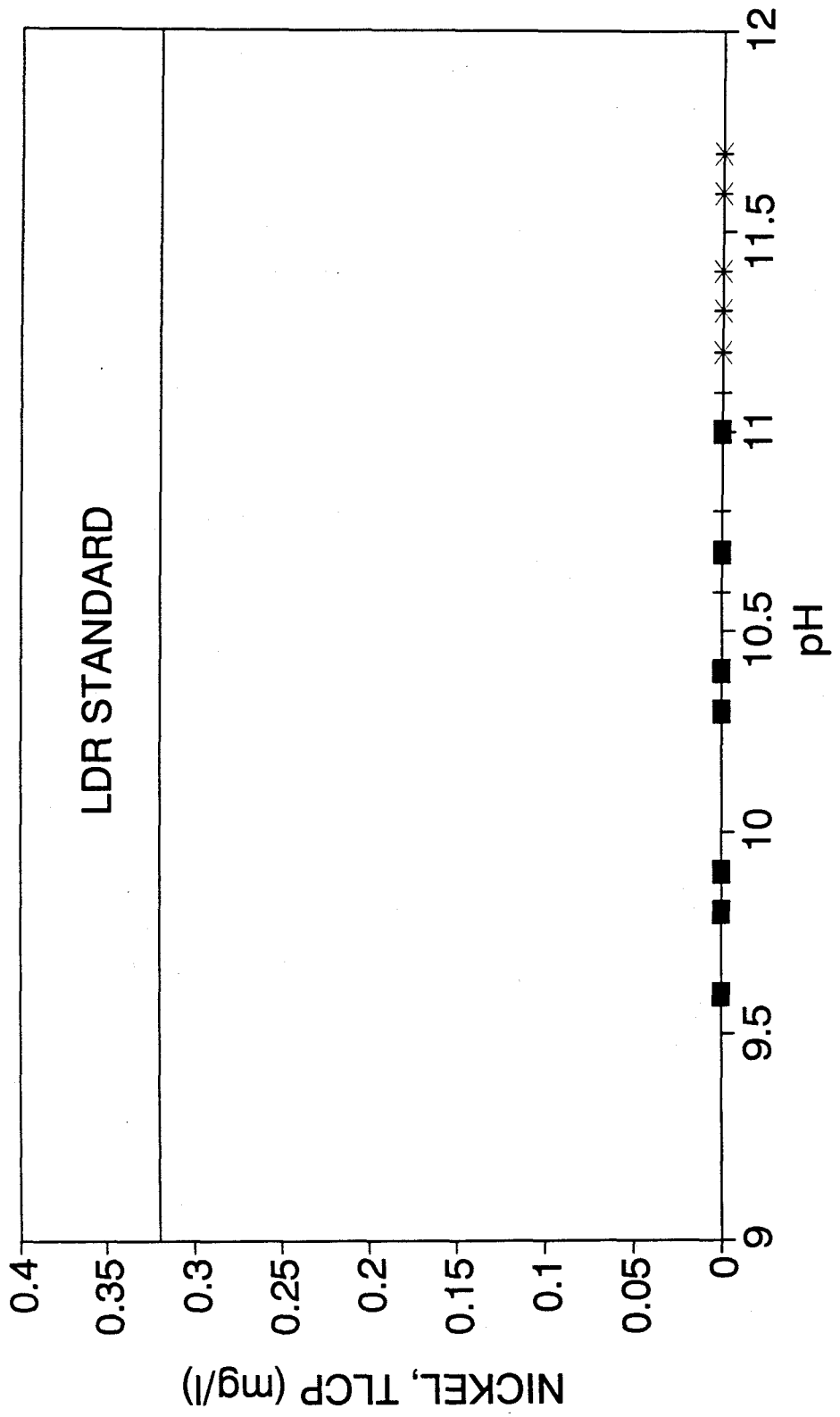
FIGURE 17



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP NICKEL DATA
 POND 207C LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

FIGURE 18



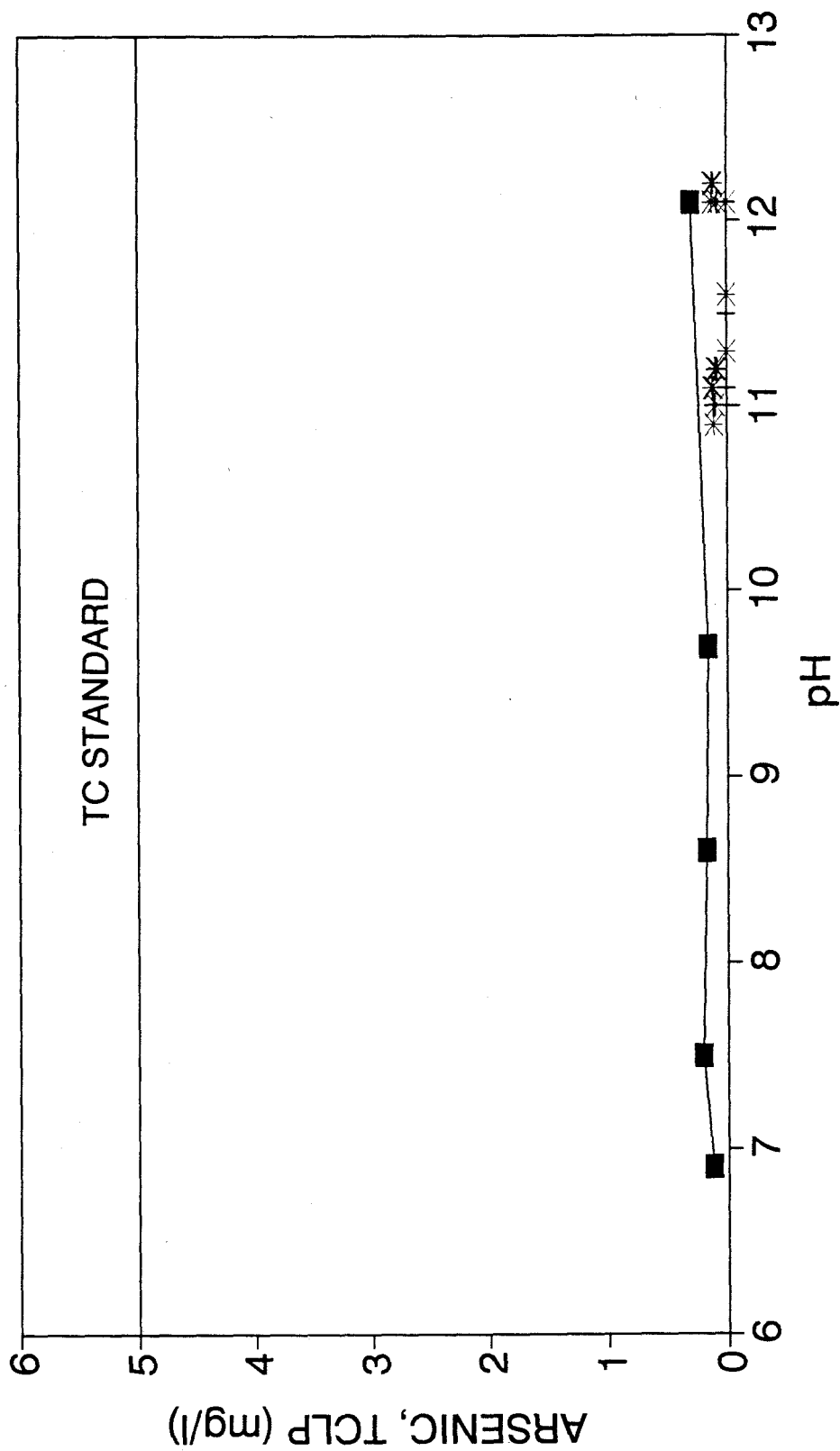
■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

ATTACHMENT F-3

**POND 207 AND CLARIFIER
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH**

pH VS. TCLP ARSENIC DATA
POND 207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

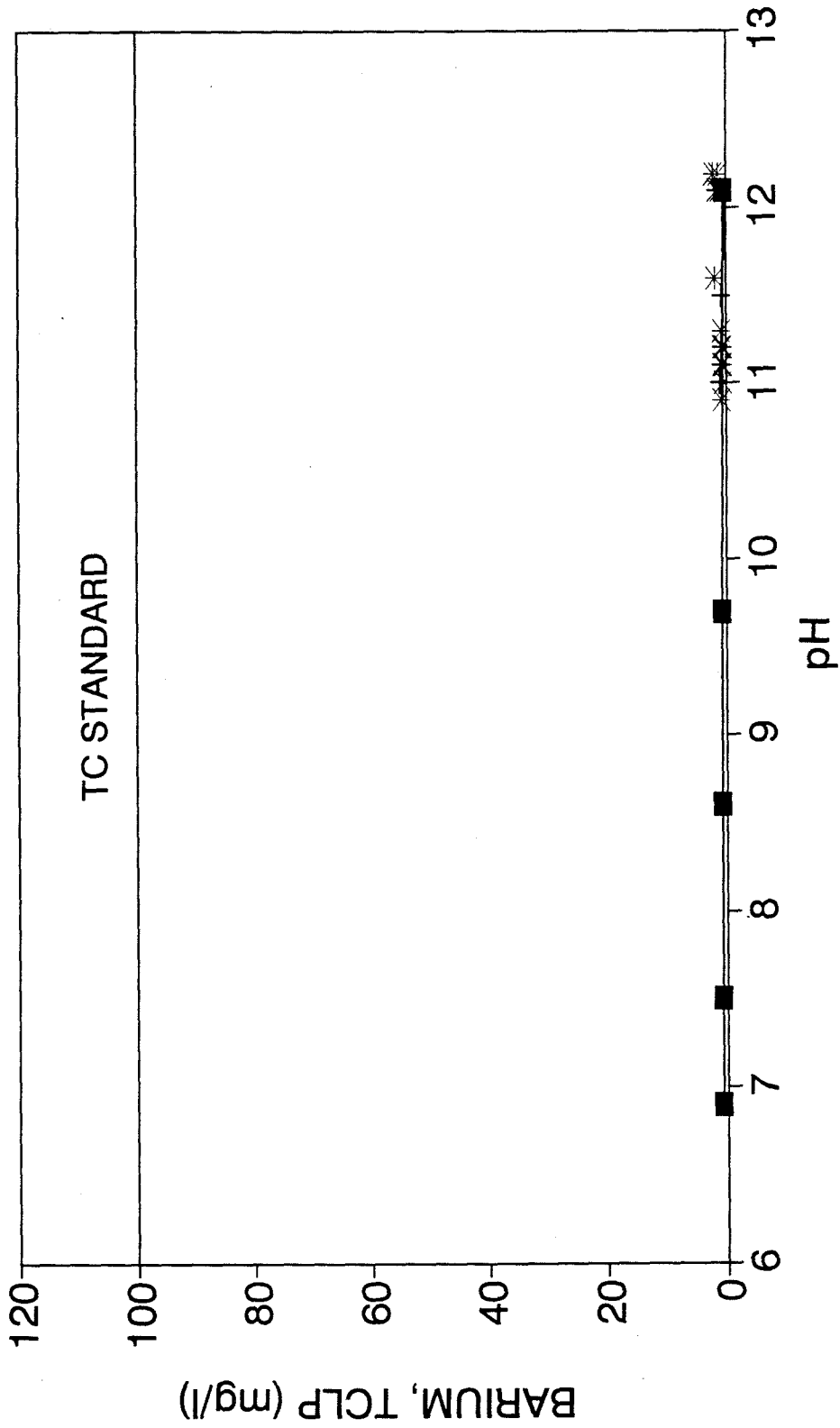
FIGURE 19



—■— PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP BARIUM DATA
 POND 207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

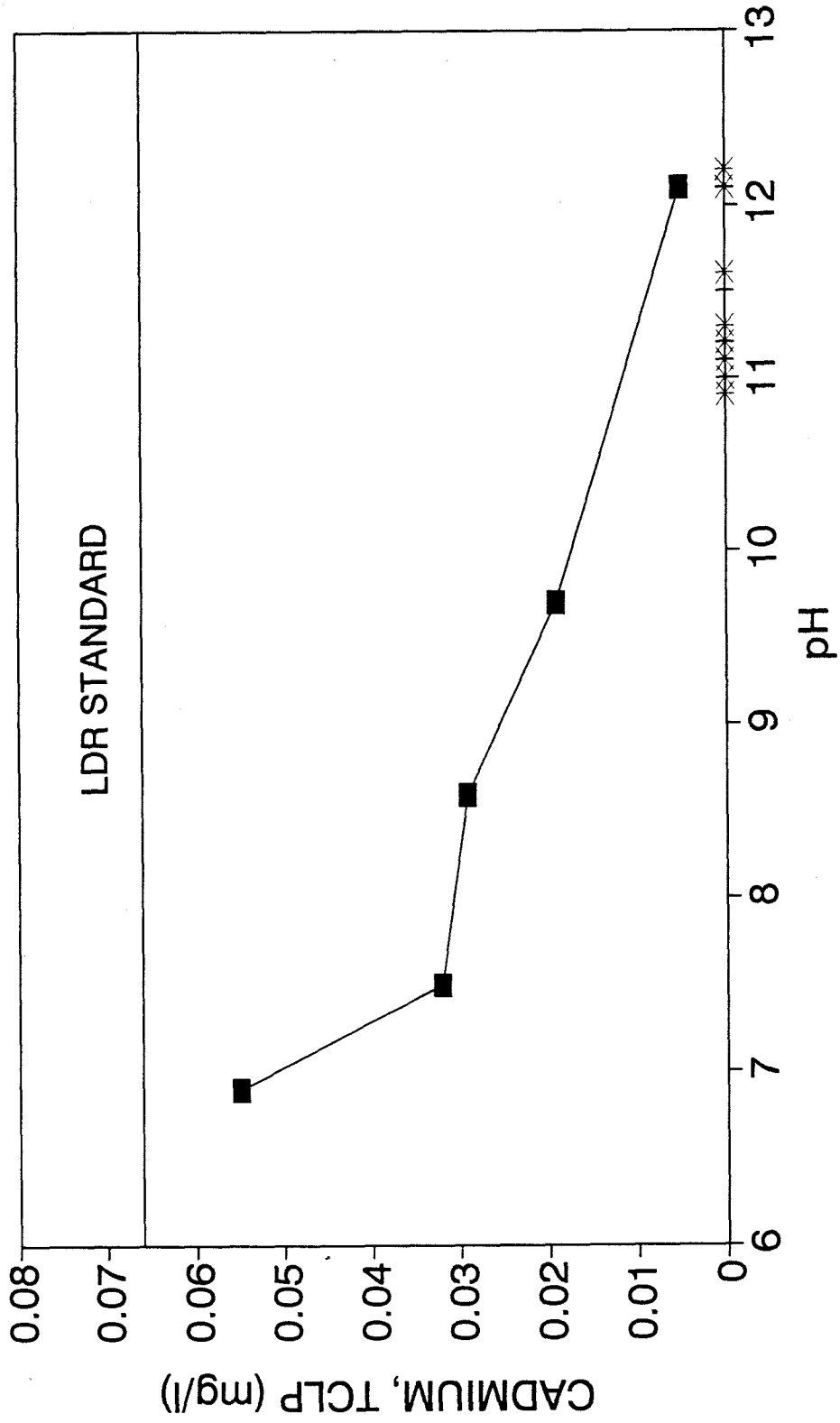
FIGURE 20



—■— PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP CADMIUM DATA
POND 207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

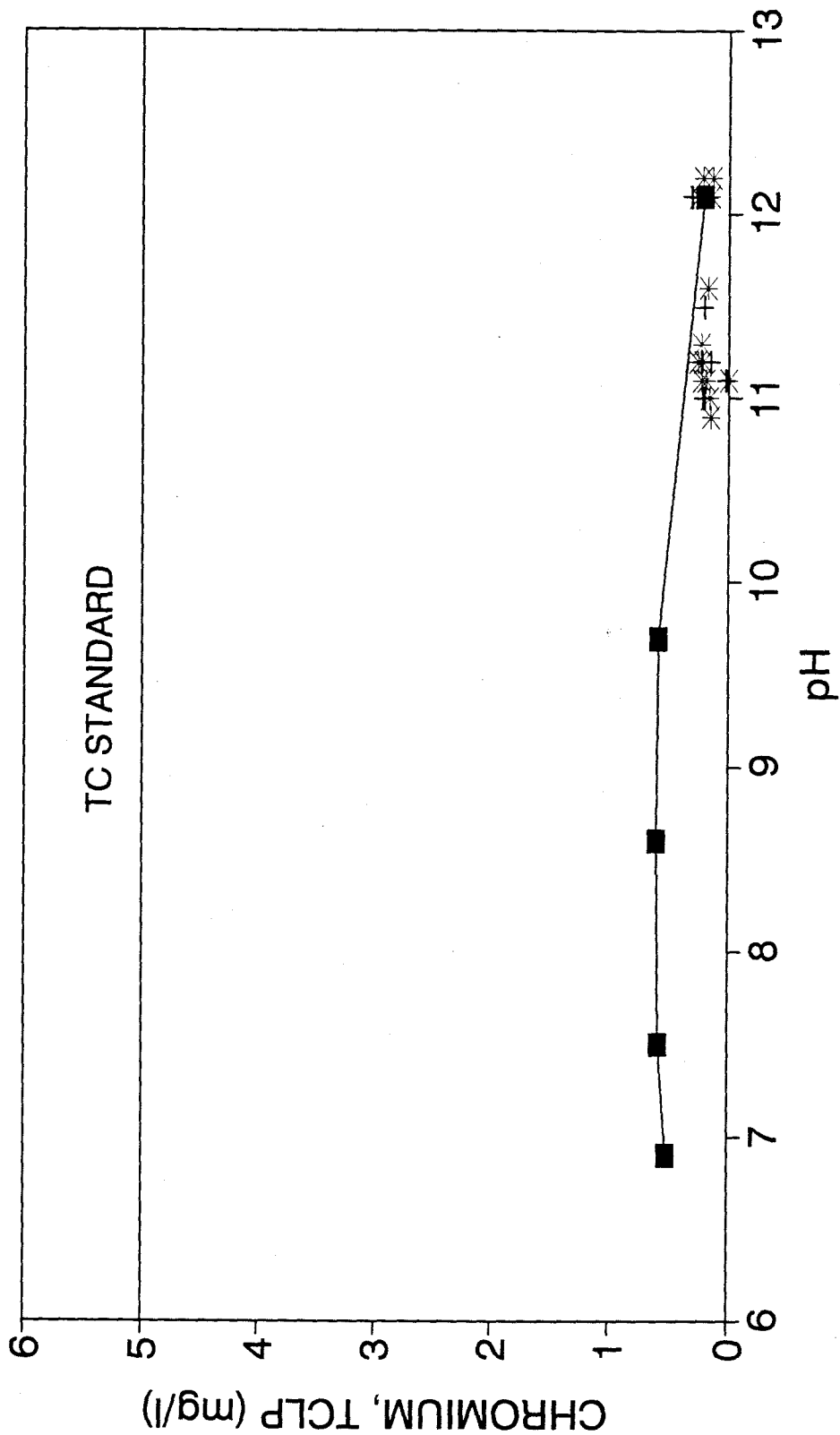
FIGURE 21



—■— PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

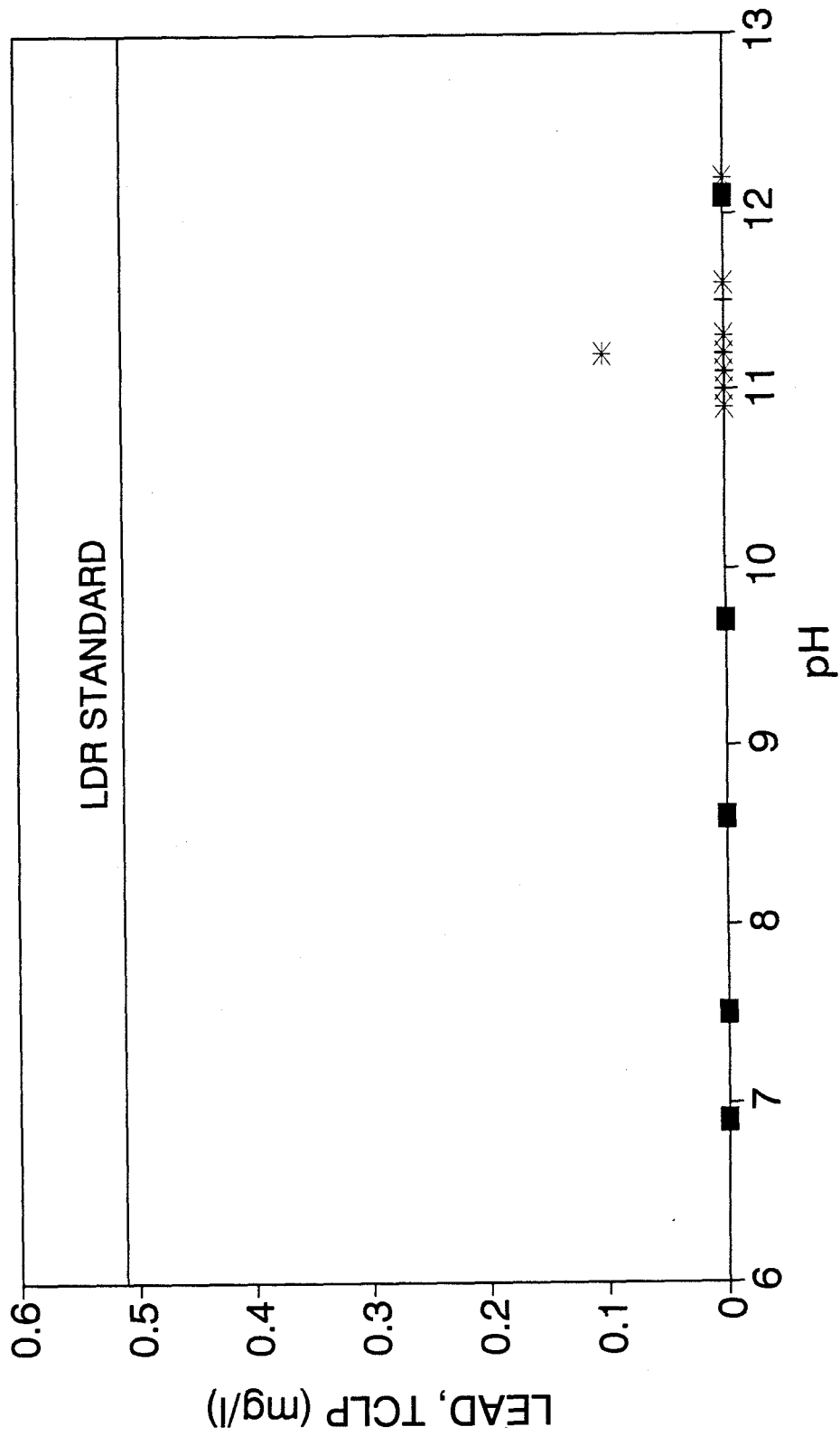
pH VS. TCLP CHROMIUM DATA
POND 207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

FIGURE 22



pH VS. TCLP LEAD DATA
POND 297C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

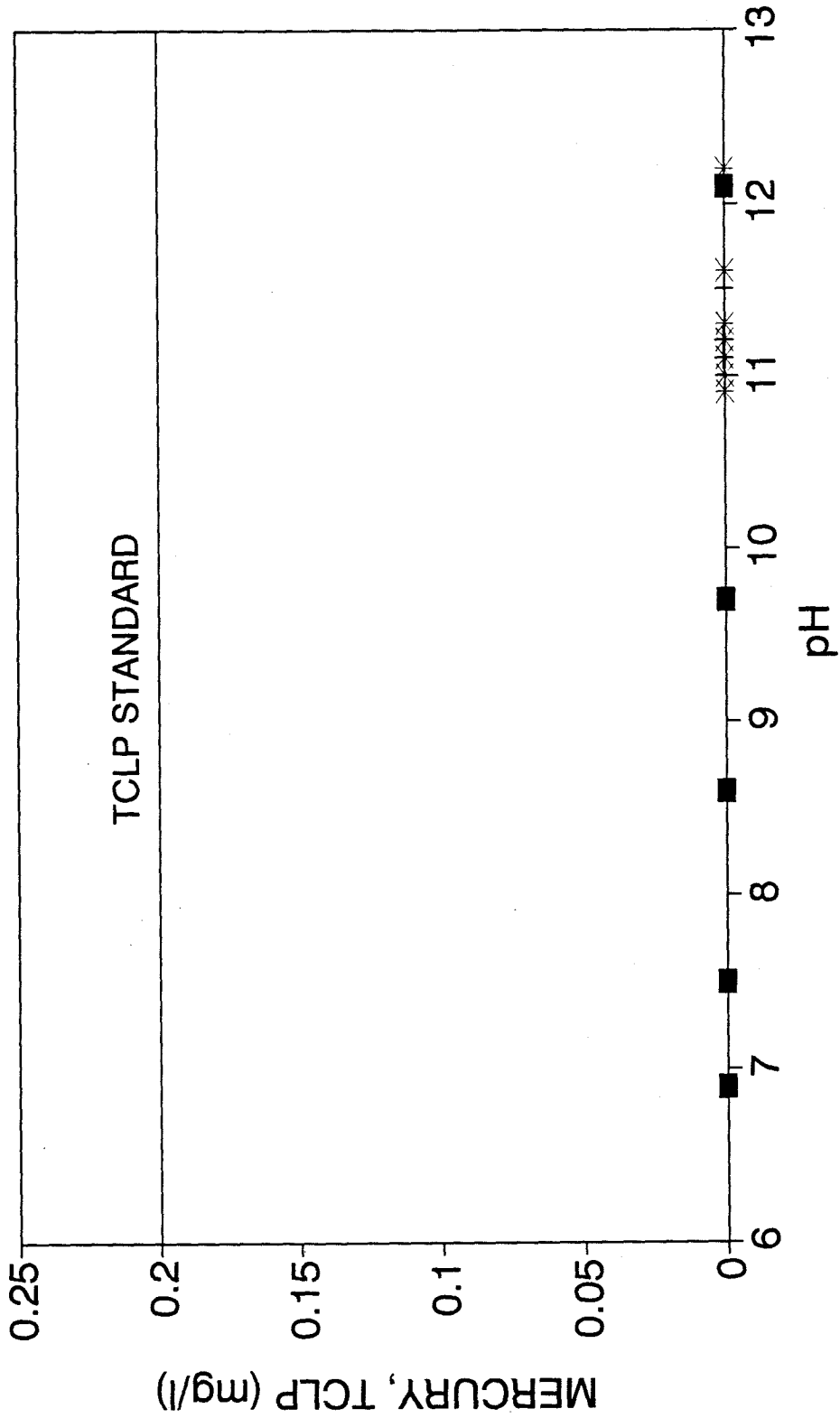
FIGURE 23



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP MERCURY DATA
POND 207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

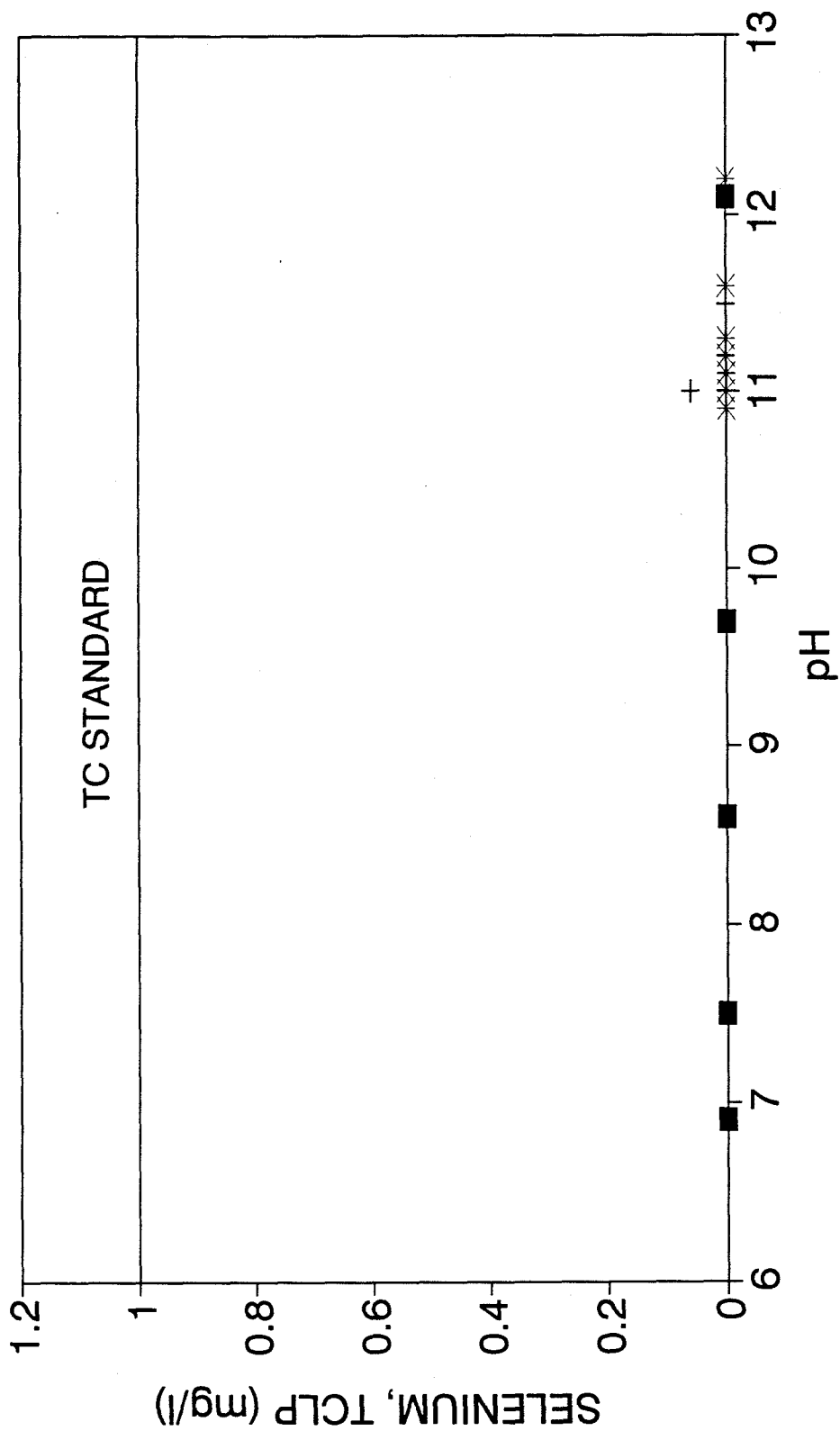
FIGURE 24



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP SELENIUM DATA
POND 207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

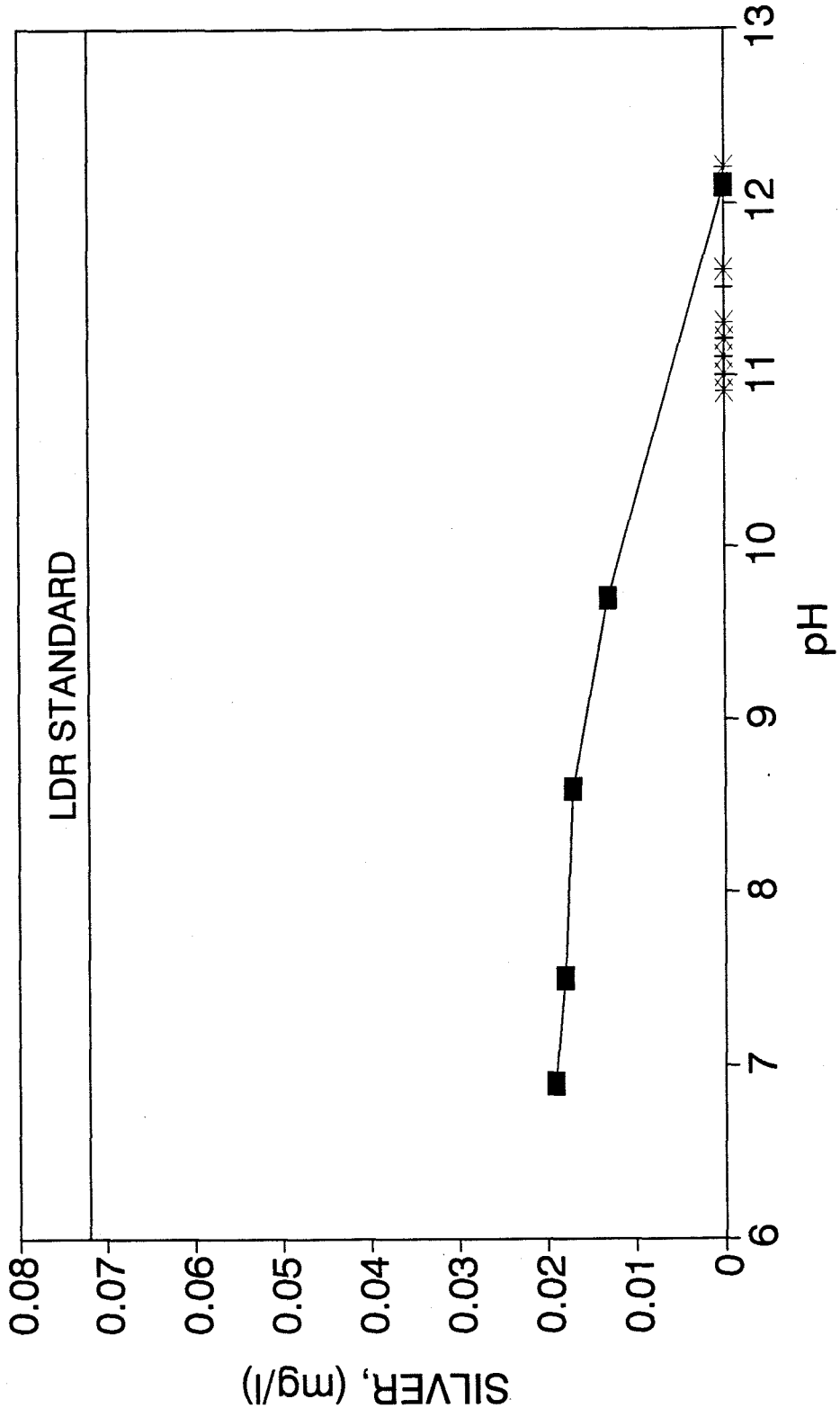
FIGURE 25



■- PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP SILVER DATA
POND 207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

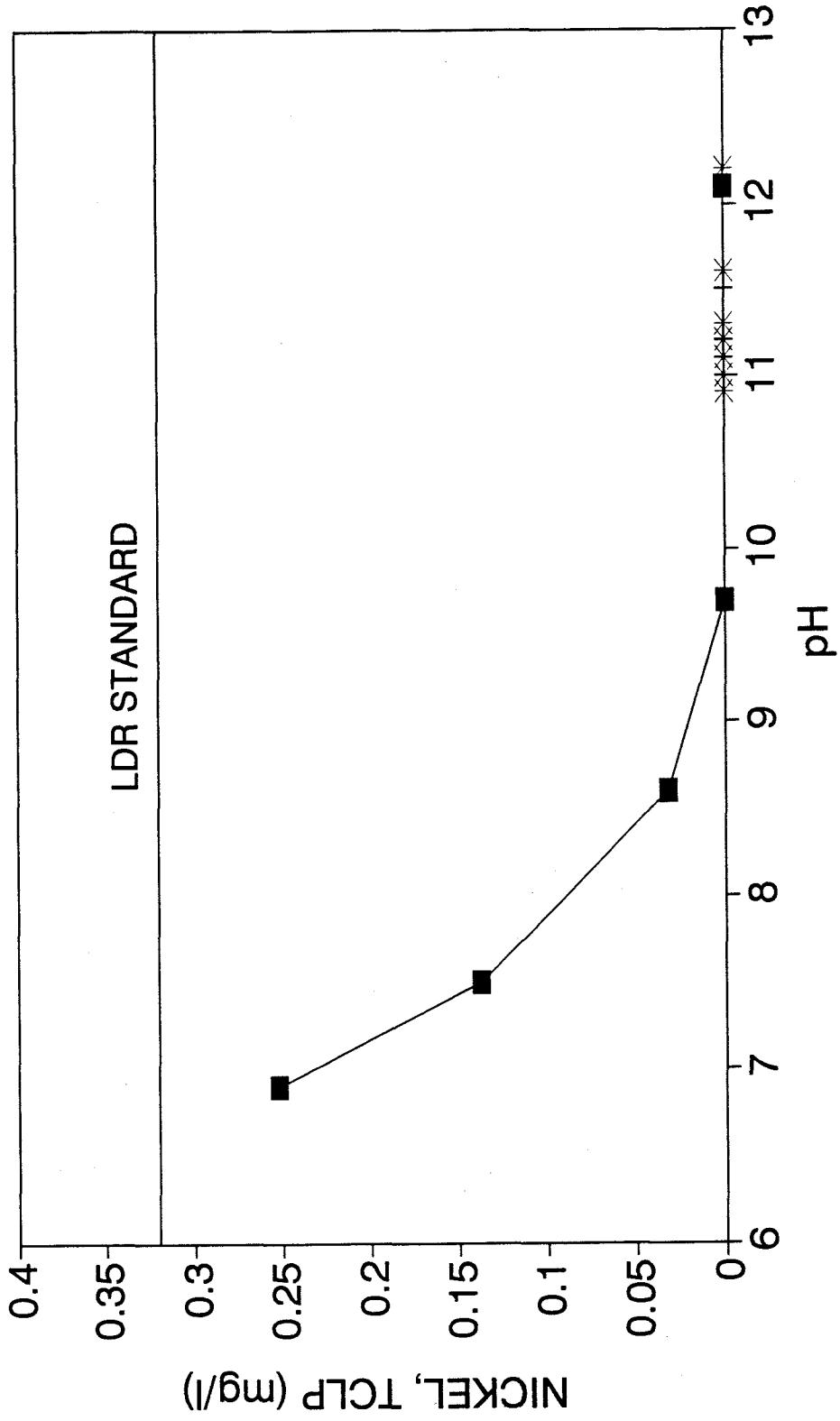
FIGURE 26



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP NICKEL DATA
POND 207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH

FIGURE 27



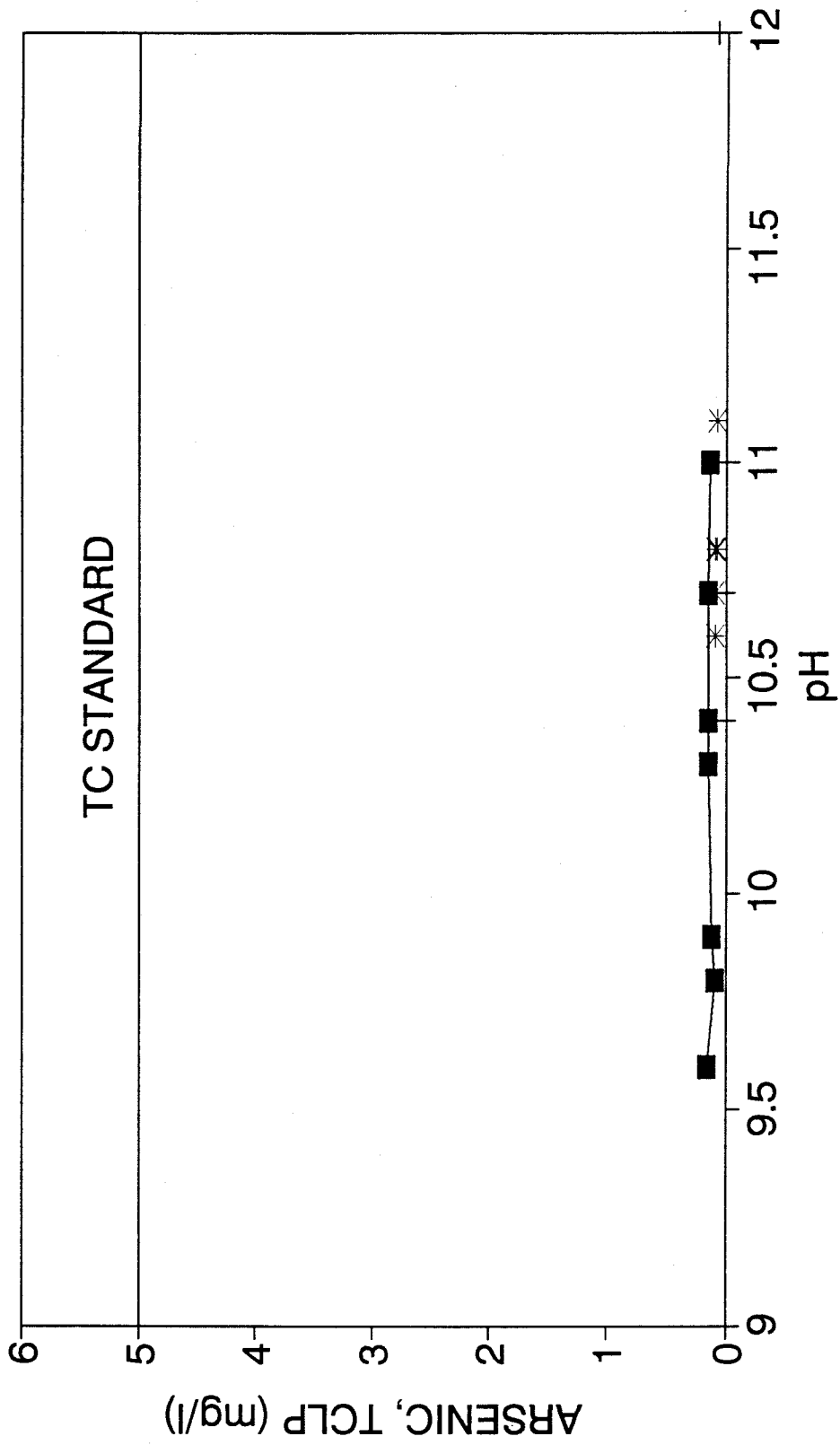
■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

ATTACHMENT F-4

**GROUP IV
POND 207C AND CLARIFIER
LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH PLUS LATEX**

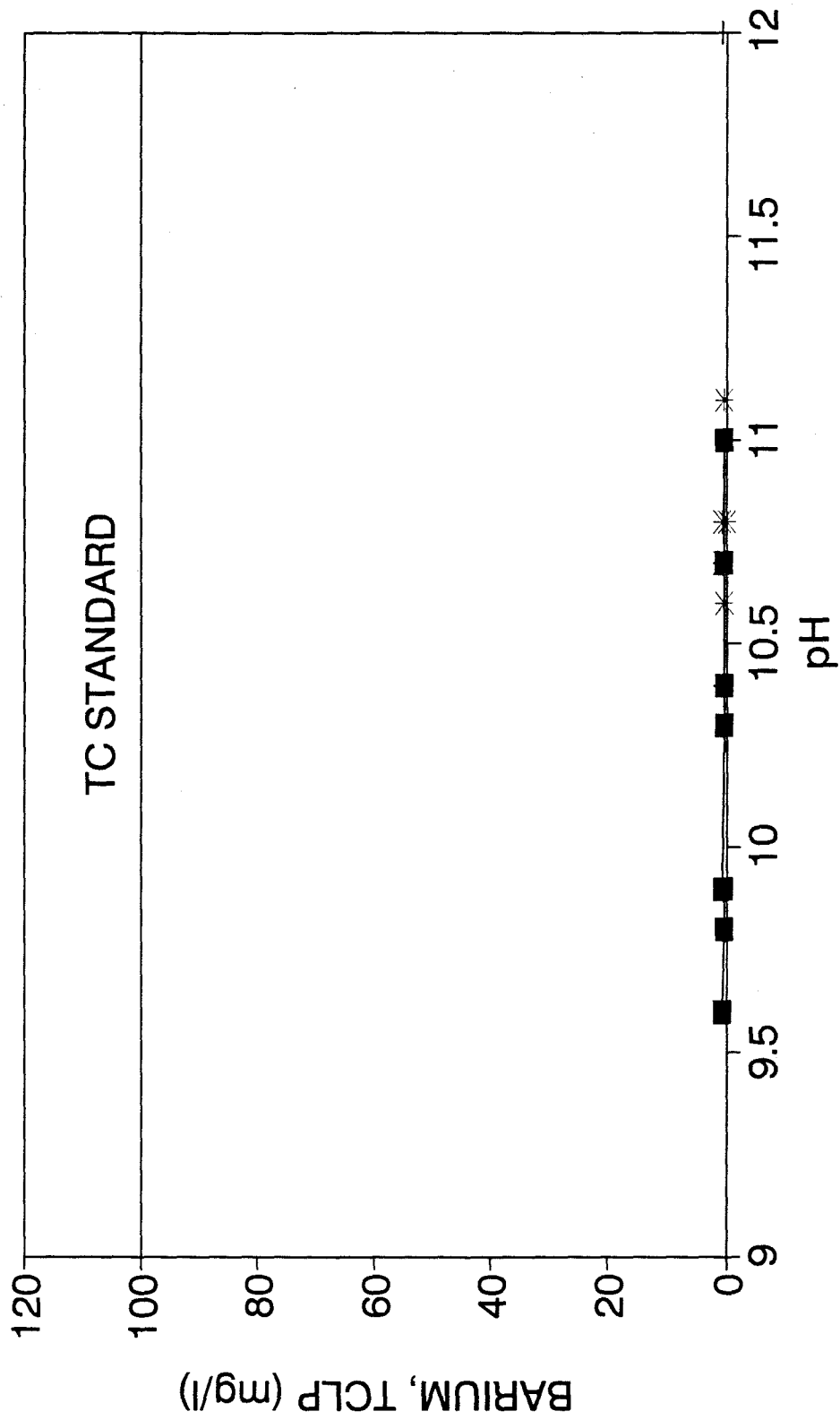
pH VS. TCLP ARSENIC DATA
207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

FIGURE 28



pH VS. TCLP BARIUM DATA
 207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

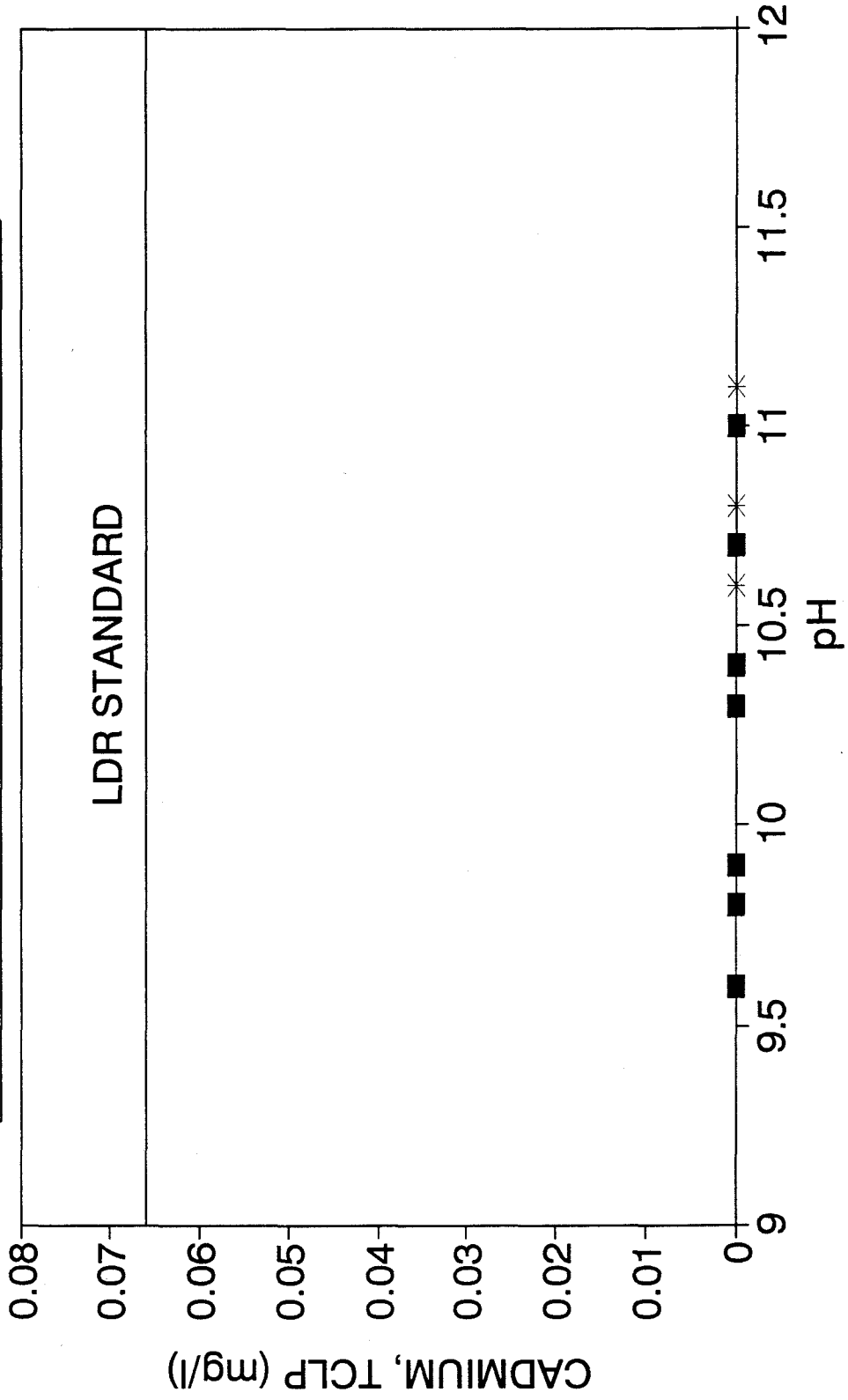
FIGURE 29



—■— PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP CADMIUM DATA
207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

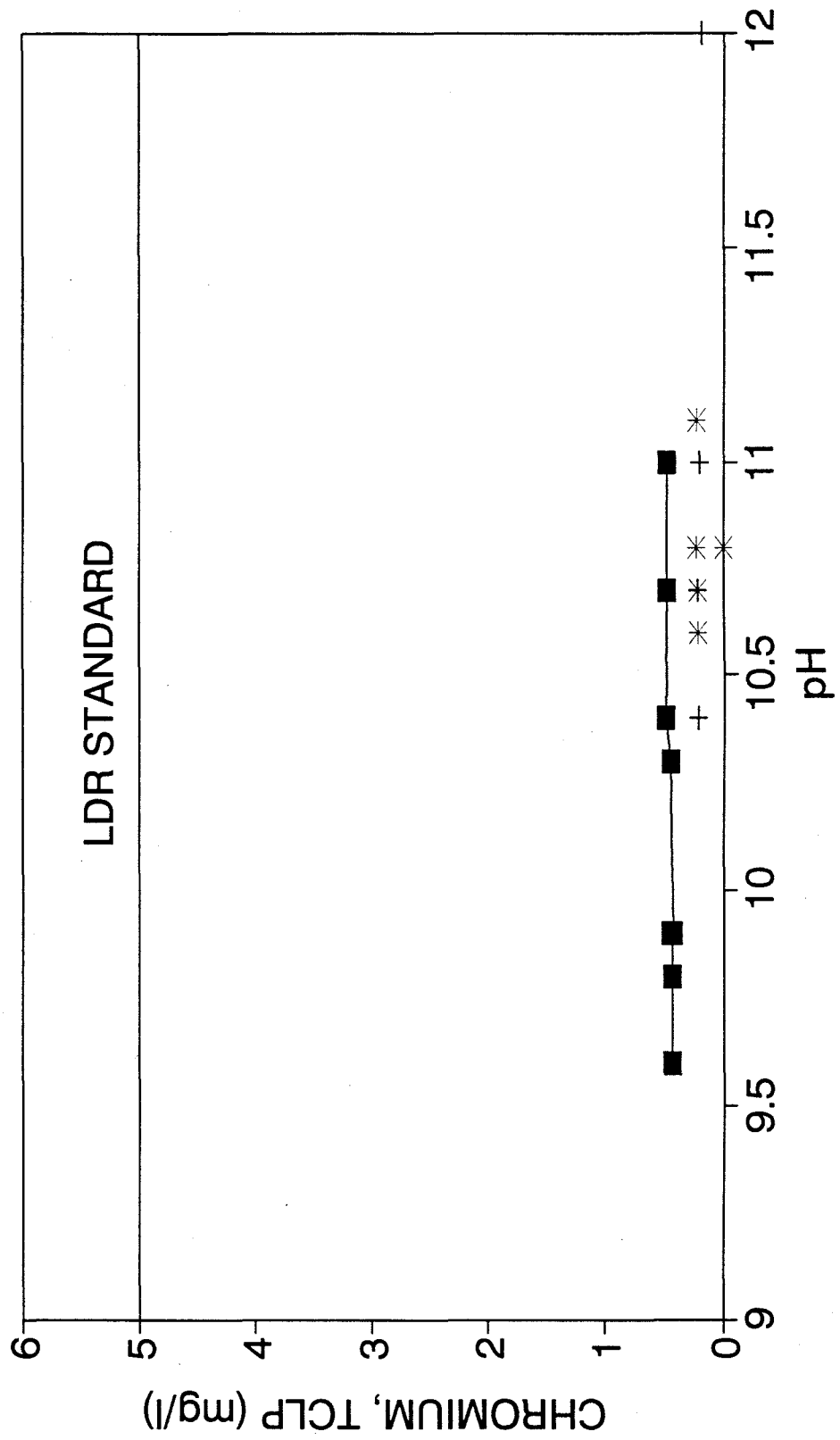
FIGURE 30



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP CHROMIUM DATA
207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

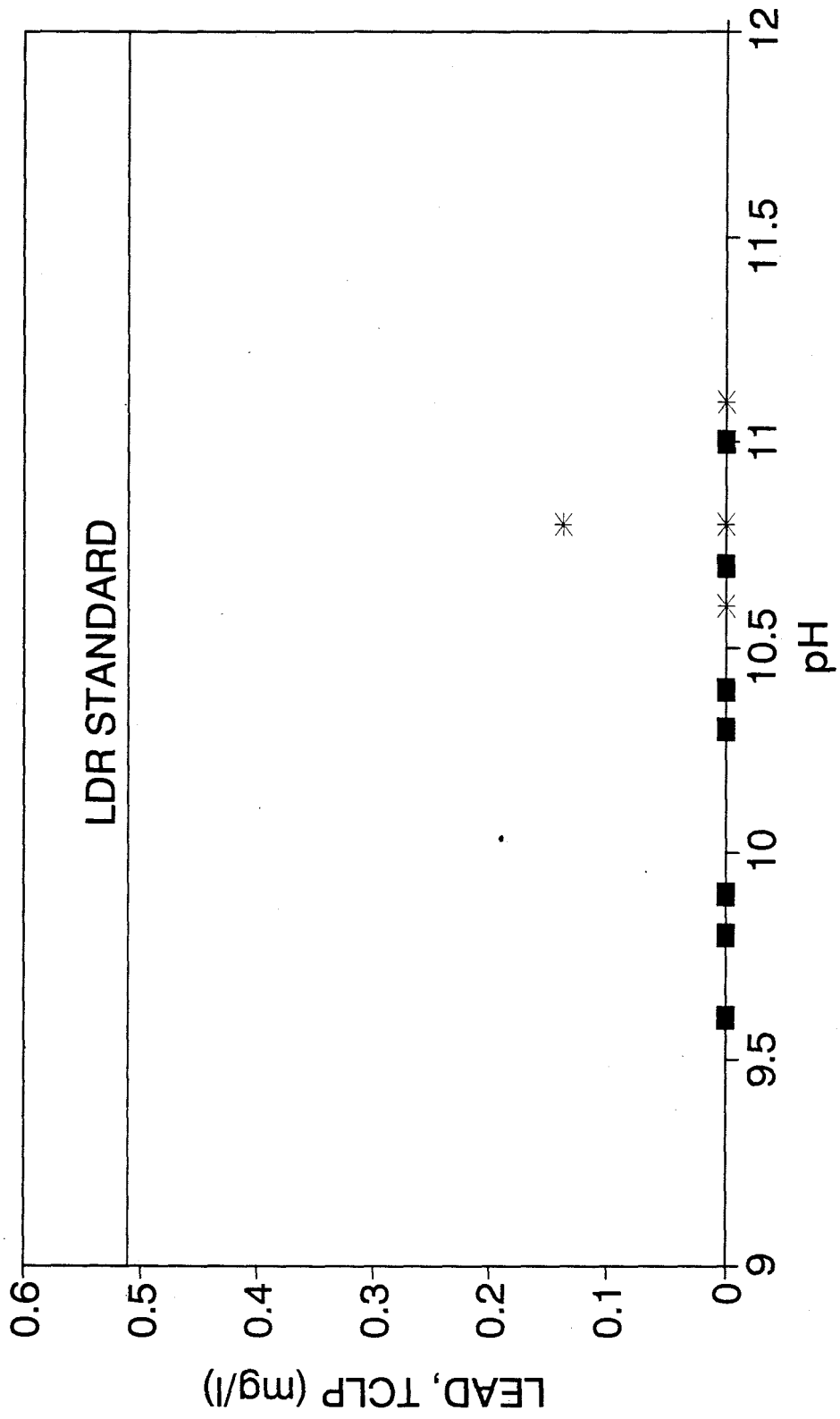
FIGURE 31



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP LEAD DATA
207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

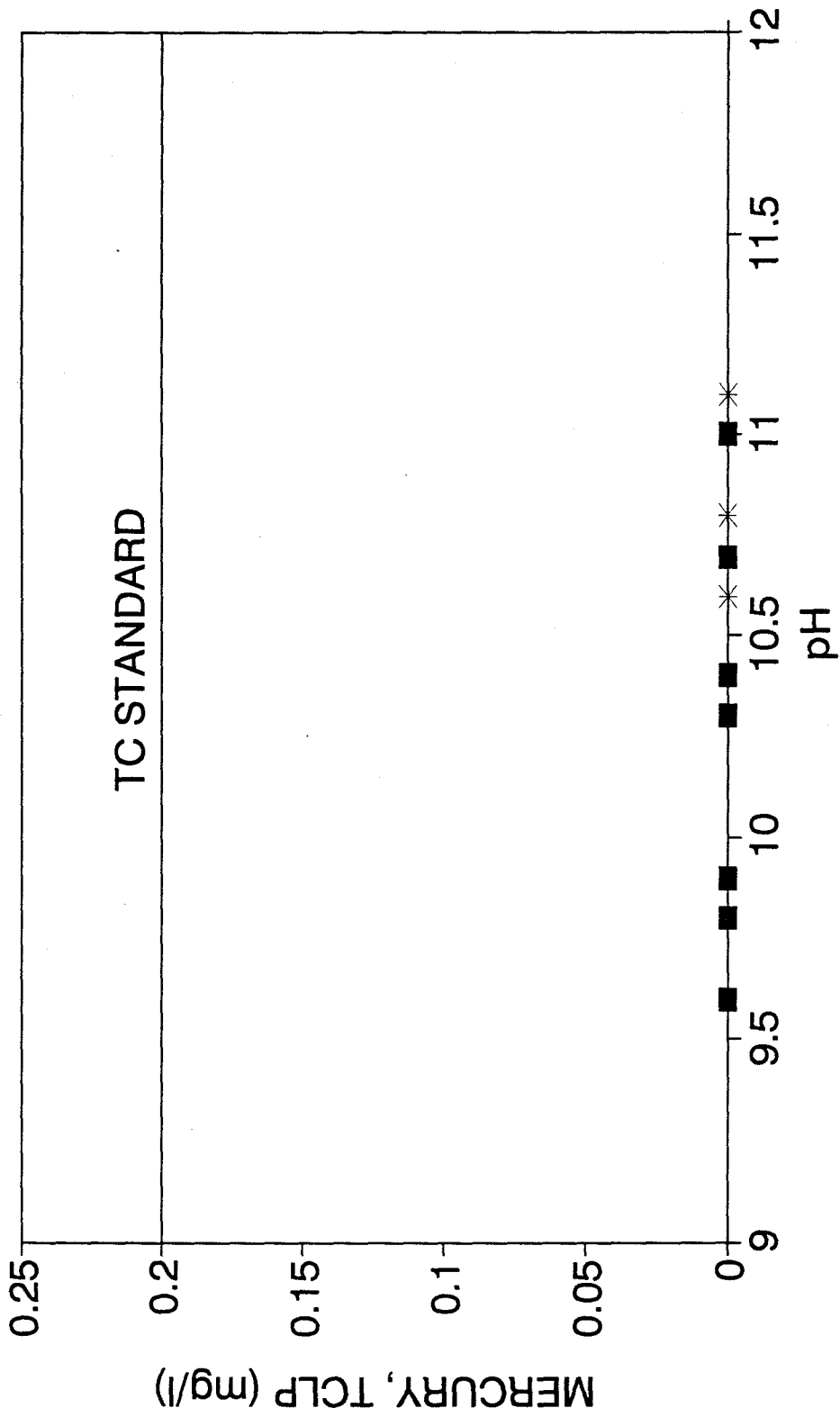
FIGURE 32



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP MERCURY DATA
207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

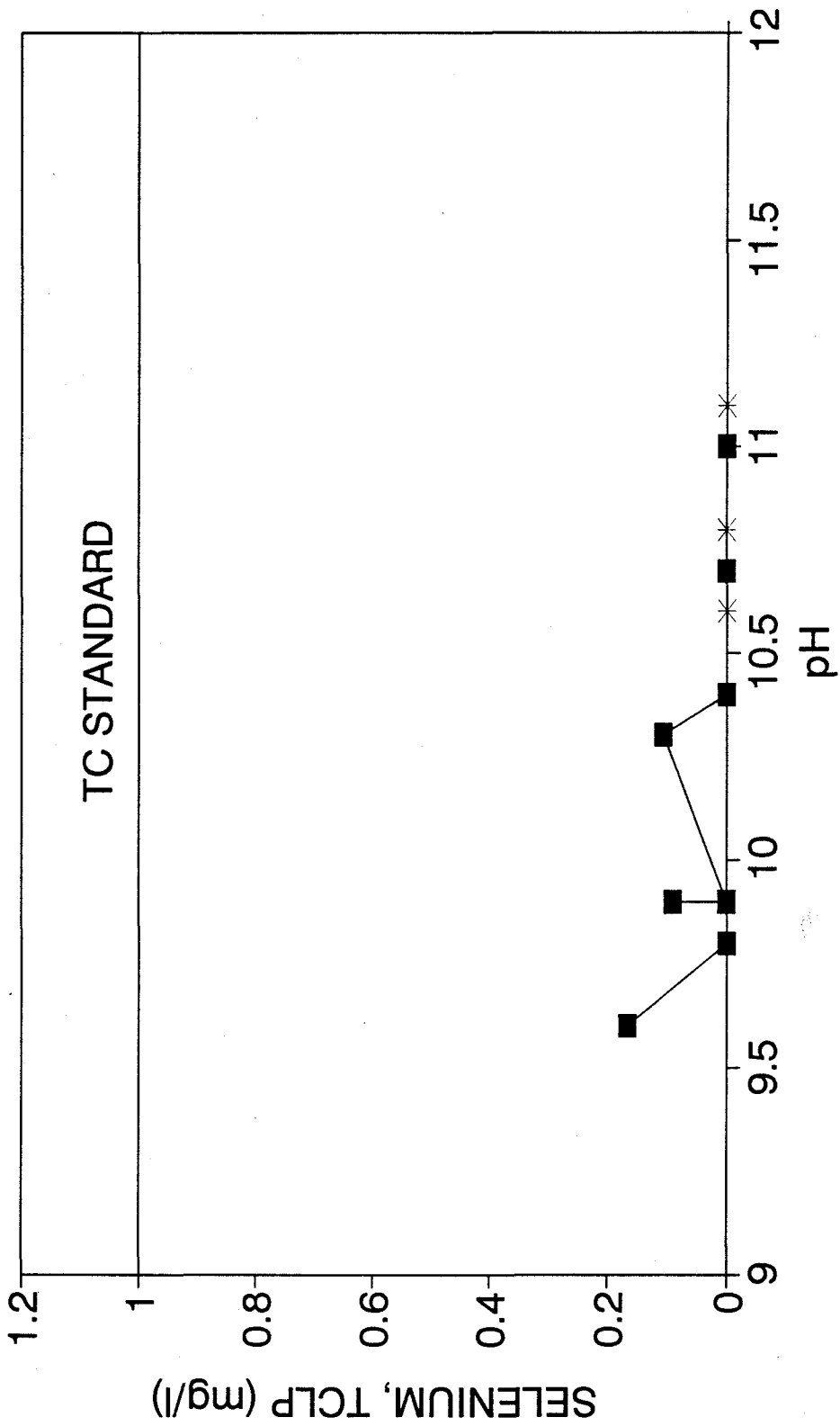
FIGURE 33



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP SELENIUM DATA
 207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

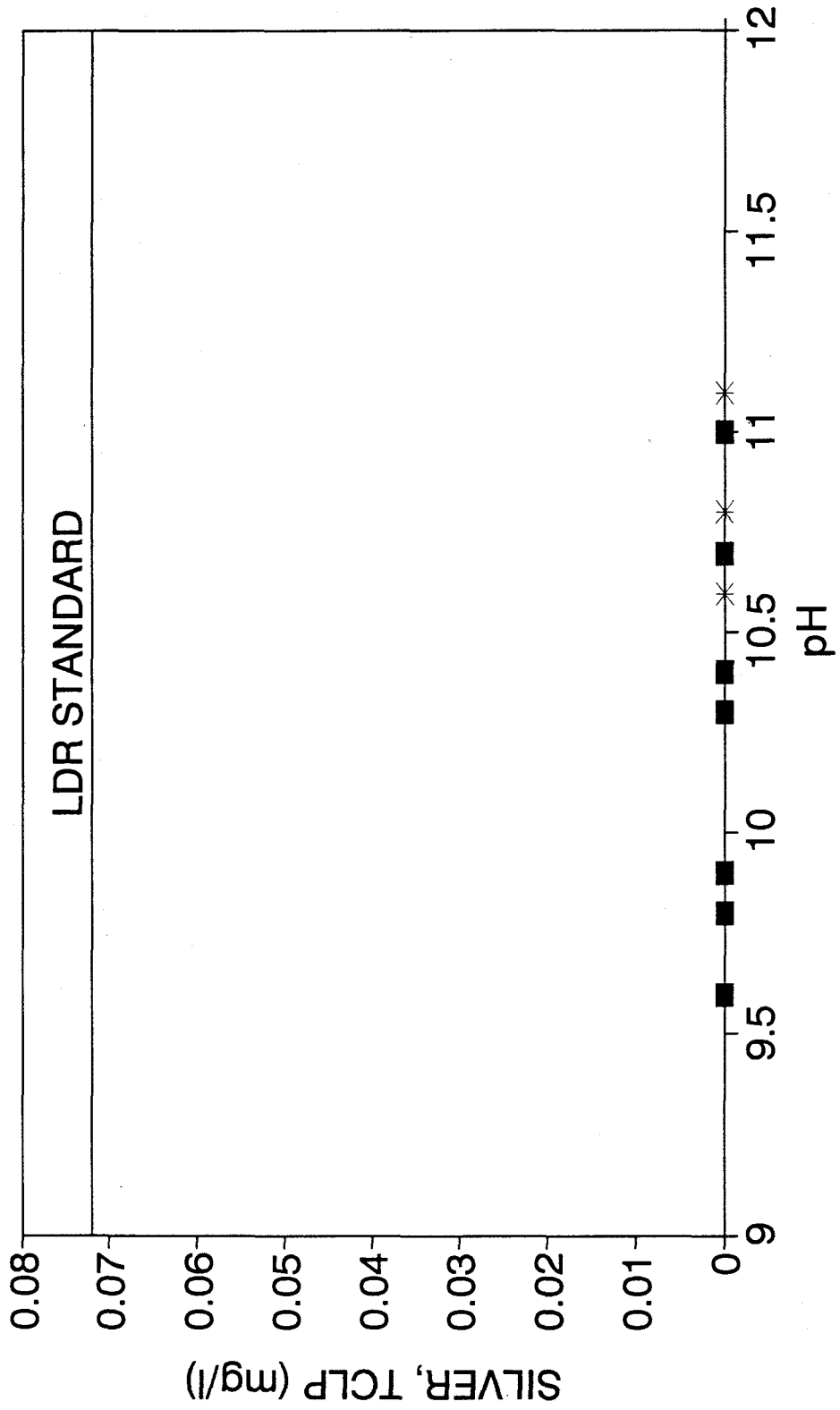
FIGURE 34



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP SILVER DATA
 207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

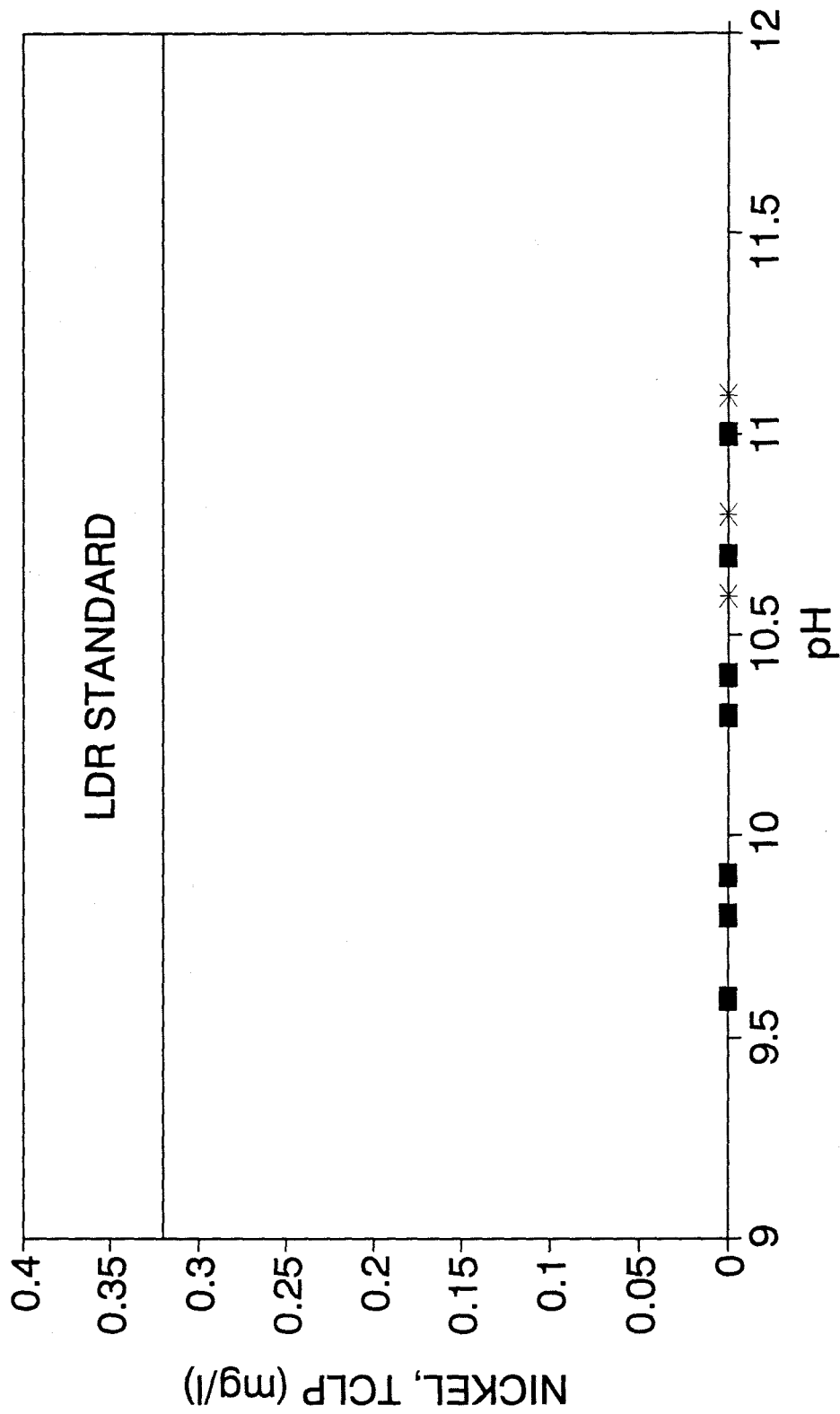
FIGURE 35



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY

pH VS. TCLP NICKEL DATA
207C & CLAR. LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH + LATEX

FIGURE 36



■ PHASE I/II 28-DAY + PHASE III/IV 7-DAY * PHASE III/IV 28-DAY



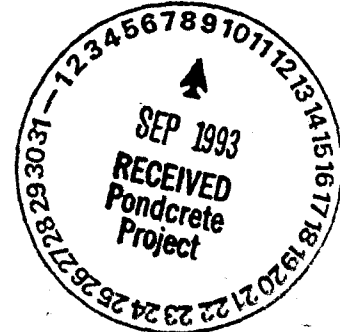
Halliburton NUS
CORPORATION

452 Burbank Street
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September 9, 1993

(303) 466-3573
FAX: (303) 469-6354

Mr. Thomas d. Beckman
Contract Technical Representative
Solar Ponds Remediation Program
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
Building 080
P. O. Box 464
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464



Subject: ROCKY FLATS PLANT SOLAR EVAPORATION PONDS STABILIZATION PROJECT
[WBS 235 & 236 TREATABILITY STUDY REPORT AND PROCESS FORMULATION
REPORT, POND 207C & CLARIFIER - HALLIBURTON NUS ROCKY FLATS]
APPENDIX G
RF-HED-93-0528

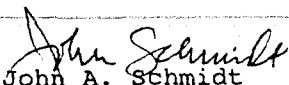
Dear Mr. Beckman:

Enclosed is APPENDIX G to REVISION 0 of the Treatability Study Report and Process Formulation Report for C Pond and Clarifier Waste. This appendix documents the mathematical basis and derivation of the equations used in our density based control methodology. The equations in APPENDIX G supersede the equations in the main body of the Treatability Study Report.

Please add this appendix to your six copies of the basic document. If you have any questions or comments, please advise.

Sincerely,

HALLIBURTON NUS CORPORATION


John A. Schmidt
Deputy Project Manager

JAS/jg

Enclosures: (APPENDIX G - TREATABILITY STUDY REPORT & PROCESS FORMULATION
REPORT FOR C POND & CLARIFIER WASTE)

cc: T. Bittner
F. Lang

A:LTR/BECKMAN70
RF-HED-93-0528

To: Ted Bittner

From: Shaj Mathew *Shaj Mathew*

Date: September 7, 1993

Doc. No.: RF-HEH-93-030

Subject: **APPENDIX G (REV. 0) OF TREATABILITY STUDY**

The 207C/Clarifier Stabilization Process will be performed using a density based control methodology. Using this methodology, the specific gravity of the output product is controlled to a set-point which will be calculated based on the input slurry specific gravity and that of the pozzolan mix required to produce an output product at a pre-determined water to pozzolan ratio.

Mathematical equations have been developed to simplify the calculation of the output slurry specific gravity set-point within the operating window defined by the treatability study. The error in these equations have been quantified as has been the capability of the Halliburton RCM Process control to maintain a product at a consistent specific gravity. The error analysis methodology was verified and approved by EG&G.

This document includes the mathematical basis and derivation of the equations, quantification of the mathematical and process control errors and defines the allowable processing window.

There are three major equations that are derived in this document. Equations 1 and 2 concern the processing of Pond 207C waste. Equation 1 calculates the output slurry specific gravity from the input slurry specific gravity using three variables. Equation 2 calculates the output slurry specific gravity from the input slurry specific gravity using two variables. Equation 3 calculates the output slurry specific gravity from the input slurry specific gravity for the mixed 207C/Clarifier waste.

This revision supercedes the draft form of this document which was published in March 1993. The revision includes the newly derived Equation 3 which was not part of the earlier document. In addition, the equations derived in Appendix G also supercedes the equations in the body of the Treatability Study Report. The new equations use a slightly different value for salt specific gravity and use polynomial regression to produce better fits.

I BACKGROUND

Control of the 207C/Clarifier Stabilization Process is effected using a density-based control system. This is based on controlling the density of the output product slurry to a value calculated using the density of the input waste slurry and the pozzolanic additives. Both the output and input waste slurry specific gravities are calculated from the specific gravities of their components.

The equations which would convert the input slurry specific gravity to the output slurry specific gravity will be derived in the other sections of this appendix. The estimated mathematical error in these calculations is also quantified as part of this exercise.

This section provides the variables and constants used for the calculations and sample calculations of input slurry specific gravity and output slurry specific gravity.

Component specific gravity information

The following specific gravity data will be used for the derivation of the equations:

Apparent specific gravity of dissolved salt	=	3.251
Specific gravity of 207C silt	=	2.23
Specific gravity of Clarifier silt	=	2.73

Variables used

The variables used in deriving the equations are as follows:

<i>A</i>	=	The water to pozzolan ratio
<i>B</i>	=	Specific gravity of pozzolans
<i>C</i>	=	Specific gravity of input slurry
<i>D</i>	=	Clarifier silt as a percentage of total silt.

Sample algebraic calculation of input slurry specific gravity

The input slurry consists of dissolved salt, silt, and water. The specific gravity of the input waste slurry will be made up of the specific gravities of its components.

For instance, in a sample with the following mass fractions:

Mass fraction of Salt	=	20%
Mass fraction of Silt	=	10%
Mass fraction of Water	=	70%
Specific gravity of Salt	=	3.251
Specific gravity of Silt	=	2.23

For 100 gms of input slurry,

Mass of Salt	=	20gms
Mass of Silt	=	10gms
Mass of Water	=	70gms
Volume of Salt	=	$20 \div 3.251 = 6.1519\text{mls}$
Volume of Silt	=	$10 \div 2.23 = 4.4840\text{mls}$
Volume of Water	=	70mls
Total Mass	=	100gms
Total Volume	=	$6.1519 + 4.484 + 70 = 80.636\text{mls}$
Sp. gravity of input slurry	=	$100 \div 80.636 = 1.2401\text{SG units}$

Sample algebraic calculation of output slurry specific gravity

For the example used in the previous section,

Mass of input slurry	=	100gms
Volume of input slurry	=	80.636mls
Mass of water	=	70gms

Using pozzolans with a specific gravity of 2.9 and with a water to pozzolan ratio of 0.42,

Mass of pozzolans	=	$70 \div 0.42 = 166.66\text{gms}$
Volume of pozzolans	=	$166.66 \div 2.9 = 57.47\text{mls}$
Total mass of output slurry	=	$100 + 166.66 = 266.66\text{gms}$
Total volume of output slurry	=	$80.636 + 57.47 = 138.106\text{mls}$

Specific Gravity of output slurry = $266.66 \div 138.106 = 1.93\text{S.G. units}$

II DERIVATION OF EQUATION 1

Purpose

The purpose behind Equation 1 was to have one equation for Pond 207C waste processing, which could be used to calculate the output slurry specific gravity if the water to pozzolan ratio, the specific gravity of the pozzolans, and the input slurry specific gravity are known.

Derivation

The output slurry specific gravity and the input slurry specific gravity can be algebraically calculated as shown in Section I. This was performed for different scenarios of input slurry TDS and TSS.

For a given water to pozzolan ratio and a given pozzolan specific gravity, the input slurry specific gravity and the output slurry specific gravity were calculated. The TDS was varied from 0 to 40% (in increments of 1%) and the TSS was varied from 0 to 15% (in increments of 2.5%). This produced 147 different cases for which the input slurry specific gravity and the output slurry specific gravity were calculated.

A linear regression was performed on the resulting output slurry specific gravity versus the input slurry specific gravity. For each water to pozzolan ratio, this procedure was repeated for pozzolan specific gravities ranging from 2.6 to 3.4 in increments of 0.1.

The input slurry specific gravity and output slurry specific gravity values along with the results of the linear regression for a water to pozzolan ratio of 0.34 is shown in Table G-1.

Using the following symbols for the variables,

A = W/P Ratio

B = Specific Gravity of Pozzolans and

C = Specific Gravity of Input Slurry,

When Output Slurry Specific Gravity is plotted against Input Slurry Specific Gravity the data can be linearized to yield:

$$SG_{out} = mC + c \quad (1a)$$

where m is the slope of the line and c is the y-intercept for the data set.

The linearization of the output slurry specific gravity versus the input slurry specific gravity was repeated for Pozzolan Specific Gravities (B) from 2.6 to 3.4 in increments of 0.1. The x-coefficients and y-intercepts of equation 1a, when plotted against the pozzolan specific gravity gave good straight line fits shown in Figs. G-1 and G-2. The lines shown in figures G-1 and G-2 also have x-coefficients and y-intercepts, thus

FIGURE G-1

m AT $W/P=0.34$

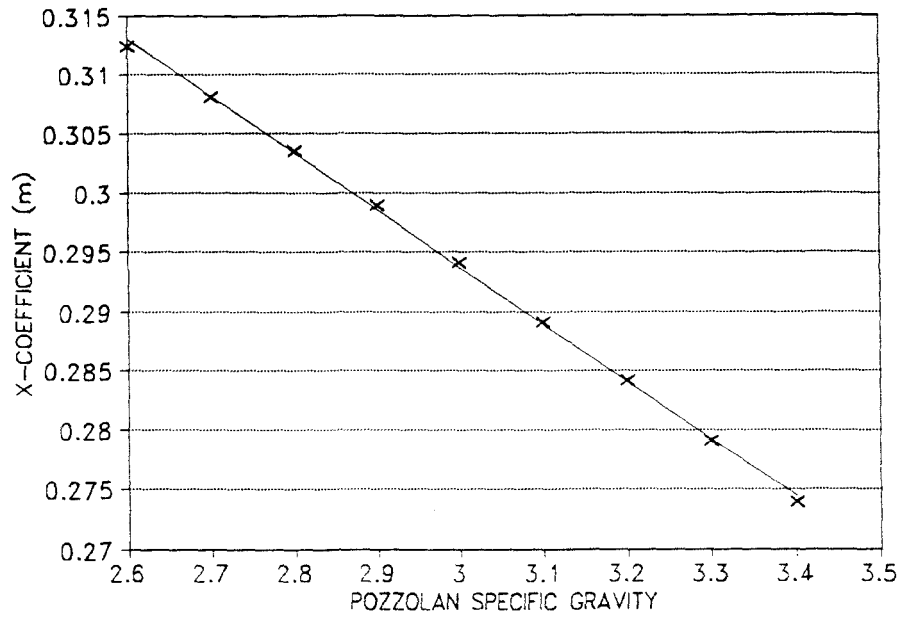
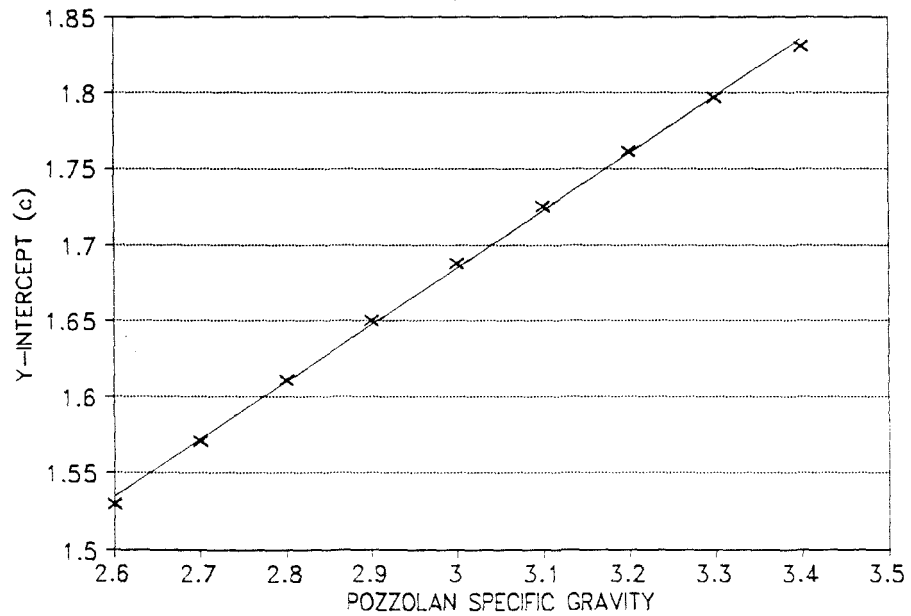


FIGURE G-2

c AT $W/P=0.34$



For m vs B ,

$$m = m'mB + m'c \quad (1b)$$

where $m'm$ and $m'c$ are the slope and intercept of the line, respectively.

For c vs B ,

$$c = c'mB + c'c \quad (1c)$$

where $c'm$ and $c'c$ are the slope and intercept of the line respectively.

When 1b and 1c are incorporated into Equation 1a,

$$SG_{out} = (m'mB + m'c)C + c'mB + c'c \quad (1d)$$

The entire procedure was repeated for W/P Ratios (A) ranging from 0.34 to 0.50 in increments of 0.02.

The results are shown in Tables G-1 to G-9 and Figs. G-3 to G-6.

When $m'm$, $m'c$, $c'm$, and $c'c$ are plotted against the W/P ratios, the data can be represented best in the form of four equations - three linear and one trinomial:

$$m'm = 0.10743982A - 0.084269 \quad (1e)$$

$$m'c = 0.35896237A + 0.31719081 \quad (1f)$$

$$c'm = -0.65494A + 0.594529 \quad (1g)$$

$$c'c = 0.169365 + 2.23888A - 4.03501A^2 + 2.348958A^3 \quad (1h)$$

These are shown in Table G-10 and the fitted lines can be seen in Figs. G-7 to G-10.

Substituting 1e, 1f, 1g, and 1h in 1d,

$$\begin{aligned} SG_{out} = & 0.10743982ABC - 0.084269BC + 0.35896237AC \\ & + 0.31719081C - 0.65494AB + 0.594529B \\ & + 0.169365 + 2.23888A - 4.03501A^2 + 2.348958A^3 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

This equation allows the calculation of the output slurry specific gravity if the input slurry specific gravity, pozzolan specific gravity and the water to pozzolan ratio are known for Pond 207C waste processing.

FIGURE G-3

m AT $W/P=0.42$

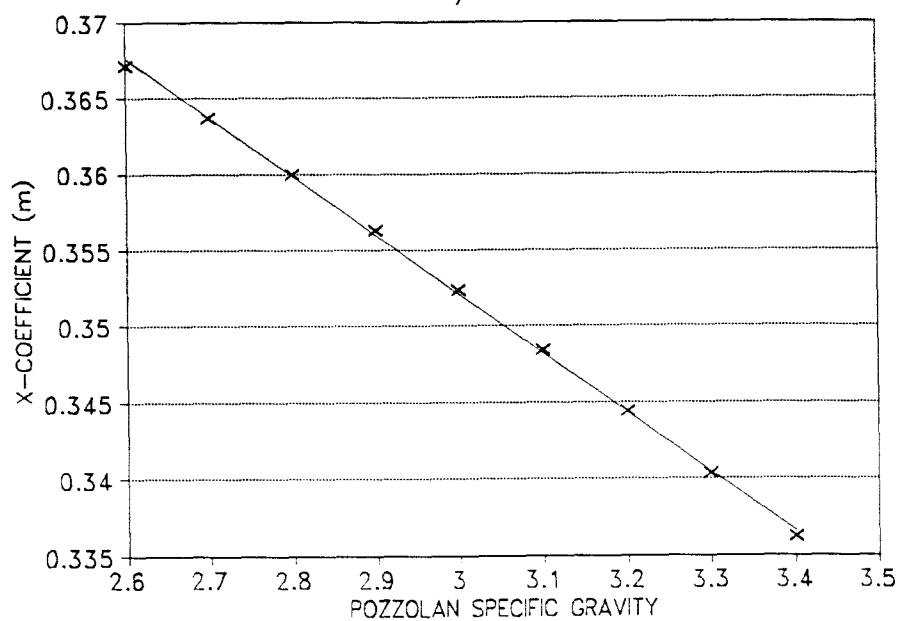


FIGURE G-4

c AT $W/P=0.42$

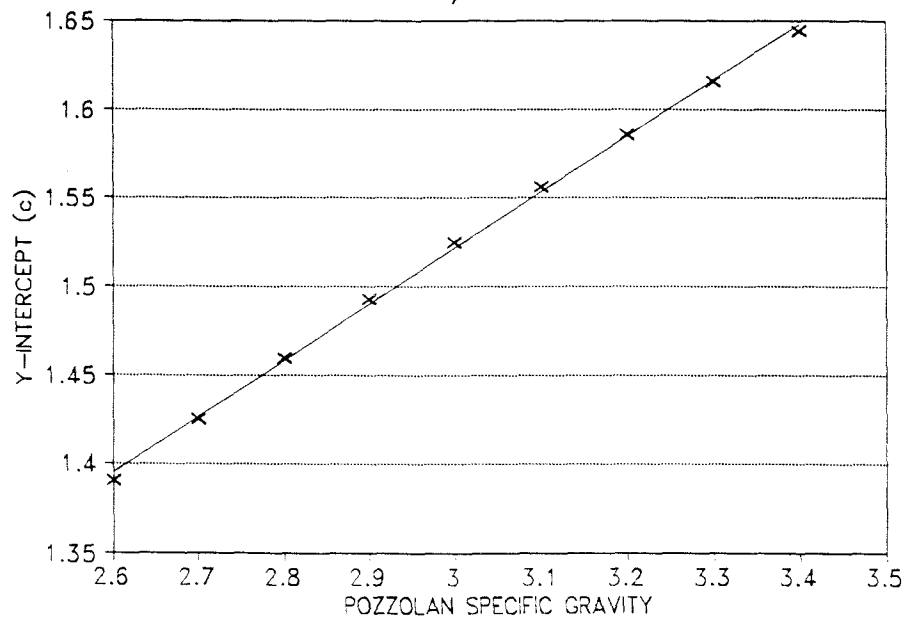


FIGURE G-5

m AT $W/P=0.50$

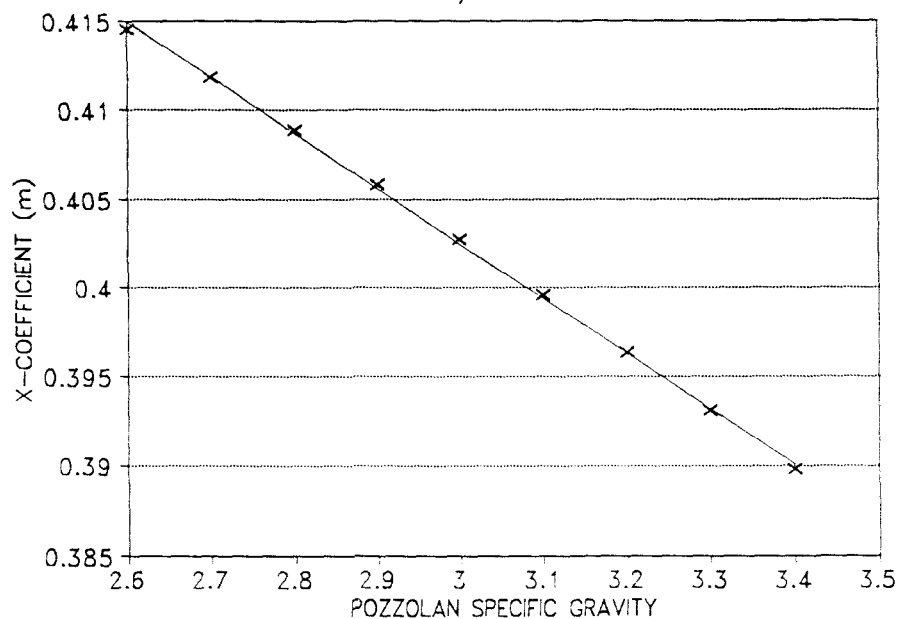


FIGURE G-6

c AT $W/P=0.50$

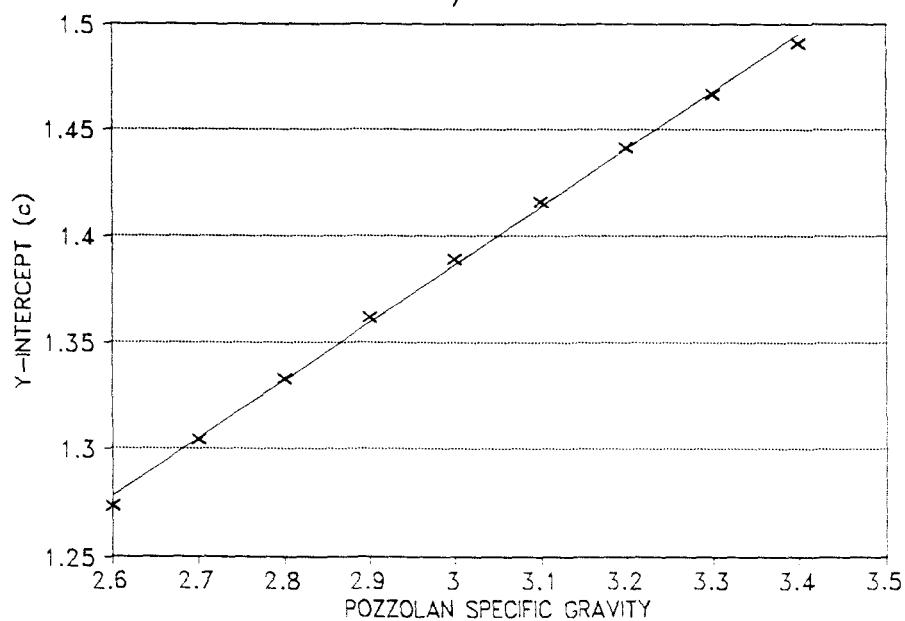


TABLE G-10

W/P	m'm	m'c	c'm	c'c
0.34	-0.0482419	0.43841894	0.37617744	0.556446
0.36	-0.045715	0.446264	0.359653	0.562042
0.38	-0.0432957	0.45387039	0.34427185	0.566388
0.4	-0.040986	0.461264	0.329931	0.569639
0.42	-0.0387863	0.46846476	0.31653964	0.571931
0.44	-0.036695	0.475489	0.304015	0.573381
0.46	-0.0347097	0.48235019	0.29228487	0.574093
0.48	-0.032827	0.489857	0.281282	0.574159
0.5	-0.0310417	0.49561675	0.27094733	0.57366

m'm Regression Output:		c'm Regression Output:	
Constant	-0.084269	Constant	0.594529
Std Err of Y Est	0.00035457	Std Err of Y Est	0.002919
R Squared	0.9968335	R Squared	0.994242
No. of Observations	9	No. of Observations	9
Degrees of Freedom	7	Degrees of Freedom	7

X Coefficient(s)	0.10743982	X Coefficient(s)	-0.65494
Std Err of Coef.	0.00228873	Std Err of Coef.	0.018839

m'c Regression Output:		c'c Polynomial Regression Output:	
Constant	0.31719081	Constant	0.169365
Std Err of Y Est	0.00061424	1 Degree Coefficient	2.23888
R Squared	0.99914671	2 Degree Coefficient	-4.03501
No. of Observations	9	3 Degree Coefficient	2.348958
Degrees of Freedom	7		

		Coefficient of Deteremination	0.999993
X Coefficient(s)	0.35896237	Coeffiicent of Correlation	0.999997
Std Err of Coef.	0.00396491	Standard Error of Estimate	2.1E-05

FIGURE G-7
LINEAR FIT OF $m'm$

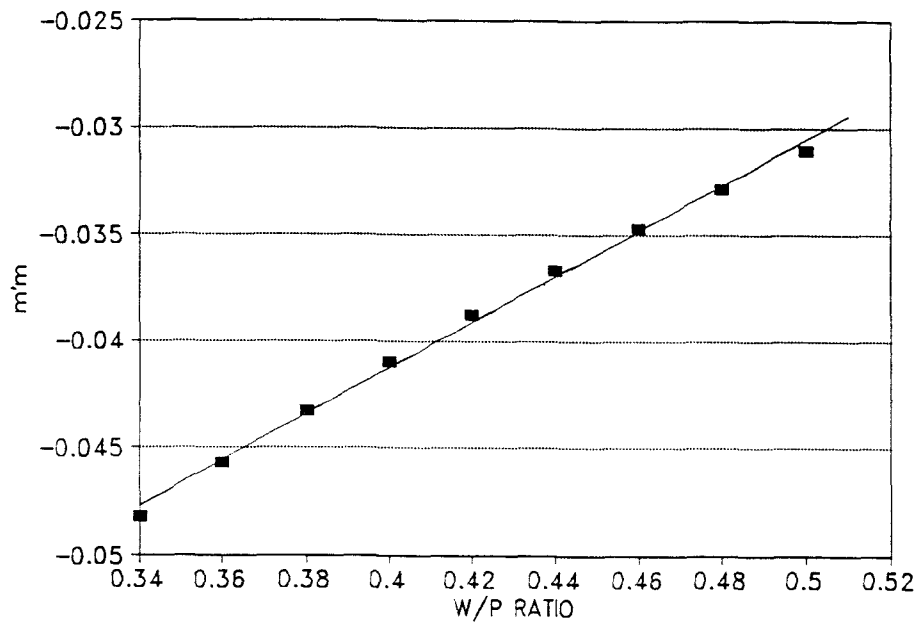


FIGURE G-8
LINEAR FIT OF $m'c$

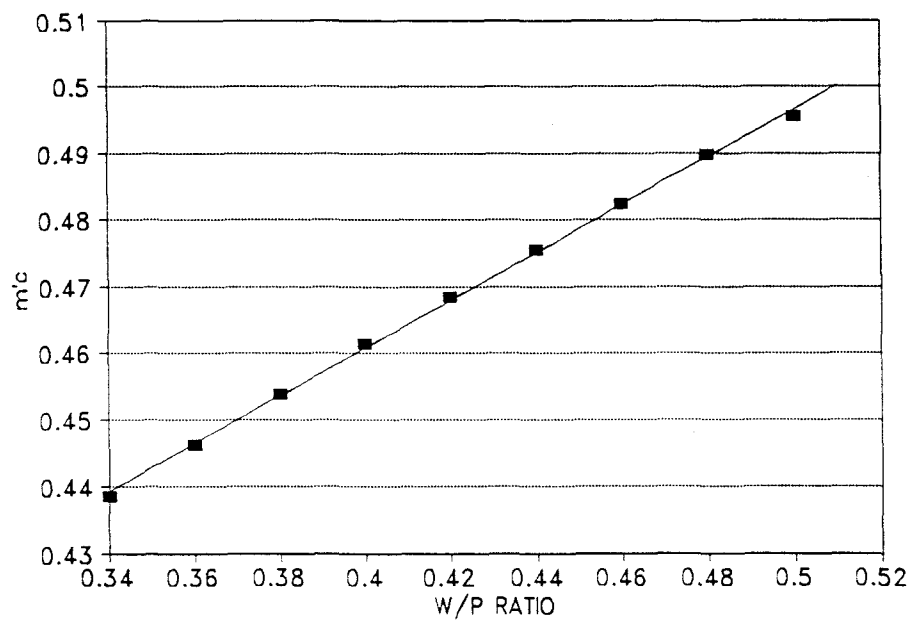


FIGURE G-9
LINEAR FIT OF $c'm$

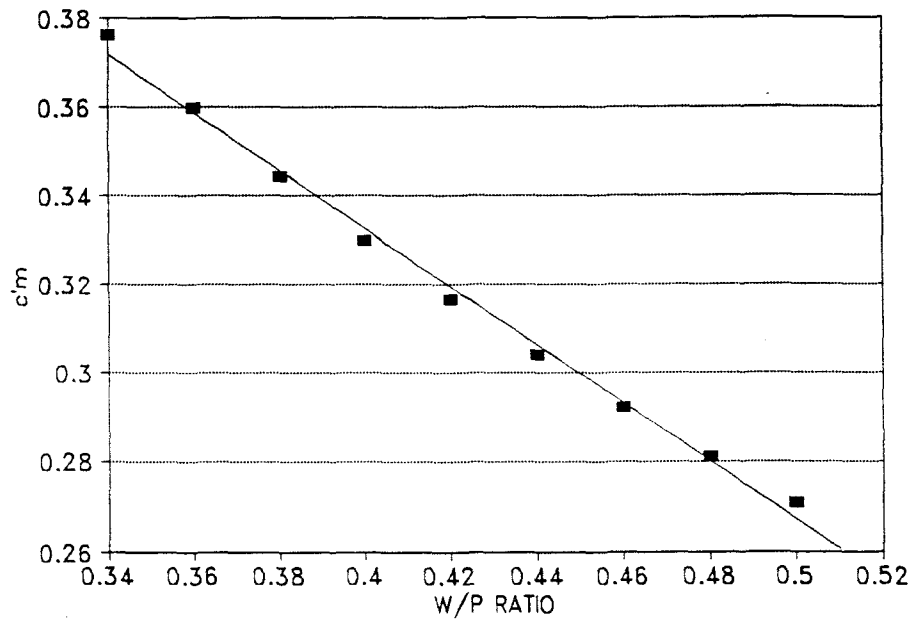
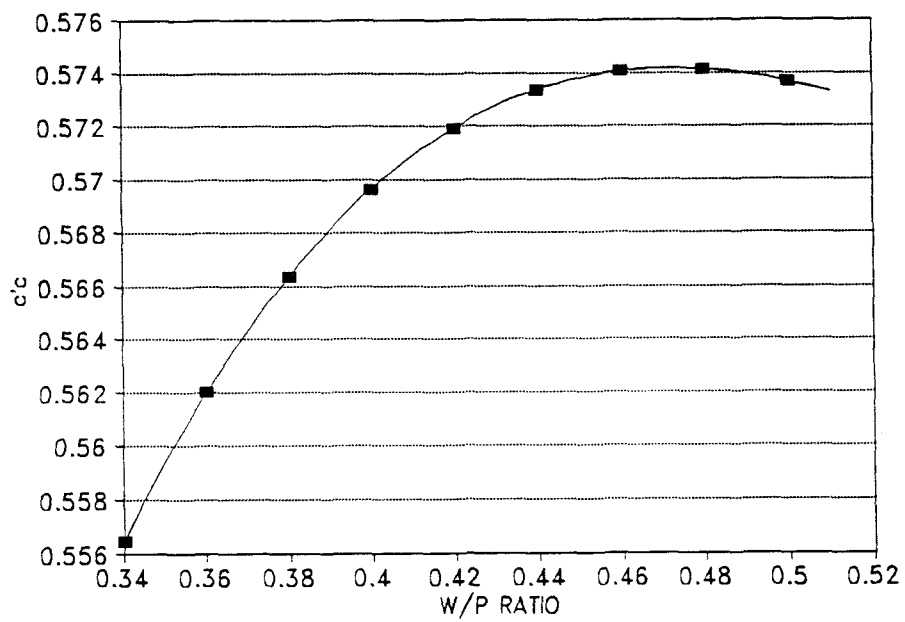


FIGURE G-10
POLYNOMIAL FIT OF $c'c$



III DERIVATION OF EQUATION 2

Purpose

Equation 1 allows us to calculate the output slurry specific gravity from the input slurry specific gravity for a range of W/P ratios for Pond 207C waste processing. In reality, the process will be controlled at a W/P ratio of 0.42. A simpler (Equation 2) was derived for this condition.

Derivation

Using the following symbols for variables,

B = Specific gravity of Pozzolans and

C = Specific gravity of Input Slurry.

When output slurry specific gravity is plotted against input slurry specific gravity and the data is linearized, for a pozzolan specific gravity of 2.6 and a W/P ratio of 0.42,

$$SG_{out} = 0.3671524C + 1.3903912 \quad (2a)$$

This was repeated for pozzolan specific gravities from 2.6 to 3.4. The x-coefficients and y-intercepts from these regressions are listed in Table G-11.

In the process of determining the best fit for this data set, it was determined that binomial fits worked better than linear fits. Both are shown in Table G-11. The fitted lines are shown in Figs. G-11 & G-12.

For m v^s B ,

$$m = 0.4291364 - 0.0123718B - 0.0044024B^2 \quad (2b)$$

For c v^s B ,

$$c = 0.147656 + 0.6015001B - 0.0474934B^2 \quad (2c)$$

Substituting (2b) and (2c) into (2a),

$$SG_{out} = 0.4291364C - 0.0123718BC - 0.004024B^2C + 0.147656 + 0.6015B - 0.0474934B^2 \quad (2)$$

This equation allows the calculation of the output slurry specific gravity knowing only the input slurry specific gravity and the pozzolan specific gravity for Pond 207C waste processing.

TABLE G-11

POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY	X COEFF- ICIENT m	Y INTER- CEPT c
2.6	0.3671524	1.3903912
2.7	0.3636704	1.4255362
2.8	0.3600330	1.4596100
2.9	0.3562670	1.4926555
3.0	0.3523960	1.5247138
3.1	0.3484403	1.5558243
3.2	0.3444177	1.5860250
3.3	0.3403439	1.6153518
3.4	0.3362323	1.6438393

LINEAR REGRESSION OF X COEFFICIENT vs POZZ. SG		POLY. REGRESSION OF X COEFFICIENT vs POZZ.	
Regression Output:		Regression Output:	
Constant	0.468465	Constant	0.4291364
Std Err of Y Est	0.000296	1 Degree Coefficient	-0.0123718
R Squared	0.999323	2 Degree Coefficient	-0.0044024
No. of Observations	9	Coefficient of Determination	0.9999834
Degrees of Freedom	7	Coefficient of Correlation	0.9999917
X Coefficient(s)	-0.038786	Std Err of Estimate	4.99962E-05
Std Err of Coef.	0.000382		

LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT vs POZZ. SG		POLY. REGRESSION OF Y COEFFICIENT vs POZZ.	
Regression Output:		Regression Output:	
Constant	0.571931	Constant	0.1476560
Std Err of Y Est	0.003152	1 Degree Coefficient	0.6015001
R Squared	0.998845	2 Degree Coefficient	-0.0474934
No. of Observations	9	Coefficient of Determination	0.9999991
Degrees of Freedom	7	Coefficient of Correlation	0.9999995
X Coefficient(s)	0.316540	Std Err of Estimate	9.9269968E-05
Std Err of Coef.	0.004069		

FIGURE G-11

BINOMIAL FIT ($W/P=0.42$)

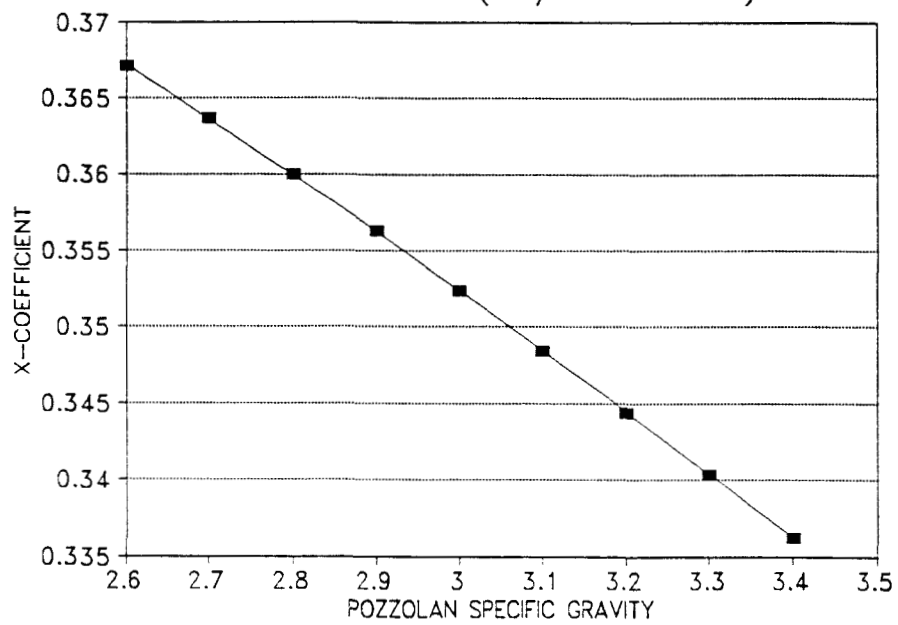
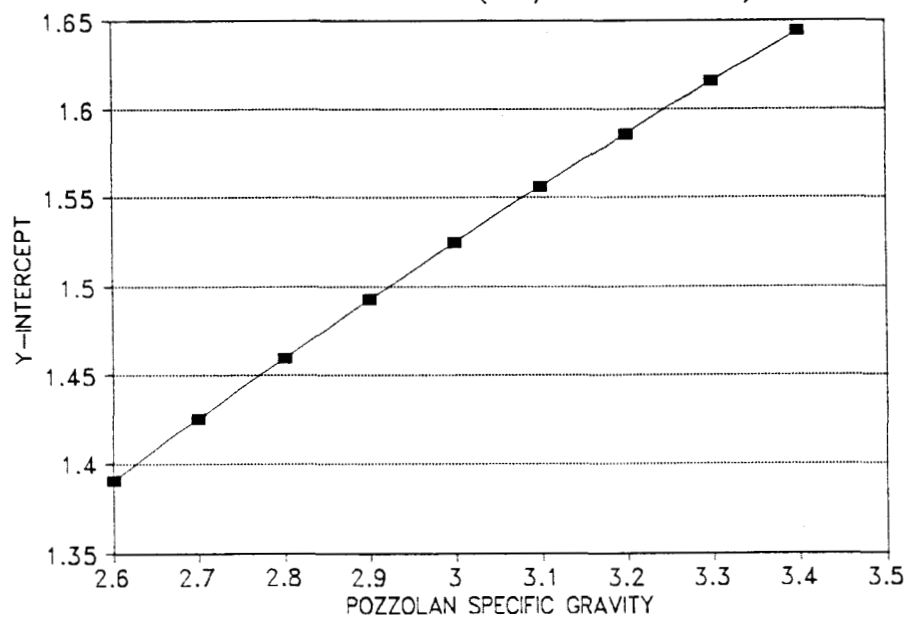


FIGURE G-12

BINOMIAL FIT ($W/P=0.42$)



IV ERROR IN EQUATION 1

The Halliburton RCM controls the specific gravity of the mix fairly close to the set point. Published literature by Halliburton put the value at ± 0.15 lbs/gal. (approximately ± 0.01 SG units).

To study this, a sample run using a 8bbl. RCM and a 3" densometer was examined. Fig. G-13 shows the results with a lead density set point of 12.5 lbs/gal and a tail density set-point of 16.4 lbs/gal. In both cases, all the deviations were within ± 0.1 lbs/gal.

Thus the value of the process control error was chosen to be ± 0.01 SG units which in addition to being the value published by Halliburton Services is 50% more conservative than that seen in the example described above which closely resembles the control scenario during processing.

Since Equation 1 is designed to be applicable to a wide range of processing scenarios, it cannot be expected to perfectly fit each of them. Therefore, it is necessary to define the error in the fit across the broad spectrum of processing scenarios.

To estimate the error of the math in Equation 1, the equation was tested for the entire range of input slurry specific gravity scenarios arising from different TDS and TSS combinations. The comparison was performed between the algebraic output slurry specific gravity and the output slurry specific gravity calculated by Equation 1 for each of these situations. The TDS was varied from 0 to 40% in increments of 1% and the TSS was varied from 0 to 15% in increments of 1%. This produced 656 different input waste scenarios.

The difference between the algebraic output slurry specific gravity and the Equation 1 output slurry specific gravity was calculated for each of the 656 situations. The results are shown in Table G-12. Fig. G-14 shows the weighted moving average of the output slurry specific gravities as a function of input slurry specific gravity.

When a frequency distribution of the deviations were performed, it could be seen that 100% of the deviations fell within 0.018 SG units of the algebraic output slurry specific gravity. This is graphically shown in Fig. G-15. However, the average deviation is within 0.006 SG units of the algebraic output slurry specific gravity.

Thus, under worst case conditions, the net cumulative error in the control of the output specific gravity would be ± 0.028 SG units if Equation 1 is used in its computation.

FIGURE G-13

Density Control using 3 inch Densometer
Tkt. # 330636

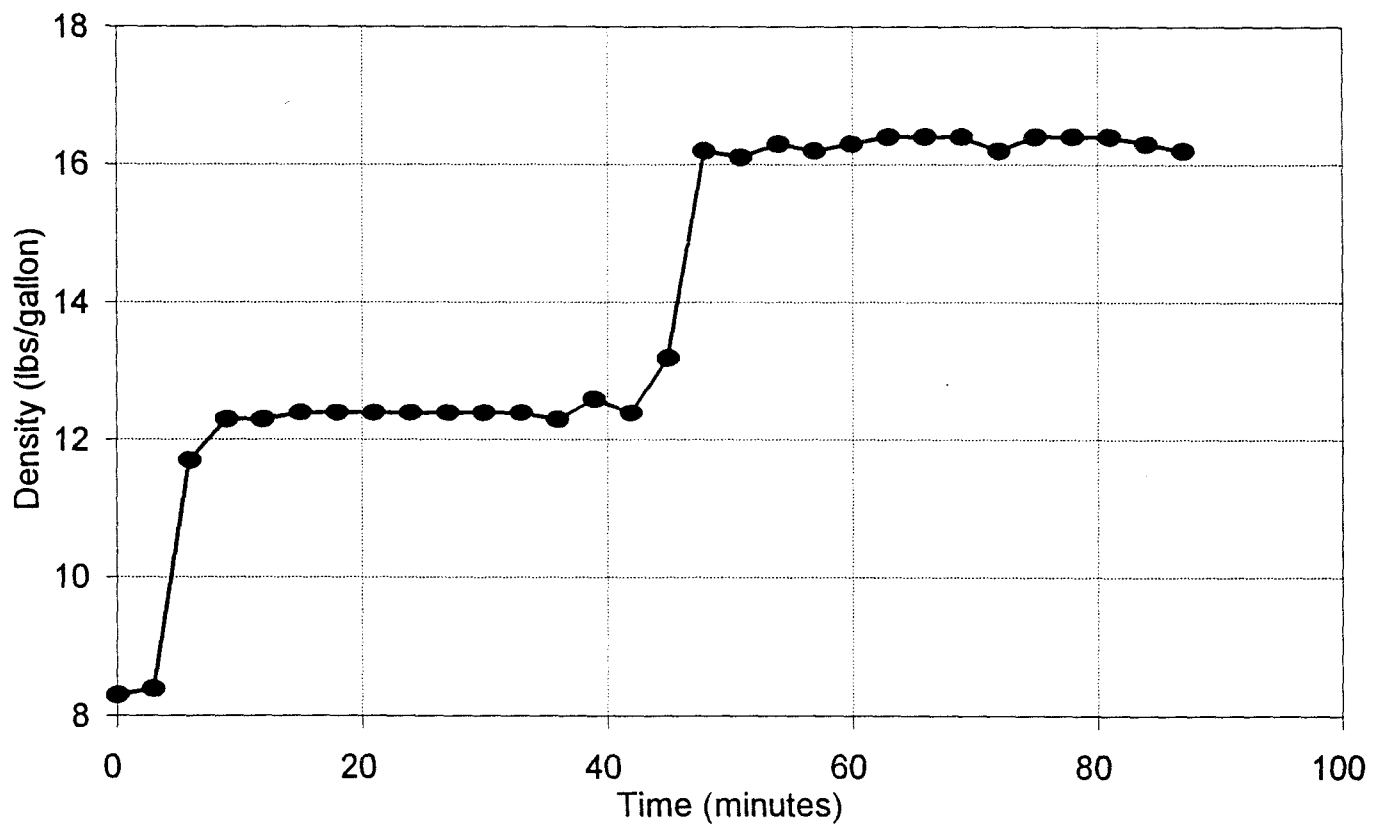


FIGURE G-14

DEVIATION BETWEEN ALGEBRAIC AND EQ. 1
(Weighted Moving Average)

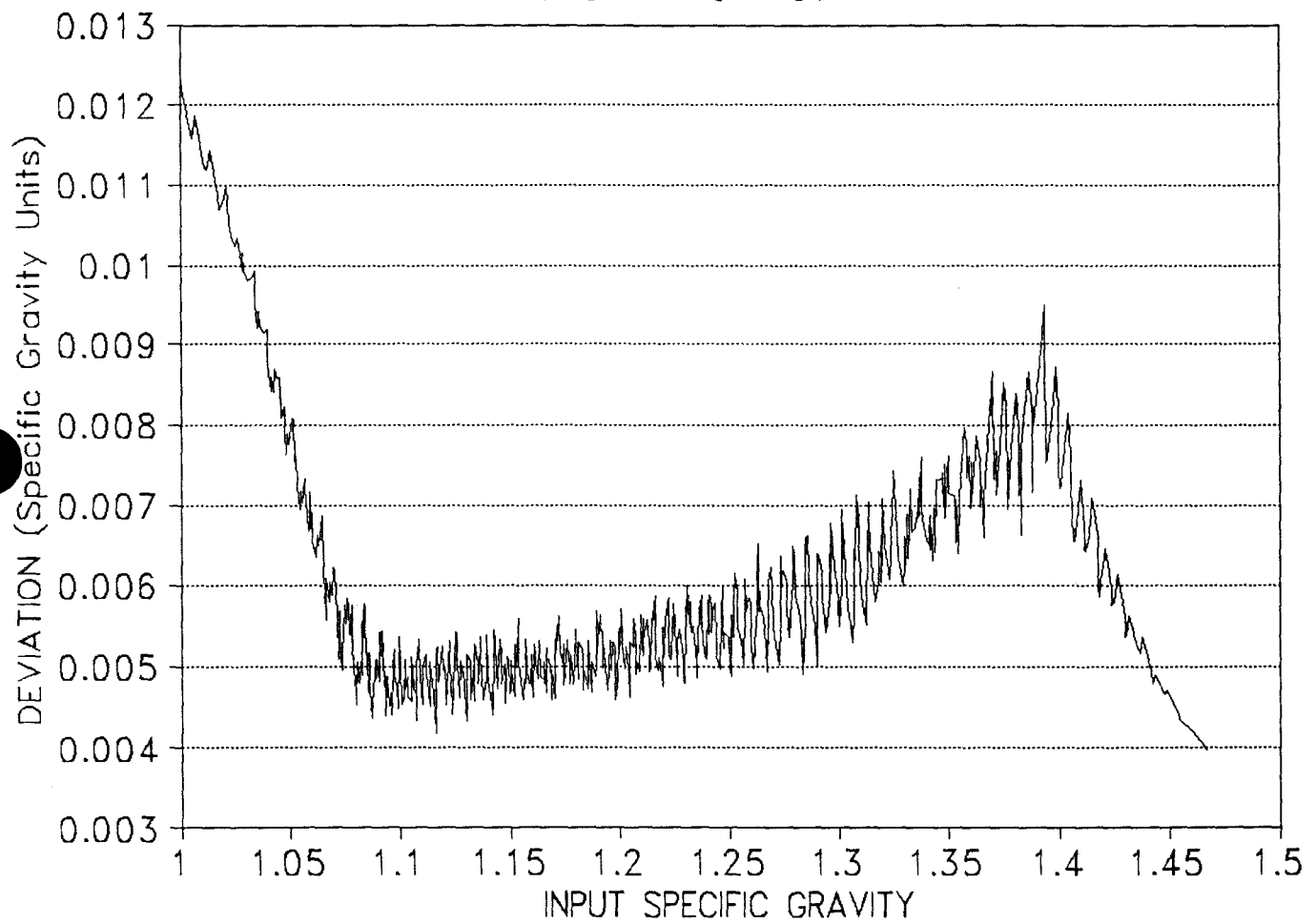


FIGURE G-15

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DEVIATIONS
IN SG OF EQUATION 1 FROM ALGEBRAIC

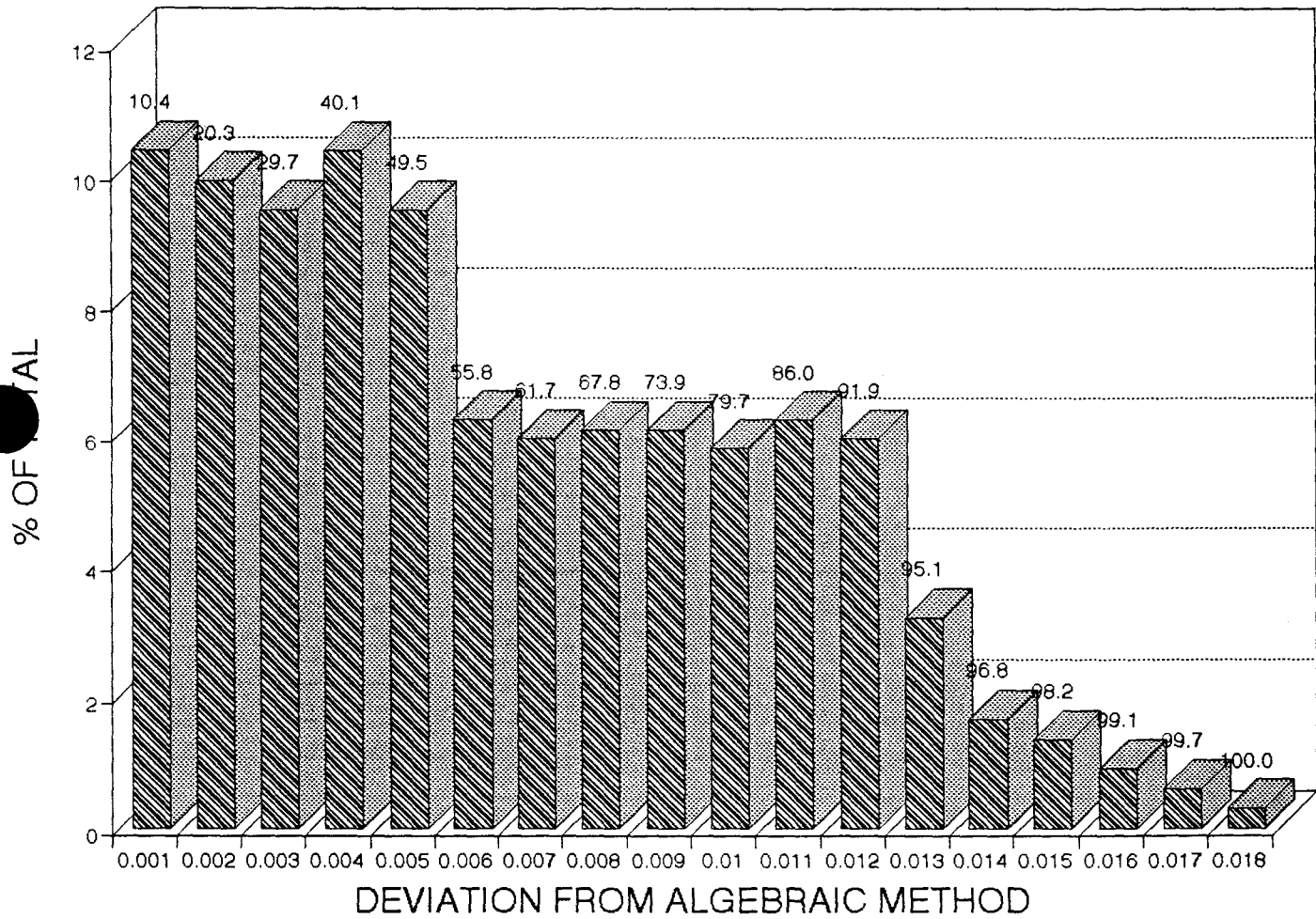


TABLE G-12

DEVIATIONS BETWEEN ALGEBRAIC AND EQUATION 1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF POZZOLANS	2.900
SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SALT	3.251
SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SILT	2.23
W/P RATIO	0.42

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
0	0	0.00	0	1.000	1.857	1.844	0.012
1	0	1.00	0	1.007	1.859	1.847	0.012
2	0	2.00	0	1.014	1.861	1.849	0.012
3	0	3.00	0	1.021	1.864	1.852	0.012
4	0	4.00	0	1.028	1.866	1.854	0.012
5	0	5.00	0	1.036	1.869	1.857	0.012
6	0	6.00	0	1.043	1.872	1.860	0.012
7	0	7.00	0	1.051	1.874	1.862	0.012
8	0	8.00	0	1.059	1.877	1.865	0.012
9	0	9.00	0	1.066	1.880	1.868	0.012
10	0	10.00	0	1.074	1.882	1.871	0.012
11	0	11.00	0	1.082	1.885	1.874	0.012
12	0	12.00	0	1.091	1.888	1.876	0.012
13	0	13.00	0	1.099	1.891	1.879	0.012
14	0	14.00	0	1.107	1.894	1.882	0.012
15	0	15.00	0	1.116	1.897	1.885	0.012
16	0	16.00	0	1.125	1.900	1.889	0.012
17	0	17.00	0	1.133	1.903	1.892	0.012
18	0	18.00	0	1.142	1.906	1.895	0.012
19	0	19.00	0	1.151	1.910	1.898	0.012
20	0	20.00	0	1.161	1.913	1.901	0.012
21	0	21.00	0	1.170	1.917	1.905	0.012
22	0	22.00	0	1.180	1.920	1.908	0.012
23	0	23.00	0	1.189	1.924	1.911	0.012
24	0	24.00	0	1.199	1.927	1.915	0.012
25	0	25.00	0	1.209	1.931	1.919	0.012
26	0	26.00	0	1.220	1.935	1.922	0.013
27	0	27.00	0	1.230	1.939	1.926	0.013
28	0	28.00	0	1.240	1.943	1.930	0.013
29	0	29.00	0	1.251	1.947	1.933	0.013
30	0	30.00	0	1.262	1.951	1.937	0.013
31	0	31.00	0	1.273	1.955	1.941	0.014
32	0	32.00	0	1.285	1.959	1.945	0.014
33	0	33.00	0	1.296	1.964	1.949	0.014
34	0	34.00	0	1.308	1.968	1.953	0.015
35	0	35.00	0	1.320	1.973	1.958	0.015

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
36	0	36.00	0	1.332	1.978	1.962	0.016
37	0	37.00	0	1.344	1.982	1.966	0.016
38	0	38.00	0	1.357	1.987	1.971	0.017
39	0	39.00	0	1.370	1.993	1.975	0.017
40	0	40.00	0	1.383	1.998	1.980	0.018
0	1	0.00	1	1.006	1.858	1.846	0.011
1	1	0.99	1	1.013	1.860	1.849	0.011
2	1	1.98	1	1.020	1.862	1.851	0.011
3	1	2.97	1	1.027	1.865	1.854	0.011
4	1	3.96	1	1.034	1.867	1.856	0.011
5	1	4.95	1	1.041	1.870	1.859	0.011
6	1	5.94	1	1.049	1.872	1.862	0.011
7	1	6.93	1	1.057	1.875	1.864	0.011
8	1	7.92	1	1.064	1.878	1.867	0.011
9	1	8.91	1	1.072	1.880	1.870	0.011
10	1	9.90	1	1.080	1.883	1.873	0.011
11	1	10.89	1	1.088	1.886	1.876	0.011
12	1	11.88	1	1.096	1.889	1.878	0.011
13	1	12.87	1	1.105	1.892	1.881	0.011
14	1	13.86	1	1.113	1.895	1.884	0.011
15	1	14.85	1	1.122	1.898	1.887	0.011
16	1	15.84	1	1.130	1.901	1.890	0.011
17	1	16.83	1	1.139	1.904	1.894	0.011
18	1	17.82	1	1.148	1.907	1.897	0.011
19	1	18.81	1	1.157	1.911	1.900	0.011
20	1	19.80	1	1.166	1.914	1.903	0.011
21	1	20.79	1	1.176	1.917	1.907	0.011
22	1	21.78	1	1.185	1.921	1.910	0.011
23	1	22.77	1	1.195	1.925	1.913	0.011
24	1	23.76	1	1.205	1.928	1.917	0.011
25	1	24.75	1	1.215	1.932	1.921	0.011
26	1	25.74	1	1.225	1.936	1.924	0.012
27	1	26.73	1	1.235	1.940	1.928	0.012
28	1	27.72	1	1.246	1.944	1.932	0.012
29	1	28.71	1	1.257	1.948	1.935	0.012
30	1	29.70	1	1.268	1.952	1.939	0.012
31	1	30.69	1	1.279	1.956	1.943	0.013
32	1	31.68	1	1.290	1.960	1.947	0.013
33	1	32.67	1	1.302	1.965	1.951	0.013
34	1	33.66	1	1.313	1.969	1.955	0.014
35	1	34.65	1	1.325	1.974	1.960	0.014
36	1	35.64	1	1.337	1.979	1.964	0.015
37	1	36.63	1	1.350	1.983	1.968	0.015

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
38	1	37.62	1	1.362	1.988	1.973	0.016
39	1	38.61	1	1.375	1.993	1.977	0.016
40	1	39.60	1	1.388	1.999	1.982	0.017
0	2	0.00	2	1.011	1.858	1.848	0.010
1	2	0.98	2	1.018	1.861	1.851	0.010
2	2	1.96	2	1.025	1.863	1.853	0.010
3	2	2.94	2	1.032	1.866	1.856	0.010
4	2	3.92	2	1.040	1.868	1.858	0.010
5	2	4.90	2	1.047	1.871	1.861	0.010
6	2	5.88	2	1.055	1.873	1.864	0.010
7	2	6.86	2	1.062	1.876	1.866	0.010
8	2	7.84	2	1.070	1.879	1.869	0.010
9	2	8.82	2	1.078	1.881	1.872	0.010
10	2	9.80	2	1.086	1.884	1.875	0.010
11	2	10.78	2	1.094	1.887	1.878	0.009
12	2	11.76	2	1.102	1.890	1.880	0.009
13	2	12.74	2	1.110	1.893	1.883	0.009
14	2	13.72	2	1.119	1.896	1.886	0.009
15	2	14.70	2	1.127	1.899	1.889	0.009
16	2	15.68	2	1.136	1.902	1.893	0.009
17	2	16.66	2	1.145	1.905	1.896	0.010
18	2	17.64	2	1.154	1.908	1.899	0.010
19	2	18.62	2	1.163	1.912	1.902	0.010
20	2	19.60	2	1.172	1.915	1.905	0.010
21	2	20.58	2	1.181	1.918	1.909	0.010
22	2	21.56	2	1.191	1.922	1.912	0.010
23	2	22.54	2	1.201	1.925	1.915	0.010
24	2	23.52	2	1.210	1.929	1.919	0.010
25	2	24.50	2	1.221	1.933	1.923	0.010
26	2	25.48	2	1.231	1.937	1.926	0.011
27	2	26.46	2	1.241	1.940	1.930	0.011
28	2	27.44	2	1.252	1.944	1.934	0.011
29	2	28.42	2	1.262	1.948	1.937	0.011
30	2	29.40	2	1.273	1.953	1.941	0.011
31	2	30.38	2	1.284	1.957	1.945	0.012
32	2	31.36	2	1.296	1.961	1.949	0.012
33	2	32.34	2	1.307	1.966	1.953	0.012
34	2	33.32	2	1.319	1.970	1.957	0.013
35	2	34.30	2	1.331	1.975	1.962	0.013
36	2	35.28	2	1.343	1.979	1.966	0.014
37	2	36.26	2	1.355	1.984	1.970	0.014
38	2	37.24	2	1.368	1.989	1.975	0.015
39	2	38.22	2	1.381	1.994	1.979	0.015

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
40	2	39.20	2	1.394	1.999	1.984	0.016
0	3	0.00	3	1.017	1.859	1.850	0.009
1	3	0.97	3	1.024	1.862	1.853	0.009
2	3	1.94	3	1.031	1.864	1.855	0.009
3	3	2.91	3	1.038	1.867	1.858	0.009
4	3	3.88	3	1.045	1.869	1.860	0.009
5	3	4.85	3	1.053	1.872	1.863	0.009
6	3	5.82	3	1.060	1.874	1.866	0.009
7	3	6.79	3	1.068	1.877	1.868	0.009
8	3	7.76	3	1.076	1.880	1.871	0.009
9	3	8.73	3	1.083	1.882	1.874	0.008
10	3	9.70	3	1.091	1.885	1.877	0.008
11	3	10.67	3	1.099	1.888	1.880	0.008
12	3	11.64	3	1.108	1.891	1.882	0.008
13	3	12.61	3	1.116	1.894	1.885	0.008
14	3	13.58	3	1.124	1.897	1.888	0.008
15	3	14.55	3	1.133	1.900	1.891	0.008
16	3	15.52	3	1.142	1.903	1.895	0.008
17	3	16.49	3	1.150	1.906	1.898	0.008
18	3	17.46	3	1.159	1.909	1.901	0.009
19	3	18.43	3	1.168	1.913	1.904	0.009
20	3	19.40	3	1.178	1.916	1.907	0.009
21	3	20.37	3	1.187	1.919	1.911	0.009
22	3	21.34	3	1.197	1.923	1.914	0.009
23	3	22.31	3	1.206	1.926	1.917	0.009
24	3	23.28	3	1.216	1.930	1.921	0.009
25	3	24.25	3	1.226	1.934	1.925	0.009
26	3	25.22	3	1.236	1.938	1.928	0.009
27	3	26.19	3	1.247	1.941	1.932	0.010
28	3	27.16	3	1.257	1.945	1.936	0.010
29	3	28.13	3	1.268	1.949	1.939	0.010
30	3	29.10	3	1.279	1.954	1.943	0.010
31	3	30.07	3	1.290	1.958	1.947	0.011
32	3	31.04	3	1.301	1.962	1.951	0.011
33	3	32.01	3	1.313	1.966	1.955	0.011
34	3	32.98	3	1.324	1.971	1.959	0.012
35	3	33.95	3	1.336	1.976	1.964	0.012
36	3	34.92	3	1.348	1.980	1.968	0.013
37	3	35.89	3	1.361	1.985	1.972	0.013
38	3	36.86	3	1.373	1.990	1.977	0.013
39	3	37.83	3	1.386	1.995	1.981	0.014
40	3	38.80	3	1.399	2.000	1.986	0.015
0	4	0.00	4	1.023	1.860	1.852	0.008

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
1	4	0.96	4	1.030	1.863	1.855	0.008
2	4	1.92	4	1.037	1.865	1.857	0.008
3	4	2.88	4	1.044	1.868	1.860	0.008
4	4	3.84	4	1.051	1.870	1.862	0.008
5	4	4.80	4	1.059	1.873	1.865	0.008
6	4	5.76	4	1.066	1.875	1.868	0.008
7	4	6.72	4	1.074	1.878	1.870	0.008
8	4	7.68	4	1.081	1.881	1.873	0.007
9	4	8.64	4	1.089	1.883	1.876	0.007
10	4	9.60	4	1.097	1.886	1.879	0.007
11	4	10.56	4	1.105	1.889	1.882	0.007
12	4	11.52	4	1.113	1.892	1.885	0.007
13	4	12.48	4	1.122	1.895	1.887	0.007
14	4	13.44	4	1.130	1.898	1.890	0.007
15	4	14.40	4	1.139	1.901	1.893	0.007
16	4	15.36	4	1.147	1.904	1.897	0.007
17	4	16.32	4	1.156	1.907	1.900	0.007
18	4	17.28	4	1.165	1.910	1.903	0.007
19	4	18.24	4	1.174	1.914	1.906	0.008
20	4	19.20	4	1.183	1.917	1.909	0.008
21	4	20.16	4	1.193	1.920	1.913	0.008
22	4	21.12	4	1.202	1.924	1.916	0.008
23	4	22.08	4	1.212	1.927	1.920	0.008
24	4	23.04	4	1.222	1.931	1.923	0.008
25	4	24.00	4	1.232	1.935	1.927	0.008
26	4	24.96	4	1.242	1.939	1.930	0.008
27	4	25.92	4	1.252	1.942	1.934	0.009
28	4	26.88	4	1.263	1.946	1.938	0.009
29	4	27.84	4	1.274	1.950	1.941	0.009
30	4	28.80	4	1.284	1.955	1.945	0.009
31	4	29.76	4	1.296	1.959	1.949	0.010
32	4	30.72	4	1.307	1.963	1.953	0.010
33	4	31.68	4	1.318	1.967	1.957	0.010
34	4	32.64	4	1.330	1.972	1.961	0.011
35	4	33.60	4	1.342	1.977	1.965	0.011
36	4	34.56	4	1.354	1.981	1.970	0.011
37	4	35.52	4	1.366	1.986	1.974	0.012
38	4	36.48	4	1.379	1.991	1.979	0.012
39	4	37.44	4	1.391	1.996	1.983	0.013
40	4	38.40	4	1.404	2.001	1.988	0.014
0	5	0.00	5	1.028	1.861	1.854	0.007
1	5	0.95	5	1.035	1.864	1.857	0.007
2	5	1.90	5	1.042	1.866	1.859	0.007

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
3	5	2.85	5	1.050	1.869	1.862	0.007
4	5	3.80	5	1.057	1.871	1.865	0.007
5	5	4.75	5	1.064	1.874	1.867	0.007
6	5	5.70	5	1.072	1.876	1.870	0.007
7	5	6.65	5	1.079	1.879	1.873	0.006
8	5	7.60	5	1.087	1.882	1.875	0.006
9	5	8.55	5	1.095	1.884	1.878	0.006
10	5	9.50	5	1.103	1.887	1.881	0.006
11	5	10.45	5	1.111	1.890	1.884	0.006
12	5	11.40	5	1.119	1.893	1.887	0.006
13	5	12.35	5	1.128	1.896	1.890	0.006
14	5	13.30	5	1.136	1.899	1.893	0.006
15	5	14.25	5	1.144	1.902	1.896	0.006
16	5	15.20	5	1.153	1.905	1.899	0.006
17	5	16.15	5	1.162	1.908	1.902	0.006
18	5	17.10	5	1.171	1.911	1.905	0.006
19	5	18.05	5	1.180	1.915	1.908	0.006
20	5	19.00	5	1.189	1.918	1.911	0.007
21	5	19.95	5	1.199	1.921	1.915	0.007
22	5	20.90	5	1.208	1.925	1.918	0.007
23	5	21.85	5	1.218	1.928	1.922	0.007
24	5	22.80	5	1.228	1.932	1.925	0.007
25	5	23.75	5	1.238	1.936	1.929	0.007
26	5	24.70	5	1.248	1.940	1.932	0.007
27	5	25.65	5	1.258	1.943	1.936	0.008
28	5	26.60	5	1.269	1.947	1.940	0.008
29	5	27.55	5	1.279	1.951	1.943	0.008
30	5	28.50	5	1.290	1.955	1.947	0.008
31	5	29.45	5	1.301	1.960	1.951	0.009
32	5	30.40	5	1.312	1.964	1.955	0.009
33	5	31.35	5	1.324	1.968	1.959	0.009
34	5	32.30	5	1.336	1.973	1.963	0.010
35	5	33.25	5	1.347	1.977	1.967	0.010
36	5	34.20	5	1.359	1.982	1.972	0.010
37	5	35.15	5	1.372	1.987	1.976	0.011
38	5	36.10	5	1.384	1.992	1.981	0.011
39	5	37.05	5	1.397	1.997	1.985	0.012
40	5	38.00	5	1.410	2.002	1.990	0.013
0	6	0.00	6	1.034	1.862	1.856	0.006
1	6	0.94	6	1.041	1.865	1.859	0.006
2	6	1.88	6	1.048	1.867	1.861	0.006
3	6	2.82	6	1.056	1.870	1.864	0.006
4	6	3.76	6	1.063	1.872	1.867	0.006

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
5	6	4.70	6	1.070	1.875	1.869	0.005
6	6	5.64	6	1.078	1.877	1.872	0.005
7	6	6.58	6	1.085	1.880	1.875	0.005
8	6	7.52	6	1.093	1.883	1.877	0.005
9	6	8.46	6	1.101	1.885	1.880	0.005
10	6	9.40	6	1.109	1.888	1.883	0.005
11	6	10.34	6	1.117	1.891	1.886	0.005
12	6	11.28	6	1.125	1.894	1.889	0.005
13	6	12.22	6	1.133	1.897	1.892	0.005
14	6	13.16	6	1.142	1.900	1.895	0.005
15	6	14.10	6	1.150	1.903	1.898	0.005
16	6	15.04	6	1.159	1.906	1.901	0.005
17	6	15.98	6	1.168	1.909	1.904	0.005
18	6	16.92	6	1.177	1.912	1.907	0.005
19	6	17.86	6	1.186	1.916	1.910	0.005
20	6	18.80	6	1.195	1.919	1.914	0.005
21	6	19.74	6	1.204	1.922	1.917	0.006
22	6	20.68	6	1.214	1.926	1.920	0.006
23	6	21.62	6	1.224	1.929	1.924	0.006
24	6	22.56	6	1.234	1.933	1.927	0.006
25	6	23.50	6	1.243	1.937	1.931	0.006
26	6	24.44	6	1.254	1.941	1.934	0.006
27	6	25.38	6	1.264	1.944	1.938	0.007
28	6	26.32	6	1.274	1.948	1.942	0.007
29	6	27.26	6	1.285	1.952	1.945	0.007
30	6	28.20	6	1.296	1.956	1.949	0.007
31	6	29.14	6	1.307	1.961	1.953	0.008
32	6	30.08	6	1.318	1.965	1.957	0.008
33	6	31.02	6	1.330	1.969	1.961	0.008
34	6	31.96	6	1.341	1.974	1.965	0.009
35	6	32.90	6	1.353	1.978	1.969	0.009
36	6	33.84	6	1.365	1.983	1.974	0.009
37	6	34.78	6	1.377	1.988	1.978	0.010
38	6	35.72	6	1.390	1.993	1.982	0.010
39	6	36.66	6	1.402	1.998	1.987	0.011
40	6	37.60	6	1.415	2.003	1.992	0.012
0	7	0.00	7	1.040	1.863	1.859	0.005
1	7	0.93	7	1.047	1.866	1.861	0.005
2	7	1.86	7	1.054	1.868	1.864	0.005
3	7	2.79	7	1.061	1.871	1.866	0.005
4	7	3.72	7	1.069	1.873	1.869	0.004
5	7	4.65	7	1.076	1.876	1.871	0.004
6	7	5.58	7	1.084	1.878	1.874	0.004

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
7	7	6.51	7	1.091	1.881	1.877	0.004
8	7	7.44	7	1.099	1.884	1.879	0.004
9	7	8.37	7	1.107	1.886	1.882	0.004
10	7	9.30	7	1.115	1.889	1.885	0.004
11	7	10.23	7	1.123	1.892	1.888	0.004
12	7	11.16	7	1.131	1.895	1.891	0.004
13	7	12.09	7	1.139	1.898	1.894	0.004
14	7	13.02	7	1.148	1.901	1.897	0.004
15	7	13.95	7	1.156	1.904	1.900	0.004
16	7	14.88	7	1.165	1.907	1.903	0.004
17	7	15.81	7	1.174	1.910	1.906	0.004
18	7	16.74	7	1.183	1.913	1.909	0.004
19	7	17.67	7	1.192	1.917	1.912	0.004
20	7	18.60	7	1.201	1.920	1.916	0.004
21	7	19.53	7	1.210	1.923	1.919	0.005
22	7	20.46	7	1.220	1.927	1.922	0.005
23	7	21.39	7	1.230	1.930	1.926	0.005
24	7	22.32	7	1.239	1.934	1.929	0.005
25	7	23.25	7	1.249	1.938	1.933	0.005
26	7	24.18	7	1.259	1.942	1.936	0.005
27	7	25.11	7	1.270	1.945	1.940	0.005
28	7	26.04	7	1.280	1.949	1.944	0.006
29	7	26.97	7	1.291	1.953	1.947	0.006
30	7	27.90	7	1.302	1.957	1.951	0.006
31	7	28.83	7	1.313	1.962	1.955	0.006
32	7	29.76	7	1.324	1.966	1.959	0.007
33	7	30.69	7	1.335	1.970	1.963	0.007
34	7	31.62	7	1.347	1.975	1.967	0.008
35	7	32.55	7	1.359	1.979	1.971	0.008
36	7	33.48	7	1.371	1.984	1.976	0.008
37	7	34.41	7	1.383	1.989	1.980	0.009
38	7	35.34	7	1.395	1.994	1.984	0.009
39	7	36.27	7	1.408	1.999	1.989	0.010
40	7	37.20	7	1.421	2.004	1.994	0.011
0	8	0.00	8	1.046	1.864	1.861	0.004
1	8	0.92	8	1.053	1.867	1.863	0.004
2	8	1.84	8	1.060	1.869	1.866	0.004
3	8	2.76	8	1.068	1.872	1.868	0.003
4	8	3.68	8	1.075	1.874	1.871	0.003
5	8	4.60	8	1.082	1.877	1.873	0.003
6	8	5.52	8	1.090	1.879	1.876	0.003
7	8	6.44	8	1.097	1.882	1.879	0.003
8	8	7.36	8	1.105	1.885	1.882	0.003

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
9	8	8.28	8	1.113	1.887	1.884	0.003
10	8	9.20	8	1.121	1.890	1.887	0.003
11	8	10.12	8	1.129	1.893	1.890	0.003
12	8	11.04	8	1.137	1.896	1.893	0.003
13	8	11.96	8	1.145	1.899	1.896	0.003
14	8	12.88	8	1.154	1.902	1.899	0.003
15	8	13.80	8	1.162	1.905	1.902	0.003
16	8	14.72	8	1.171	1.908	1.905	0.003
17	8	15.64	8	1.180	1.911	1.908	0.003
18	8	16.56	8	1.189	1.914	1.911	0.003
19	8	17.48	8	1.198	1.918	1.914	0.003
20	8	18.40	8	1.207	1.921	1.918	0.003
21	8	19.32	8	1.216	1.924	1.921	0.003
22	8	20.24	8	1.226	1.928	1.924	0.004
23	8	21.16	8	1.236	1.932	1.928	0.004
24	8	22.08	8	1.245	1.935	1.931	0.004
25	8	23.00	8	1.255	1.939	1.935	0.004
26	8	23.92	8	1.265	1.943	1.938	0.004
27	8	24.84	8	1.276	1.946	1.942	0.004
28	8	25.76	8	1.286	1.950	1.946	0.005
29	8	26.68	8	1.297	1.954	1.950	0.005
30	8	27.60	8	1.308	1.958	1.953	0.005
31	8	28.52	8	1.319	1.963	1.957	0.005
32	8	29.44	8	1.330	1.967	1.961	0.006
33	8	30.36	8	1.341	1.971	1.965	0.006
34	8	31.28	8	1.353	1.976	1.969	0.006
35	8	32.20	8	1.364	1.980	1.974	0.007
36	8	33.12	8	1.376	1.985	1.978	0.007
37	8	34.04	8	1.389	1.990	1.982	0.008
38	8	34.96	8	1.401	1.995	1.986	0.008
39	8	35.88	8	1.414	2.000	1.991	0.009
40	8	36.80	8	1.426	2.005	1.995	0.009
0	9	0.00	9	1.052	1.866	1.863	0.003
1	9	0.91	9	1.059	1.868	1.865	0.003
2	9	1.82	9	1.066	1.870	1.868	0.002
3	9	2.73	9	1.074	1.873	1.870	0.002
4	9	3.64	9	1.081	1.875	1.873	0.002
5	9	4.55	9	1.088	1.878	1.876	0.002
6	9	5.46	9	1.096	1.880	1.878	0.002
7	9	6.37	9	1.103	1.883	1.881	0.002
8	9	7.28	9	1.111	1.886	1.884	0.002
9	9	8.19	9	1.119	1.889	1.887	0.002
10	9	9.10	9	1.127	1.891	1.889	0.002

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
11	9	10.01	9	1.135	1.894	1.892	0.002
12	9	10.92	9	1.143	1.897	1.895	0.002
13	9	11.83	9	1.151	1.900	1.898	0.002
14	9	12.74	9	1.160	1.903	1.901	0.002
15	9	13.65	9	1.168	1.906	1.904	0.002
16	9	14.56	9	1.177	1.909	1.907	0.002
17	9	15.47	9	1.186	1.912	1.910	0.002
18	9	16.38	9	1.195	1.915	1.913	0.002
19	9	17.29	9	1.204	1.919	1.917	0.002
20	9	18.20	9	1.213	1.922	1.920	0.002
21	9	19.11	9	1.222	1.926	1.923	0.002
22	9	20.02	9	1.232	1.929	1.927	0.002
23	9	20.93	9	1.242	1.933	1.930	0.003
24	9	21.84	9	1.251	1.936	1.933	0.003
25	9	22.75	9	1.261	1.940	1.937	0.003
26	9	23.66	9	1.271	1.944	1.941	0.003
27	9	24.57	9	1.282	1.947	1.944	0.003
28	9	25.48	9	1.292	1.951	1.948	0.004
29	9	26.39	9	1.303	1.955	1.952	0.004
30	9	27.30	9	1.313	1.960	1.955	0.004
31	9	28.21	9	1.324	1.964	1.959	0.004
32	9	29.12	9	1.336	1.968	1.963	0.005
33	9	30.03	9	1.347	1.972	1.967	0.005
34	9	30.94	9	1.358	1.977	1.971	0.005
35	9	31.85	9	1.370	1.981	1.976	0.006
36	9	32.76	9	1.382	1.986	1.980	0.006
37	9	33.67	9	1.394	1.991	1.984	0.007
38	9	34.58	9	1.407	1.996	1.988	0.007
39	9	35.49	9	1.419	2.001	1.993	0.008
40	9	36.40	9	1.432	2.006	1.997	0.008
0	10	0.00	10	1.058	1.867	1.865	0.002
1	10	0.90	10	1.065	1.869	1.868	0.001
2	10	1.80	10	1.073	1.871	1.870	0.001
3	10	2.70	10	1.080	1.874	1.873	0.001
4	10	3.60	10	1.087	1.876	1.875	0.001
5	10	4.50	10	1.094	1.879	1.878	0.001
6	10	5.40	10	1.102	1.882	1.880	0.001
7	10	6.30	10	1.110	1.884	1.883	0.001
8	10	7.20	10	1.117	1.887	1.886	0.001
9	10	8.10	10	1.125	1.890	1.889	0.001
10	10	9.00	10	1.133	1.892	1.892	0.001
11	10	9.90	10	1.141	1.895	1.894	0.001
12	10	10.80	10	1.149	1.898	1.897	0.001

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
13	10	11.70	10	1.158	1.901	1.900	0.001
14	10	12.60	10	1.166	1.904	1.903	0.001
15	10	13.50	10	1.175	1.907	1.906	0.001
16	10	14.40	10	1.183	1.910	1.909	0.001
17	10	15.30	10	1.192	1.913	1.912	0.001
18	10	16.20	10	1.201	1.917	1.916	0.001
19	10	17.10	10	1.210	1.920	1.919	0.001
20	10	18.00	10	1.219	1.923	1.922	0.001
21	10	18.90	10	1.229	1.927	1.925	0.001
22	10	19.80	10	1.238	1.930	1.929	0.001
23	10	20.70	10	1.248	1.934	1.932	0.002
24	10	21.60	10	1.257	1.937	1.936	0.002
25	10	22.50	10	1.267	1.941	1.939	0.002
26	10	23.40	10	1.277	1.945	1.943	0.002
27	10	24.30	10	1.288	1.949	1.946	0.002
28	10	25.20	10	1.298	1.952	1.950	0.002
29	10	26.10	10	1.309	1.956	1.954	0.003
30	10	27.00	10	1.319	1.961	1.958	0.003
31	10	27.90	10	1.330	1.965	1.961	0.003
32	10	28.80	10	1.342	1.969	1.965	0.004
33	10	29.70	10	1.353	1.973	1.969	0.004
34	10	30.60	10	1.364	1.978	1.973	0.004
35	10	31.50	10	1.376	1.982	1.978	0.005
36	10	32.40	10	1.388	1.987	1.982	0.005
37	10	33.30	10	1.400	1.992	1.986	0.006
38	10	34.20	10	1.412	1.997	1.991	0.006
39	10	35.10	10	1.425	2.002	1.995	0.007
40	10	36.00	10	1.438	2.007	1.999	0.007
0	11	0.00	11	1.065	1.868	1.867	0.000
1	11	0.89	11	1.072	1.870	1.870	0.000
2	11	1.78	11	1.079	1.872	1.872	0.000
3	11	2.67	11	1.086	1.875	1.875	0.000
4	11	3.56	11	1.093	1.877	1.877	0.000
5	11	4.45	11	1.101	1.880	1.880	0.000
6	11	5.34	11	1.108	1.883	1.883	0.000
7	11	6.23	11	1.116	1.885	1.885	0.000
8	11	7.12	11	1.124	1.888	1.888	0.000
9	11	8.01	11	1.131	1.891	1.891	0.000
10	11	8.90	11	1.139	1.893	1.894	0.000
11	11	9.79	11	1.147	1.896	1.897	0.000
12	11	10.68	11	1.156	1.899	1.899	0.000
13	11	11.57	11	1.164	1.902	1.902	0.000
14	11	12.46	11	1.172	1.905	1.905	0.000

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
15	11	13.35	11	1.181	1.908	1.908	0.000
16	11	14.24	11	1.189	1.911	1.911	0.000
17	11	15.13	11	1.198	1.914	1.915	0.000
18	11	16.02	11	1.207	1.918	1.918	0.000
19	11	16.91	11	1.216	1.921	1.921	0.000
20	11	17.80	11	1.225	1.924	1.924	0.000
21	11	18.69	11	1.235	1.928	1.928	0.000
22	11	19.58	11	1.244	1.931	1.931	0.000
23	11	20.47	11	1.254	1.935	1.934	0.000
24	11	21.36	11	1.264	1.938	1.938	0.001
25	11	22.25	11	1.273	1.942	1.941	0.001
26	11	23.14	11	1.284	1.946	1.945	0.001
27	11	24.03	11	1.294	1.950	1.948	0.001
28	11	24.92	11	1.304	1.954	1.952	0.001
29	11	25.81	11	1.315	1.958	1.956	0.002
30	11	26.70	11	1.325	1.962	1.960	0.002
31	11	27.59	11	1.336	1.966	1.964	0.002
32	11	28.48	11	1.347	1.970	1.968	0.003
33	11	29.37	11	1.359	1.974	1.972	0.003
34	11	30.26	11	1.370	1.979	1.976	0.003
35	11	31.15	11	1.382	1.983	1.980	0.004
36	11	32.04	11	1.394	1.988	1.984	0.004
37	11	32.93	11	1.406	1.993	1.988	0.005
38	11	33.82	11	1.418	1.998	1.993	0.005
39	11	34.71	11	1.431	2.003	1.997	0.006
40	11	35.60	11	1.443	2.008	2.001	0.006
0	12	0.00	12	1.071	1.869	1.869	0.001
1	12	0.88	12	1.078	1.871	1.872	0.001
2	12	1.76	12	1.085	1.874	1.874	0.001
3	12	2.64	12	1.092	1.876	1.877	0.001
4	12	3.52	12	1.100	1.879	1.880	0.001
5	12	4.40	12	1.107	1.881	1.882	0.001
6	12	5.28	12	1.115	1.884	1.885	0.001
7	12	6.16	12	1.122	1.886	1.888	0.001
8	12	7.04	12	1.130	1.889	1.890	0.001
9	12	7.92	12	1.138	1.892	1.893	0.001
10	12	8.80	12	1.146	1.895	1.896	0.001
11	12	9.68	12	1.154	1.897	1.899	0.001
12	12	10.56	12	1.162	1.900	1.902	0.001
13	12	11.44	12	1.170	1.903	1.905	0.001
14	12	12.32	12	1.179	1.906	1.908	0.001
15	12	13.20	12	1.187	1.909	1.911	0.001
16	12	14.08	12	1.196	1.912	1.914	0.001

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
17	12	14.96	12	1.204	1.916	1.917	0.001
18	12	15.84	12	1.213	1.919	1.920	0.001
19	12	16.72	12	1.222	1.922	1.923	0.001
20	12	17.60	12	1.232	1.925	1.926	0.001
21	12	18.48	12	1.241	1.929	1.930	0.001
22	12	19.36	12	1.250	1.932	1.933	0.001
23	12	20.24	12	1.260	1.936	1.936	0.001
24	12	21.12	12	1.270	1.939	1.940	0.001
25	12	22.00	12	1.280	1.943	1.943	0.000
26	12	22.88	12	1.290	1.947	1.947	0.000
27	12	23.76	12	1.300	1.951	1.951	0.000
28	12	24.64	12	1.310	1.955	1.954	0.000
29	12	25.52	12	1.321	1.959	1.958	0.001
30	12	26.40	12	1.332	1.963	1.962	0.001
31	12	27.28	12	1.342	1.967	1.966	0.001
32	12	28.16	12	1.353	1.971	1.970	0.002
33	12	29.04	12	1.365	1.976	1.974	0.002
34	12	29.92	12	1.376	1.980	1.978	0.002
35	12	30.80	12	1.388	1.985	1.982	0.003
36	12	31.68	12	1.400	1.989	1.986	0.003
37	12	32.56	12	1.412	1.994	1.990	0.004
38	12	33.44	12	1.424	1.999	1.995	0.004
39	12	34.32	12	1.436	2.004	1.999	0.005
40	12	35.20	12	1.449	2.009	2.004	0.005
0	13	0.00	13	1.077	1.870	1.872	0.002
1	13	0.87	13	1.084	1.872	1.874	0.002
2	13	1.74	13	1.091	1.875	1.877	0.002
3	13	2.61	13	1.099	1.877	1.879	0.002
4	13	3.48	13	1.106	1.880	1.882	0.002
5	13	4.35	13	1.113	1.882	1.885	0.002
6	13	5.22	13	1.121	1.885	1.887	0.002
7	13	6.09	13	1.129	1.888	1.890	0.002
8	13	6.96	13	1.136	1.890	1.893	0.002
9	13	7.83	13	1.144	1.893	1.895	0.002
10	13	8.70	13	1.152	1.896	1.898	0.002
11	13	9.57	13	1.160	1.899	1.901	0.003
12	13	10.44	13	1.168	1.901	1.904	0.003
13	13	11.31	13	1.176	1.904	1.907	0.003
14	13	12.18	13	1.185	1.907	1.910	0.003
15	13	13.05	13	1.193	1.910	1.913	0.002
16	13	13.92	13	1.202	1.914	1.916	0.002
17	13	14.79	13	1.211	1.917	1.919	0.002
18	13	15.66	13	1.220	1.920	1.922	0.002

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
19	13	16.53	13	1.229	1.923	1.925	0.002
20	13	17.40	13	1.238	1.927	1.929	0.002
21	13	18.27	13	1.247	1.930	1.932	0.002
22	13	19.14	13	1.257	1.933	1.935	0.002
23	13	20.01	13	1.266	1.937	1.939	0.002
24	13	20.88	13	1.276	1.941	1.942	0.002
25	13	21.75	13	1.286	1.944	1.946	0.001
26	13	22.62	13	1.296	1.948	1.949	0.001
27	13	23.49	13	1.306	1.952	1.953	0.001
28	13	24.36	13	1.316	1.956	1.957	0.001
29	13	25.23	13	1.327	1.960	1.960	0.001
30	13	26.10	13	1.338	1.964	1.964	0.000
31	13	26.97	13	1.349	1.968	1.968	0.000
32	13	27.84	13	1.360	1.972	1.972	0.000
33	13	28.71	13	1.371	1.977	1.976	0.001
34	13	29.58	13	1.382	1.981	1.980	0.001
35	13	30.45	13	1.394	1.986	1.984	0.002
36	13	31.32	13	1.406	1.990	1.988	0.002
37	13	32.19	13	1.418	1.995	1.992	0.003
38	13	33.06	13	1.430	2.000	1.997	0.003
39	13	33.93	13	1.442	2.005	2.001	0.004
40	13	34.80	13	1.455	2.010	2.006	0.004
0	14	0.00	14	1.084	1.871	1.874	0.003
1	14	0.86	14	1.091	1.873	1.877	0.003
2	14	1.72	14	1.098	1.876	1.879	0.003
3	14	2.58	14	1.105	1.878	1.882	0.003
4	14	3.44	14	1.112	1.881	1.884	0.003
5	14	4.30	14	1.120	1.883	1.887	0.003
6	14	5.16	14	1.127	1.886	1.889	0.003
7	14	6.02	14	1.135	1.889	1.892	0.004
8	14	6.88	14	1.143	1.891	1.895	0.004
9	14	7.74	14	1.150	1.894	1.898	0.004
10	14	8.60	14	1.158	1.897	1.901	0.004
11	14	9.46	14	1.166	1.900	1.903	0.004
12	14	10.32	14	1.175	1.903	1.906	0.004
13	14	11.18	14	1.183	1.906	1.909	0.004
14	14	12.04	14	1.191	1.909	1.912	0.004
15	14	12.90	14	1.200	1.912	1.915	0.004
16	14	13.76	14	1.208	1.915	1.918	0.004
17	14	14.62	14	1.217	1.918	1.921	0.004
18	14	15.48	14	1.226	1.921	1.924	0.003
19	14	16.34	14	1.235	1.924	1.928	0.003
20	14	17.20	14	1.244	1.928	1.931	0.003

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
21	14	18.06	14	1.254	1.931	1.934	0.003
22	14	18.92	14	1.263	1.935	1.938	0.003
23	14	19.78	14	1.273	1.938	1.941	0.003
24	14	20.64	14	1.282	1.942	1.944	0.003
25	14	21.50	14	1.292	1.945	1.948	0.003
26	14	22.36	14	1.302	1.949	1.951	0.002
27	14	23.22	14	1.312	1.953	1.955	0.002
28	14	24.08	14	1.323	1.957	1.959	0.002
29	14	24.94	14	1.333	1.961	1.962	0.002
30	14	25.80	14	1.344	1.965	1.966	0.001
31	14	26.66	14	1.355	1.969	1.970	0.001
32	14	27.52	14	1.366	1.973	1.974	0.001
33	14	28.38	14	1.377	1.978	1.978	0.000
34	14	29.24	14	1.388	1.982	1.982	0.000
35	14	30.10	14	1.400	1.987	1.986	0.001
36	14	30.96	14	1.412	1.991	1.990	0.001
37	14	31.82	14	1.424	1.996	1.994	0.002
38	14	32.68	14	1.436	2.001	1.999	0.002
39	14	33.54	14	1.448	2.006	2.003	0.003
40	14	34.40	14	1.461	2.011	2.008	0.003
0	15	0.00	15	1.090	1.872	1.876	0.004
1	15	0.85	15	1.097	1.875	1.879	0.004
2	15	1.70	15	1.104	1.877	1.881	0.004
3	15	2.55	15	1.112	1.879	1.884	0.004
4	15	3.40	15	1.119	1.882	1.886	0.004
5	15	4.25	15	1.126	1.885	1.889	0.005
6	15	5.10	15	1.134	1.887	1.892	0.005
7	15	5.95	15	1.141	1.890	1.894	0.005
8	15	6.80	15	1.149	1.893	1.897	0.005
9	15	7.65	15	1.157	1.895	1.900	0.005
10	15	8.50	15	1.165	1.898	1.903	0.005
11	15	9.35	15	1.173	1.901	1.906	0.005
12	15	10.20	15	1.181	1.904	1.909	0.005
13	15	11.05	15	1.189	1.907	1.911	0.005
14	15	11.90	15	1.198	1.910	1.914	0.005
15	15	12.75	15	1.206	1.913	1.917	0.005
16	15	13.60	15	1.215	1.916	1.921	0.005
17	15	14.45	15	1.224	1.919	1.924	0.005
18	15	15.30	15	1.233	1.922	1.927	0.005
19	15	16.15	15	1.242	1.925	1.930	0.004
20	15	17.00	15	1.251	1.929	1.933	0.004
21	15	17.85	15	1.260	1.932	1.936	0.004
22	15	18.70	15	1.269	1.936	1.940	0.004

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 1 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
23	15	19.55	15	1.279	1.939	1.943	0.004
24	15	20.40	15	1.289	1.943	1.947	0.004
25	15	21.25	15	1.298	1.947	1.950	0.004
26	15	22.10	15	1.308	1.950	1.954	0.003
27	15	22.95	15	1.319	1.954	1.957	0.003
28	15	23.80	15	1.329	1.958	1.961	0.003
29	15	24.65	15	1.339	1.962	1.965	0.003
30	15	25.50	15	1.350	1.966	1.968	0.002
31	15	26.35	15	1.361	1.970	1.972	0.002
32	15	27.20	15	1.372	1.974	1.976	0.002
33	15	28.05	15	1.383	1.979	1.980	0.001
34	15	28.90	15	1.394	1.983	1.984	0.001
35	15	29.75	15	1.406	1.988	1.988	0.001
36	15	30.60	15	1.418	1.992	1.992	0.000
37	15	31.45	15	1.430	1.997	1.997	0.000
38	15	32.30	15	1.442	2.002	2.001	0.001
39	15	33.15	15	1.454	2.007	2.005	0.002
40	15	34.00	15	1.467	2.012	2.010	0.002
					AVERAGE DEVIATION	0.006	
					MAXIMUM DEVIATION	0.018	

V ERROR IN EQUATION 2

Since Equation 2 is designed to be applicable to a wide range of processing scenarios, it cannot be expected to perfectly fit each of them. Therefore, it is necessary to define the error in the fit across the broad spectrum of processing scenarios.

To estimate the error of the math in Equation 2, the equation was tested using the same method used to evaluate Equation 1. The comparison was performed between the algebraic output slurry specific gravity and the output slurry specific gravity calculated by Equation 2 for each of these situations. The TDS was varied from 0 to 40% in increments of 1% and the TSS was varied from 0 to 15% in increments of 1%. This produced 656 different input waste scenarios.

The difference between the algebraic output slurry specific gravity and the Equation 2 output slurry specific gravity was calculated for each of the 656 situations. The results are shown in Table G-13. Fig. G-16 shows the weighted moving average of the output slurry specific gravities as a function of input slurry specific gravity.

When a frequency distribution of the deviations were performed, it could be seen that 100% of the deviations fell within 0.012 SG units of the algebraic output slurry specific gravity. This is graphically shown in Fig. G-17. However, the average deviation is within 0.004 SG units of the algebraic output slurry specific gravity.

As was shown in the last section, the process control error is ± 0.01 SG units. This would make the net cumulative error in control of the output specific gravity to be ± 0.022 SG units if Equation 2 is used in its computation.

FIGURE G-16

DEVIATION BETWEEN ALGEBRAIC AND EQ. 2
(Weighted Moving Average)

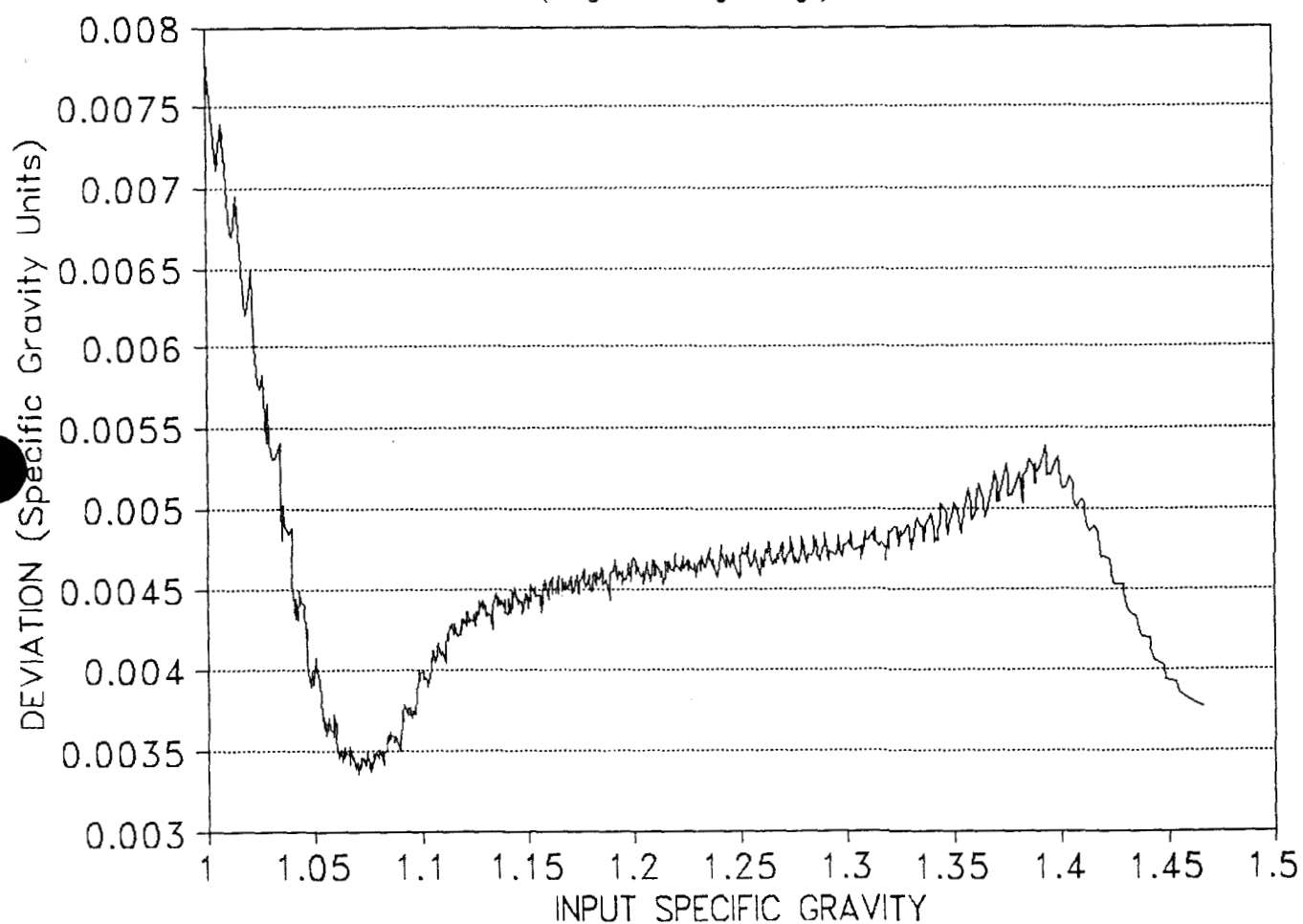


FIGURE G-17

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DEVIATIONS
IN SG OF EQUATION 2 FROM ALGEBRAIC

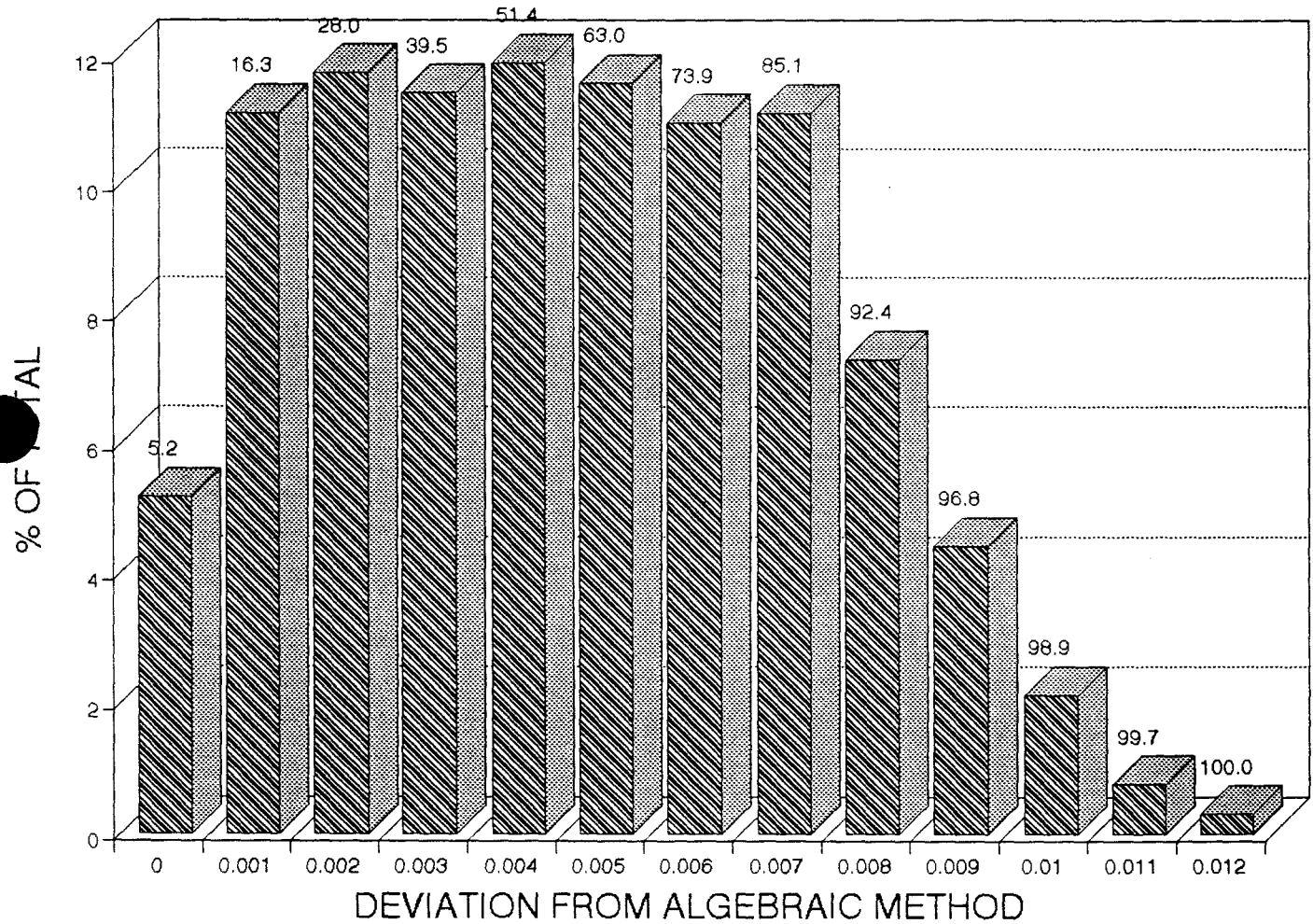


TABLE G-13

DEVIATIONS BETWEEN ALGEBRAIC AND EQUATION 2

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF POZZOLANS	2.900
SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SALT	3.251
SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SILT	2.23
W/P RATIO	0.42

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	SILT %	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAIC OUTPUT SG	EQ 2 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
0	0	0.00	0	1.000	1.857	1.849	0.008
1	0	1.00	0	1.007	1.859	1.851	0.008
2	0	2.00	0	1.014	1.861	1.854	0.008
3	0	3.00	0	1.021	1.864	1.856	0.007
4	0	4.00	0	1.028	1.866	1.859	0.007
5	0	5.00	0	1.036	1.869	1.862	0.007
6	0	6.00	0	1.043	1.872	1.864	0.007
7	0	7.00	0	1.051	1.874	1.867	0.007
8	0	8.00	0	1.059	1.877	1.870	0.007
9	0	9.00	0	1.066	1.880	1.872	0.007
10	0	10.00	0	1.074	1.882	1.875	0.007
11	0	11.00	0	1.082	1.885	1.878	0.007
12	0	12.00	0	1.091	1.888	1.881	0.007
13	0	13.00	0	1.099	1.891	1.884	0.007
14	0	14.00	0	1.107	1.894	1.887	0.007
15	0	15.00	0	1.116	1.897	1.890	0.007
16	0	16.00	0	1.125	1.900	1.893	0.007
17	0	17.00	0	1.133	1.903	1.896	0.007
18	0	18.00	0	1.142	1.906	1.900	0.007
19	0	19.00	0	1.151	1.910	1.903	0.007
20	0	20.00	0	1.161	1.913	1.906	0.007
21	0	21.00	0	1.170	1.917	1.909	0.007
22	0	22.00	0	1.180	1.920	1.913	0.007
23	0	23.00	0	1.189	1.924	1.916	0.007
24	0	24.00	0	1.199	1.927	1.920	0.007
25	0	25.00	0	1.209	1.931	1.923	0.008
26	0	26.00	0	1.220	1.935	1.927	0.008
27	0	27.00	0	1.230	1.939	1.931	0.008
28	0	28.00	0	1.240	1.943	1.934	0.008
29	0	29.00	0	1.251	1.947	1.938	0.008
30	0	30.00	0	1.262	1.951	1.942	0.009
31	0	31.00	0	1.273	1.955	1.946	0.009
32	0	32.00	0	1.285	1.959	1.950	0.009
33	0	33.00	0	1.296	1.964	1.954	0.009
34	0	34.00	0	1.308	1.968	1.959	0.010

35	0	35.00	0	1.320	1.973	1.963	0.010
36	0	36.00	0	1.332	1.978	1.967	0.011
37	0	37.00	0	1.344	1.982	1.972	0.011
38	0	38.00	0	1.357	1.987	1.976	0.011
39	0	39.00	0	1.370	1.993	1.981	0.012
40	0	40.00	0	1.383	1.998	1.985	0.012
0	1	0.00	1	1.006	1.858	1.851	0.007
1	1	0.99	1	1.013	1.860	1.853	0.007
2	1	1.98	1	1.020	1.862	1.856	0.007
3	1	2.97	1	1.027	1.865	1.858	0.006
4	1	3.96	1	1.034	1.867	1.861	0.006
5	1	4.95	1	1.041	1.870	1.864	0.006
6	1	5.94	1	1.049	1.872	1.866	0.006
7	1	6.93	1	1.057	1.875	1.869	0.006
8	1	7.92	1	1.064	1.878	1.872	0.006
9	1	8.91	1	1.072	1.880	1.874	0.006
10	1	9.90	1	1.080	1.883	1.877	0.006
11	1	10.89	1	1.088	1.886	1.880	0.006
12	1	11.88	1	1.096	1.889	1.883	0.006
13	1	12.87	1	1.105	1.892	1.886	0.006
14	1	13.86	1	1.113	1.895	1.889	0.006
15	1	14.85	1	1.122	1.898	1.892	0.006
16	1	15.84	1	1.130	1.901	1.895	0.006
17	1	16.83	1	1.139	1.904	1.898	0.006
18	1	17.82	1	1.148	1.907	1.902	0.006
19	1	18.81	1	1.157	1.911	1.905	0.006
20	1	19.80	1	1.166	1.914	1.908	0.006
21	1	20.79	1	1.176	1.917	1.911	0.006
22	1	21.78	1	1.185	1.921	1.915	0.006
23	1	22.77	1	1.195	1.925	1.918	0.006
24	1	23.76	1	1.205	1.928	1.922	0.006
25	1	24.75	1	1.215	1.932	1.925	0.007
26	1	25.74	1	1.225	1.936	1.929	0.007
27	1	26.73	1	1.235	1.940	1.933	0.007
28	1	27.72	1	1.246	1.944	1.936	0.007
29	1	28.71	1	1.257	1.948	1.940	0.007
30	1	29.70	1	1.268	1.952	1.944	0.007
31	1	30.69	1	1.279	1.956	1.948	0.008
32	1	31.68	1	1.290	1.960	1.952	0.008
33	1	32.67	1	1.302	1.965	1.956	0.008
34	1	33.66	1	1.313	1.969	1.960	0.009
35	1	34.65	1	1.325	1.974	1.965	0.009
36	1	35.64	1	1.337	1.979	1.969	0.009
37	1	36.63	1	1.350	1.983	1.973	0.010
38	1	37.62	1	1.362	1.988	1.978	0.010

39	1	38.61	1	1.375	1.993	1.982	0.011
40	1	39.60	1	1.388	1.999	1.987	0.011
0	2	0.00	2	1.011	1.858	1.853	0.006
1	2	0.98	2	1.018	1.861	1.855	0.006
2	2	1.96	2	1.025	1.863	1.858	0.005
3	2	2.94	2	1.032	1.866	1.860	0.005
4	2	3.92	2	1.040	1.868	1.863	0.005
5	2	4.90	2	1.047	1.871	1.866	0.005
6	2	5.88	2	1.055	1.873	1.868	0.005
7	2	6.86	2	1.062	1.876	1.871	0.005
8	2	7.84	2	1.070	1.879	1.874	0.005
9	2	8.82	2	1.078	1.881	1.877	0.005
10	2	9.80	2	1.086	1.884	1.879	0.005
11	2	10.78	2	1.094	1.887	1.882	0.005
12	2	11.76	2	1.102	1.890	1.885	0.005
13	2	12.74	2	1.110	1.893	1.888	0.005
14	2	13.72	2	1.119	1.896	1.891	0.005
15	2	14.70	2	1.127	1.899	1.894	0.005
16	2	15.68	2	1.136	1.902	1.897	0.005
17	2	16.66	2	1.145	1.905	1.900	0.005
18	2	17.64	2	1.154	1.908	1.904	0.005
19	2	18.62	2	1.163	1.912	1.907	0.005
20	2	19.60	2	1.172	1.915	1.910	0.005
21	2	20.58	2	1.181	1.918	1.913	0.005
22	2	21.56	2	1.191	1.922	1.917	0.005
23	2	22.54	2	1.201	1.925	1.920	0.005
24	2	23.52	2	1.210	1.929	1.924	0.005
25	2	24.50	2	1.221	1.933	1.927	0.005
26	2	25.48	2	1.231	1.937	1.931	0.006
27	2	26.46	2	1.241	1.940	1.935	0.006
28	2	27.44	2	1.252	1.944	1.938	0.006
29	2	28.42	2	1.262	1.948	1.942	0.006
30	2	29.40	2	1.273	1.953	1.946	0.006
31	2	30.38	2	1.284	1.957	1.950	0.007
32	2	31.36	2	1.296	1.961	1.954	0.007
33	2	32.34	2	1.307	1.966	1.958	0.007
34	2	33.32	2	1.319	1.970	1.962	0.008
35	2	34.30	2	1.331	1.975	1.967	0.008
36	2	35.28	2	1.343	1.979	1.971	0.008
37	2	36.26	2	1.355	1.984	1.975	0.009
38	2	37.24	2	1.368	1.989	1.980	0.009
39	2	38.22	2	1.381	1.994	1.984	0.010
40	2	39.20	2	1.394	1.999	1.989	0.010
0	3	0.00	3	1.017	1.859	1.855	0.005
1	3	0.97	3	1.024	1.862	1.857	0.005

2	3	1.94	3	1.031	1.864	1.860	0.004
3	3	2.91	3	1.038	1.867	1.862	0.004
4	3	3.88	3	1.045	1.869	1.865	0.004
5	3	4.85	3	1.053	1.872	1.868	0.004
6	3	5.82	3	1.060	1.874	1.870	0.004
7	3	6.79	3	1.068	1.877	1.873	0.004
8	3	7.76	3	1.076	1.880	1.876	0.004
9	3	8.73	3	1.083	1.882	1.879	0.004
10	3	9.70	3	1.091	1.885	1.881	0.004
11	3	10.67	3	1.099	1.888	1.884	0.004
12	3	11.64	3	1.108	1.891	1.887	0.004
13	3	12.61	3	1.116	1.894	1.890	0.004
14	3	13.58	3	1.124	1.897	1.893	0.004
15	3	14.55	3	1.133	1.900	1.896	0.004
16	3	15.52	3	1.142	1.903	1.899	0.004
17	3	16.49	3	1.150	1.906	1.902	0.004
18	3	17.46	3	1.159	1.909	1.906	0.004
19	3	18.43	3	1.168	1.913	1.909	0.004
20	3	19.40	3	1.178	1.916	1.912	0.004
21	3	20.37	3	1.187	1.919	1.915	0.004
22	3	21.34	3	1.197	1.923	1.919	0.004
23	3	22.31	3	1.206	1.926	1.922	0.004
24	3	23.28	3	1.216	1.930	1.926	0.004
25	3	24.25	3	1.226	1.934	1.929	0.004
26	3	25.22	3	1.236	1.938	1.933	0.005
27	3	26.19	3	1.247	1.941	1.937	0.005
28	3	27.16	3	1.257	1.945	1.940	0.005
29	3	28.13	3	1.268	1.949	1.944	0.005
30	3	29.10	3	1.279	1.954	1.948	0.005
31	3	30.07	3	1.290	1.958	1.952	0.006
32	3	31.04	3	1.301	1.962	1.956	0.006
33	3	32.01	3	1.313	1.966	1.960	0.006
34	3	32.98	3	1.324	1.971	1.964	0.007
35	3	33.95	3	1.336	1.976	1.969	0.007
36	3	34.92	3	1.348	1.980	1.973	0.007
37	3	35.89	3	1.361	1.985	1.977	0.008
38	3	36.86	3	1.373	1.990	1.982	0.008
39	3	37.83	3	1.386	1.995	1.986	0.009
40	3	38.80	3	1.399	2.000	1.991	0.009
0	4	0.00	4	1.023	1.860	1.857	0.004
1	4	0.96	4	1.030	1.863	1.859	0.003
2	4	1.92	4	1.037	1.865	1.862	0.003
3	4	2.88	4	1.044	1.868	1.864	0.003
4	4	3.84	4	1.051	1.870	1.867	0.003
5	4	4.80	4	1.059	1.873	1.870	0.003

6	4	5.76	4	1.066	1.875	1.872	0.003
7	4	6.72	4	1.074	1.878	1.875	0.003
8	4	7.68	4	1.081	1.881	1.878	0.003
9	4	8.64	4	1.089	1.883	1.881	0.003
10	4	9.60	4	1.097	1.886	1.883	0.003
11	4	10.56	4	1.105	1.889	1.886	0.003
12	4	11.52	4	1.113	1.892	1.889	0.003
13	4	12.48	4	1.122	1.895	1.892	0.003
14	4	13.44	4	1.130	1.898	1.895	0.003
15	4	14.40	4	1.139	1.901	1.898	0.003
16	4	15.36	4	1.147	1.904	1.901	0.003
17	4	16.32	4	1.156	1.907	1.904	0.003
18	4	17.28	4	1.165	1.910	1.908	0.003
19	4	18.24	4	1.174	1.914	1.911	0.003
20	4	19.20	4	1.183	1.917	1.914	0.003
21	4	20.16	4	1.193	1.920	1.918	0.003
22	4	21.12	4	1.202	1.924	1.921	0.003
23	4	22.08	4	1.212	1.927	1.924	0.003
24	4	23.04	4	1.222	1.931	1.928	0.003
25	4	24.00	4	1.232	1.935	1.931	0.003
26	4	24.96	4	1.242	1.939	1.935	0.004
27	4	25.92	4	1.252	1.942	1.939	0.004
28	4	26.88	4	1.263	1.946	1.942	0.004
29	4	27.84	4	1.274	1.950	1.946	0.004
30	4	28.80	4	1.284	1.955	1.950	0.004
31	4	29.76	4	1.296	1.959	1.954	0.005
32	4	30.72	4	1.307	1.963	1.958	0.005
33	4	31.68	4	1.318	1.967	1.962	0.005
34	4	32.64	4	1.330	1.972	1.966	0.006
35	4	33.60	4	1.342	1.977	1.971	0.006
36	4	34.56	4	1.354	1.981	1.975	0.006
37	4	35.52	4	1.366	1.986	1.979	0.007
38	4	36.48	4	1.379	1.991	1.984	0.007
39	4	37.44	4	1.391	1.996	1.988	0.008
40	4	38.40	4	1.404	2.001	1.993	0.008
0	5	0.00	5	1.028	1.861	1.859	0.002
1	5	0.95	5	1.035	1.864	1.861	0.002
2	5	1.90	5	1.042	1.866	1.864	0.002
3	5	2.85	5	1.050	1.869	1.867	0.002
4	5	3.80	5	1.057	1.871	1.869	0.002
5	5	4.75	5	1.064	1.874	1.872	0.002
6	5	5.70	5	1.072	1.876	1.874	0.002
7	5	6.65	5	1.079	1.879	1.877	0.002
8	5	7.60	5	1.087	1.882	1.880	0.002
9	5	8.55	5	1.095	1.884	1.883	0.002

10	5	9.50	5	1.103	1.887	1.886	0.002
11	5	10.45	5	1.111	1.890	1.888	0.002
12	5	11.40	5	1.119	1.893	1.891	0.002
13	5	12.35	5	1.128	1.896	1.894	0.002
14	5	13.30	5	1.136	1.899	1.897	0.002
15	5	14.25	5	1.144	1.902	1.900	0.002
16	5	15.20	5	1.153	1.905	1.903	0.002
17	5	16.15	5	1.162	1.908	1.907	0.002
18	5	17.10	5	1.171	1.911	1.910	0.002
19	5	18.05	5	1.180	1.915	1.913	0.002
20	5	19.00	5	1.189	1.918	1.916	0.002
21	5	19.95	5	1.199	1.921	1.920	0.002
22	5	20.90	5	1.208	1.925	1.923	0.002
23	5	21.85	5	1.218	1.928	1.926	0.002
24	5	22.80	5	1.228	1.932	1.930	0.002
25	5	23.75	5	1.238	1.936	1.933	0.002
26	5	24.70	5	1.248	1.940	1.937	0.002
27	5	25.65	5	1.258	1.943	1.941	0.003
28	5	26.60	5	1.269	1.947	1.945	0.003
29	5	27.55	5	1.279	1.951	1.948	0.003
30	5	28.50	5	1.290	1.955	1.952	0.003
31	5	29.45	5	1.301	1.960	1.956	0.004
32	5	30.40	5	1.312	1.964	1.960	0.004
33	5	31.35	5	1.324	1.968	1.964	0.004
34	5	32.30	5	1.336	1.973	1.968	0.005
35	5	33.25	5	1.347	1.977	1.973	0.005
36	5	34.20	5	1.359	1.982	1.977	0.005
37	5	35.15	5	1.372	1.987	1.981	0.006
38	5	36.10	5	1.384	1.992	1.986	0.006
39	5	37.05	5	1.397	1.997	1.990	0.007
40	5	38.00	5	1.410	2.002	1.995	0.007
0	6	0.00	6	1.034	1.862	1.861	0.001
1	6	0.94	6	1.041	1.865	1.864	0.001
2	6	1.88	6	1.048	1.867	1.866	0.001
3	6	2.82	6	1.056	1.870	1.869	0.001
4	6	3.76	6	1.063	1.872	1.871	0.001
5	6	4.70	6	1.070	1.875	1.874	0.001
6	6	5.64	6	1.078	1.877	1.877	0.001
7	6	6.58	6	1.085	1.880	1.879	0.001
8	6	7.52	6	1.093	1.883	1.882	0.001
9	6	8.46	6	1.101	1.885	1.885	0.001
10	6	9.40	6	1.109	1.888	1.888	0.001
11	6	10.34	6	1.117	1.891	1.890	0.001
12	6	11.28	6	1.125	1.894	1.893	0.001
13	6	12.22	6	1.133	1.897	1.896	0.000

14	6	13.16	6	1.142	1.900	1.899	0.000
15	6	14.10	6	1.150	1.903	1.902	0.000
16	6	15.04	6	1.159	1.906	1.905	0.000
17	6	15.98	6	1.168	1.909	1.909	0.001
18	6	16.92	6	1.177	1.912	1.912	0.001
19	6	17.86	6	1.186	1.916	1.915	0.001
20	6	18.80	6	1.195	1.919	1.918	0.001
21	6	19.74	6	1.204	1.922	1.922	0.001
22	6	20.68	6	1.214	1.926	1.925	0.001
23	6	21.62	6	1.224	1.929	1.929	0.001
24	6	22.56	6	1.234	1.933	1.932	0.001
25	6	23.50	6	1.243	1.937	1.936	0.001
26	6	24.44	6	1.254	1.941	1.939	0.001
27	6	25.38	6	1.264	1.944	1.943	0.002
28	6	26.32	6	1.274	1.948	1.947	0.002
29	6	27.26	6	1.285	1.952	1.950	0.002
30	6	28.20	6	1.296	1.956	1.954	0.002
31	6	29.14	6	1.307	1.961	1.958	0.003
32	6	30.08	6	1.318	1.965	1.962	0.003
33	6	31.02	6	1.330	1.969	1.966	0.003
34	6	31.96	6	1.341	1.974	1.970	0.004
35	6	32.90	6	1.353	1.978	1.975	0.004
36	6	33.84	6	1.365	1.983	1.979	0.004
37	6	34.78	6	1.377	1.988	1.983	0.005
38	6	35.72	6	1.390	1.993	1.988	0.005
39	6	36.66	6	1.402	1.998	1.992	0.006
40	6	37.60	6	1.415	2.003	1.997	0.006
0	7	0.00	7	1.040	1.863	1.863	0.000
1	7	0.93	7	1.047	1.866	1.866	0.000
2	7	1.86	7	1.054	1.868	1.868	0.000
3	7	2.79	7	1.061	1.871	1.871	0.000
4	7	3.72	7	1.069	1.873	1.873	0.000
5	7	4.65	7	1.076	1.876	1.876	0.000
6	7	5.58	7	1.084	1.878	1.879	0.000
7	7	6.51	7	1.091	1.881	1.881	0.000
8	7	7.44	7	1.099	1.884	1.884	0.000
9	7	8.37	7	1.107	1.886	1.887	0.000
10	7	9.30	7	1.115	1.889	1.890	0.001
11	7	10.23	7	1.123	1.892	1.893	0.001
12	7	11.16	7	1.131	1.895	1.896	0.001
13	7	12.09	7	1.139	1.898	1.898	0.001
14	7	13.02	7	1.148	1.901	1.901	0.001
15	7	13.95	7	1.156	1.904	1.905	0.001
16	7	14.88	7	1.165	1.907	1.908	0.001
17	7	15.81	7	1.174	1.910	1.911	0.001

18	7	16.74	7	1.183	1.913	1.914	0.001
19	7	17.67	7	1.192	1.917	1.917	0.000
20	7	18.60	7	1.201	1.920	1.920	0.000
21	7	19.53	7	1.210	1.923	1.924	0.000
22	7	20.46	7	1.220	1.927	1.927	0.000
23	7	21.39	7	1.230	1.930	1.931	0.000
24	7	22.32	7	1.239	1.934	1.934	0.000
25	7	23.25	7	1.249	1.938	1.938	0.000
26	7	24.18	7	1.259	1.942	1.941	0.000
27	7	25.11	7	1.270	1.945	1.945	0.000
28	7	26.04	7	1.280	1.949	1.949	0.001
29	7	26.97	7	1.291	1.953	1.952	0.001
30	7	27.90	7	1.302	1.957	1.956	0.001
31	7	28.83	7	1.313	1.962	1.960	0.001
32	7	29.76	7	1.324	1.966	1.964	0.002
33	7	30.69	7	1.335	1.970	1.968	0.002
34	7	31.62	7	1.347	1.975	1.972	0.002
35	7	32.55	7	1.359	1.979	1.977	0.003
36	7	33.48	7	1.371	1.984	1.981	0.003
37	7	34.41	7	1.383	1.989	1.985	0.004
38	7	35.34	7	1.395	1.994	1.990	0.004
39	7	36.27	7	1.408	1.999	1.994	0.005
40	7	37.20	7	1.421	2.004	1.999	0.005
0	8	0.00	8	1.046	1.864	1.865	0.001
1	8	0.92	8	1.053	1.867	1.868	0.001
2	8	1.84	8	1.060	1.869	1.870	0.001
3	8	2.76	8	1.068	1.872	1.873	0.001
4	8	3.68	8	1.075	1.874	1.875	0.001
5	8	4.60	8	1.082	1.877	1.878	0.001
6	8	5.52	8	1.090	1.879	1.881	0.001
7	8	6.44	8	1.097	1.882	1.884	0.001
8	8	7.36	8	1.105	1.885	1.886	0.002
9	8	8.28	8	1.113	1.887	1.889	0.002
10	8	9.20	8	1.121	1.890	1.892	0.002
11	8	10.12	8	1.129	1.893	1.895	0.002
12	8	11.04	8	1.137	1.896	1.898	0.002
13	8	11.96	8	1.145	1.899	1.901	0.002
14	8	12.88	8	1.154	1.902	1.904	0.002
15	8	13.80	8	1.162	1.905	1.907	0.002
16	8	14.72	8	1.171	1.908	1.910	0.002
17	8	15.64	8	1.180	1.911	1.913	0.002
18	8	16.56	8	1.189	1.914	1.916	0.002
19	8	17.48	8	1.198	1.918	1.919	0.002
20	8	18.40	8	1.207	1.921	1.923	0.002
21	8	19.32	8	1.216	1.924	1.926	0.001

22	8	20.24	8	1.226	1.928	1.929	0.001
23	8	21.16	8	1.236	1.932	1.933	0.001
24	8	22.08	8	1.245	1.935	1.936	0.001
25	8	23.00	8	1.255	1.939	1.940	0.001
26	8	23.92	8	1.265	1.943	1.943	0.001
27	8	24.84	8	1.276	1.946	1.947	0.001
28	8	25.76	8	1.286	1.950	1.951	0.000
29	8	26.68	8	1.297	1.954	1.955	0.000
30	8	27.60	8	1.308	1.958	1.958	0.000
31	8	28.52	8	1.319	1.963	1.962	0.000
32	8	29.44	8	1.330	1.967	1.966	0.001
33	8	30.36	8	1.341	1.971	1.970	0.001
34	8	31.28	8	1.353	1.976	1.974	0.001
35	8	32.20	8	1.364	1.980	1.979	0.002
36	8	33.12	8	1.376	1.985	1.983	0.002
37	8	34.04	8	1.389	1.990	1.987	0.003
38	8	34.96	8	1.401	1.995	1.992	0.003
39	8	35.88	8	1.414	2.000	1.996	0.004
40	8	36.80	8	1.426	2.005	2.001	0.004
0	9	0.00	9	1.052	1.866	1.867	0.002
1	9	0.91	9	1.059	1.868	1.870	0.002
2	9	1.82	9	1.066	1.870	1.872	0.002
3	9	2.73	9	1.074	1.873	1.875	0.002
4	9	3.64	9	1.081	1.875	1.878	0.002
5	9	4.55	9	1.088	1.878	1.880	0.002
6	9	5.46	9	1.096	1.880	1.883	0.002
7	9	6.37	9	1.103	1.883	1.886	0.003
8	9	7.28	9	1.111	1.886	1.888	0.003
9	9	8.19	9	1.119	1.889	1.891	0.003
10	9	9.10	9	1.127	1.891	1.894	0.003
11	9	10.01	9	1.135	1.894	1.897	0.003
12	9	10.92	9	1.143	1.897	1.900	0.003
13	9	11.83	9	1.151	1.900	1.903	0.003
14	9	12.74	9	1.160	1.903	1.906	0.003
15	9	13.65	9	1.168	1.906	1.909	0.003
16	9	14.56	9	1.177	1.909	1.912	0.003
17	9	15.47	9	1.186	1.912	1.915	0.003
18	9	16.38	9	1.195	1.915	1.918	0.003
19	9	17.29	9	1.204	1.919	1.921	0.003
20	9	18.20	9	1.213	1.922	1.925	0.003
21	9	19.11	9	1.222	1.926	1.928	0.003
22	9	20.02	9	1.232	1.929	1.931	0.002
23	9	20.93	9	1.242	1.933	1.935	0.002
24	9	21.84	9	1.251	1.936	1.938	0.002
25	9	22.75	9	1.261	1.940	1.942	0.002

26	9	23.66	9	1.271	1.944	1.946	0.002
27	9	24.57	9	1.282	1.947	1.949	0.002
28	9	25.48	9	1.292	1.951	1.953	0.001
29	9	26.39	9	1.303	1.955	1.957	0.001
30	9	27.30	9	1.313	1.960	1.960	0.001
31	9	28.21	9	1.324	1.964	1.964	0.001
32	9	29.12	9	1.336	1.968	1.968	0.000
33	9	30.03	9	1.347	1.972	1.972	0.000
34	9	30.94	9	1.358	1.977	1.977	0.000
35	9	31.85	9	1.370	1.981	1.981	0.001
36	9	32.76	9	1.382	1.986	1.985	0.001
37	9	33.67	9	1.394	1.991	1.989	0.002
38	9	34.58	9	1.407	1.996	1.994	0.002
39	9	35.49	9	1.419	2.001	1.998	0.003
40	9	36.40	9	1.432	2.006	2.003	0.003
0	10	0.00	10	1.058	1.867	1.870	0.003
1	10	0.90	10	1.065	1.869	1.872	0.003
2	10	1.80	10	1.073	1.871	1.875	0.003
3	10	2.70	10	1.080	1.874	1.877	0.003
4	10	3.60	10	1.087	1.876	1.880	0.003
5	10	4.50	10	1.094	1.879	1.882	0.004
6	10	5.40	10	1.102	1.882	1.885	0.004
7	10	6.30	10	1.110	1.884	1.888	0.004
8	10	7.20	10	1.117	1.887	1.891	0.004
9	10	8.10	10	1.125	1.890	1.893	0.004
10	10	9.00	10	1.133	1.892	1.896	0.004
11	10	9.90	10	1.141	1.895	1.899	0.004
12	10	10.80	10	1.149	1.898	1.902	0.004
13	10	11.70	10	1.158	1.901	1.905	0.004
14	10	12.60	10	1.166	1.904	1.908	0.004
15	10	13.50	10	1.175	1.907	1.911	0.004
16	10	14.40	10	1.183	1.910	1.914	0.004
17	10	15.30	10	1.192	1.913	1.917	0.004
18	10	16.20	10	1.201	1.917	1.920	0.004
19	10	17.10	10	1.210	1.920	1.924	0.004
20	10	18.00	10	1.219	1.923	1.927	0.004
21	10	18.90	10	1.229	1.927	1.930	0.004
22	10	19.80	10	1.238	1.930	1.934	0.004
23	10	20.70	10	1.248	1.934	1.937	0.003
24	10	21.60	10	1.257	1.937	1.941	0.003
25	10	22.50	10	1.267	1.941	1.944	0.003
26	10	23.40	10	1.277	1.945	1.948	0.003
27	10	24.30	10	1.288	1.949	1.951	0.003
28	10	25.20	10	1.298	1.952	1.955	0.003
29	10	26.10	10	1.309	1.956	1.959	0.002

30	10	27.00	10	1.319	1.961	1.963	0.002
31	10	27.90	10	1.330	1.965	1.967	0.002
32	10	28.80	10	1.342	1.969	1.970	0.001
33	10	29.70	10	1.353	1.973	1.975	0.001
34	10	30.60	10	1.364	1.978	1.979	0.001
35	10	31.50	10	1.376	1.982	1.983	0.000
36	10	32.40	10	1.388	1.987	1.987	0.000
37	10	33.30	10	1.400	1.992	1.991	0.001
38	10	34.20	10	1.412	1.997	1.996	0.001
39	10	35.10	10	1.425	2.002	2.000	0.002
40	10	36.00	10	1.438	2.007	2.005	0.002
0	11	0.00	11	1.065	1.868	1.872	0.004
1	11	0.89	11	1.072	1.870	1.874	0.004
2	11	1.78	11	1.079	1.872	1.877	0.004
3	11	2.67	11	1.086	1.875	1.879	0.004
4	11	3.56	11	1.093	1.877	1.882	0.005
5	11	4.45	11	1.101	1.880	1.885	0.005
6	11	5.34	11	1.108	1.883	1.887	0.005
7	11	6.23	11	1.116	1.885	1.890	0.005
8	11	7.12	11	1.124	1.888	1.893	0.005
9	11	8.01	11	1.131	1.891	1.896	0.005
10	11	8.90	11	1.139	1.893	1.898	0.005
11	11	9.79	11	1.147	1.896	1.901	0.005
12	11	10.68	11	1.156	1.899	1.904	0.005
13	11	11.57	11	1.164	1.902	1.907	0.005
14	11	12.46	11	1.172	1.905	1.910	0.005
15	11	13.35	11	1.181	1.908	1.913	0.005
16	11	14.24	11	1.189	1.911	1.916	0.005
17	11	15.13	11	1.198	1.914	1.919	0.005
18	11	16.02	11	1.207	1.918	1.923	0.005
19	11	16.91	11	1.216	1.921	1.926	0.005
20	11	17.80	11	1.225	1.924	1.929	0.005
21	11	18.69	11	1.235	1.928	1.932	0.005
22	11	19.58	11	1.244	1.931	1.936	0.005
23	11	20.47	11	1.254	1.935	1.939	0.005
24	11	21.36	11	1.264	1.938	1.943	0.004
25	11	22.25	11	1.273	1.942	1.946	0.004
26	11	23.14	11	1.284	1.946	1.950	0.004
27	11	24.03	11	1.294	1.950	1.953	0.004
28	11	24.92	11	1.304	1.954	1.957	0.004
29	11	25.81	11	1.315	1.958	1.961	0.003
30	11	26.70	11	1.325	1.962	1.965	0.003
31	11	27.59	11	1.336	1.966	1.969	0.003
32	11	28.48	11	1.347	1.970	1.973	0.003
33	11	29.37	11	1.359	1.974	1.977	0.002

34	11	30.26	11	1.370	1.979	1.981	0.002
35	11	31.15	11	1.382	1.983	1.985	0.001
36	11	32.04	11	1.394	1.988	1.989	0.001
37	11	32.93	11	1.406	1.993	1.993	0.001
38	11	33.82	11	1.418	1.998	1.998	0.000
39	11	34.71	11	1.431	2.003	2.002	0.001
40	11	35.60	11	1.443	2.008	2.007	0.001
0	12	0.00	12	1.071	1.869	1.874	0.005
1	12	0.88	12	1.078	1.871	1.877	0.005
2	12	1.76	12	1.085	1.874	1.879	0.006
3	12	2.64	12	1.092	1.876	1.882	0.006
4	12	3.52	12	1.100	1.879	1.884	0.006
5	12	4.40	12	1.107	1.881	1.887	0.006
6	12	5.28	12	1.115	1.884	1.890	0.006
7	12	6.16	12	1.122	1.886	1.892	0.006
8	12	7.04	12	1.130	1.889	1.895	0.006
9	12	7.92	12	1.138	1.892	1.898	0.006
10	12	8.80	12	1.146	1.895	1.901	0.006
11	12	9.68	12	1.154	1.897	1.904	0.006
12	12	10.56	12	1.162	1.900	1.906	0.006
13	12	11.44	12	1.170	1.903	1.909	0.006
14	12	12.32	12	1.179	1.906	1.912	0.006
15	12	13.20	12	1.187	1.909	1.915	0.006
16	12	14.08	12	1.196	1.912	1.919	0.006
17	12	14.96	12	1.204	1.916	1.922	0.006
18	12	15.84	12	1.213	1.919	1.925	0.006
19	12	16.72	12	1.222	1.922	1.928	0.006
20	12	17.60	12	1.232	1.925	1.931	0.006
21	12	18.48	12	1.241	1.929	1.935	0.006
22	12	19.36	12	1.250	1.932	1.938	0.006
23	12	20.24	12	1.260	1.936	1.941	0.006
24	12	21.12	12	1.270	1.939	1.945	0.005
25	12	22.00	12	1.280	1.943	1.948	0.005
26	12	22.88	12	1.290	1.947	1.952	0.005
27	12	23.76	12	1.300	1.951	1.956	0.005
28	12	24.64	12	1.310	1.955	1.959	0.005
29	12	25.52	12	1.321	1.959	1.963	0.004
30	12	26.40	12	1.332	1.963	1.967	0.004
31	12	27.28	12	1.342	1.967	1.971	0.004
32	12	28.16	12	1.353	1.971	1.975	0.004
33	12	29.04	12	1.365	1.976	1.979	0.003
34	12	29.92	12	1.376	1.980	1.983	0.003
35	12	30.80	12	1.388	1.985	1.987	0.002
36	12	31.68	12	1.400	1.989	1.991	0.002
37	12	32.56	12	1.412	1.994	1.995	0.002

38	12	33.44	12	1.424	1.999	2.000	0.001
39	12	34.32	12	1.436	2.004	2.004	0.001
40	12	35.20	12	1.449	2.009	2.009	0.000
0	13	0.00	13	1.077	1.870	1.876	0.006
1	13	0.87	13	1.084	1.872	1.879	0.007
2	13	1.74	13	1.091	1.875	1.881	0.007
3	13	2.61	13	1.099	1.877	1.884	0.007
4	13	3.48	13	1.106	1.880	1.887	0.007
5	13	4.35	13	1.113	1.882	1.889	0.007
6	13	5.22	13	1.121	1.885	1.892	0.007
7	13	6.09	13	1.129	1.888	1.895	0.007
8	13	6.96	13	1.136	1.890	1.897	0.007
9	13	7.83	13	1.144	1.893	1.900	0.007
10	13	8.70	13	1.152	1.896	1.903	0.007
11	13	9.57	13	1.160	1.899	1.906	0.007
12	13	10.44	13	1.168	1.901	1.909	0.007
13	13	11.31	13	1.176	1.904	1.912	0.007
14	13	12.18	13	1.185	1.907	1.915	0.007
15	13	13.05	13	1.193	1.910	1.918	0.007
16	13	13.92	13	1.202	1.914	1.921	0.007
17	13	14.79	13	1.211	1.917	1.924	0.007
18	13	15.66	13	1.220	1.920	1.927	0.007
19	13	16.53	13	1.229	1.923	1.930	0.007
20	13	17.40	13	1.238	1.927	1.934	0.007
21	13	18.27	13	1.247	1.930	1.937	0.007
22	13	19.14	13	1.257	1.933	1.940	0.007
23	13	20.01	13	1.266	1.937	1.944	0.007
24	13	20.88	13	1.276	1.941	1.947	0.007
25	13	21.75	13	1.286	1.944	1.951	0.006
26	13	22.62	13	1.296	1.948	1.954	0.006
27	13	23.49	13	1.306	1.952	1.958	0.006
28	13	24.36	13	1.316	1.956	1.962	0.006
29	13	25.23	13	1.327	1.960	1.965	0.006
30	13	26.10	13	1.338	1.964	1.969	0.005
31	13	26.97	13	1.349	1.968	1.973	0.005
32	13	27.84	13	1.360	1.972	1.977	0.005
33	13	28.71	13	1.371	1.977	1.981	0.004
34	13	29.58	13	1.382	1.981	1.985	0.004
35	13	30.45	13	1.394	1.986	1.989	0.004
36	13	31.32	13	1.406	1.990	1.993	0.003
37	13	32.19	13	1.418	1.995	1.998	0.003
38	13	33.06	13	1.430	2.000	2.002	0.002
39	13	33.93	13	1.442	2.005	2.006	0.002
40	13	34.80	13	1.455	2.010	2.011	0.001
0	14	0.00	14	1.084	1.871	1.879	0.008

1	14	0.86	14	1.091	1.873	1.881	0.008
2	14	1.72	14	1.098	1.876	1.884	0.008
3	14	2.58	14	1.105	1.878	1.886	0.008
4	14	3.44	14	1.112	1.881	1.889	0.008
5	14	4.30	14	1.120	1.883	1.892	0.008
6	14	5.16	14	1.127	1.886	1.894	0.008
7	14	6.02	14	1.135	1.889	1.897	0.008
8	14	6.88	14	1.143	1.891	1.900	0.008
9	14	7.74	14	1.150	1.894	1.902	0.008
10	14	8.60	14	1.158	1.897	1.905	0.008
11	14	9.46	14	1.166	1.900	1.908	0.008
12	14	10.32	14	1.175	1.903	1.911	0.008
13	14	11.18	14	1.183	1.906	1.914	0.008
14	14	12.04	14	1.191	1.909	1.917	0.008
15	14	12.90	14	1.200	1.912	1.920	0.008
16	14	13.76	14	1.208	1.915	1.923	0.008
17	14	14.62	14	1.217	1.918	1.926	0.008
18	14	15.48	14	1.226	1.921	1.929	0.008
19	14	16.34	14	1.235	1.924	1.933	0.008
20	14	17.20	14	1.244	1.928	1.936	0.008
21	14	18.06	14	1.254	1.931	1.939	0.008
22	14	18.92	14	1.263	1.935	1.943	0.008
23	14	19.78	14	1.273	1.938	1.946	0.008
24	14	20.64	14	1.282	1.942	1.949	0.008
25	14	21.50	14	1.292	1.945	1.953	0.008
26	14	22.36	14	1.302	1.949	1.956	0.007
27	14	23.22	14	1.312	1.953	1.960	0.007
28	14	24.08	14	1.323	1.957	1.964	0.007
29	14	24.94	14	1.333	1.961	1.968	0.007
30	14	25.80	14	1.344	1.965	1.971	0.006
31	14	26.66	14	1.355	1.969	1.975	0.006
32	14	27.52	14	1.366	1.973	1.979	0.006
33	14	28.38	14	1.377	1.978	1.983	0.005
34	14	29.24	14	1.388	1.982	1.987	0.005
35	14	30.10	14	1.400	1.987	1.991	0.005
36	14	30.96	14	1.412	1.991	1.995	0.004
37	14	31.82	14	1.424	1.996	2.000	0.004
38	14	32.68	14	1.436	2.001	2.004	0.003
39	14	33.54	14	1.448	2.006	2.008	0.003
40	14	34.40	14	1.461	2.011	2.013	0.002
0	15	0.00	15	1.090	1.872	1.881	0.009
1	15	0.85	15	1.097	1.875	1.883	0.009
2	15	1.70	15	1.104	1.877	1.886	0.009
3	15	2.55	15	1.112	1.879	1.889	0.009
4	15	3.40	15	1.119	1.882	1.891	0.009

5	15	4.25	15	1.126	1.885	1.894	0.009
6	15	5.10	15	1.134	1.887	1.897	0.009
7	15	5.95	15	1.141	1.890	1.899	0.009
8	15	6.80	15	1.149	1.893	1.902	0.009
9	15	7.65	15	1.157	1.895	1.905	0.009
10	15	8.50	15	1.165	1.898	1.908	0.010
11	15	9.35	15	1.173	1.901	1.910	0.010
12	15	10.20	15	1.181	1.904	1.913	0.010
13	15	11.05	15	1.189	1.907	1.916	0.010
14	15	11.90	15	1.198	1.910	1.919	0.010
15	15	12.75	15	1.206	1.913	1.922	0.010
16	15	13.60	15	1.215	1.916	1.925	0.010
17	15	14.45	15	1.224	1.919	1.929	0.010
18	15	15.30	15	1.233	1.922	1.932	0.009
19	15	16.15	15	1.242	1.925	1.935	0.009
20	15	17.00	15	1.251	1.929	1.938	0.009
21	15	17.85	15	1.260	1.932	1.941	0.009
22	15	18.70	15	1.269	1.936	1.945	0.009
23	15	19.55	15	1.279	1.939	1.948	0.009
24	15	20.40	15	1.289	1.943	1.952	0.009
25	15	21.25	15	1.298	1.947	1.955	0.009
26	15	22.10	15	1.308	1.950	1.959	0.008
27	15	22.95	15	1.319	1.954	1.962	0.008
28	15	23.80	15	1.329	1.958	1.966	0.008
29	15	24.65	15	1.339	1.962	1.970	0.008
30	15	25.50	15	1.350	1.966	1.974	0.007
31	15	26.35	15	1.361	1.970	1.977	0.007
32	15	27.20	15	1.372	1.974	1.981	0.007
33	15	28.05	15	1.383	1.979	1.985	0.007
34	15	28.90	15	1.394	1.983	1.989	0.006
35	15	29.75	15	1.406	1.988	1.993	0.006
36	15	30.60	15	1.418	1.992	1.998	0.005
37	15	31.45	15	1.430	1.997	2.002	0.005
38	15	32.30	15	1.442	2.002	2.006	0.004
39	15	33.15	15	1.454	2.007	2.011	0.004
40	15	34.00	15	1.467	2.012	2.015	0.003

AVERAGE DEVIATION	0.004
MAXIMUM DEVIATION	0.012

V DERIVATION OF EQUATION 3

Purpose

The purpose behind Equation 3 was to have one equation for Pond 207C waste processing, which could be used to calculate the output slurry specific gravity if the specific gravity of the pozzolans, the input slurry specific gravity, and the percentage of Clarifier TSS as a percentage of total TSS are known.

Derivation

The output slurry specific gravity and the input slurry specific gravity can be algebraically calculated as shown in Section I. This was performed for different scenarios of input slurry TDS and TSS.

For a given value of the percentage of Clarifier TSS that forms part of the of total TSS (hereafter referred to as D) and a given pozzolan specific gravity, the input slurry specific gravity and the output slurry specific gravity were calculated. The TDS was varied from 0 to 40% (in increments of 1%) and the TSS was varied from 0 to 15% (in increments of 2.5%). This produced 147 different cases for which the input slurry specific gravity and the output slurry specific gravity were calculated.

A linear regression was performed on the resulting output slurry specific gravity versus the input slurry specific gravity. For each D value, this procedure was repeated for pozzolan specific gravities ranging from 2.6 to 3.4 in increments of 0.1.

Using the following symbols for the variables,

B = Specific Gravity of Pozzolans,
 C = Specific Gravity of Input Slurry and
 D = Clarifier TSS as a percentage of total TSS,

When Output Slurry Specific Gravity is plotted against Input Slurry Specific Gravity the data can be linearized to yield:

$$SG_{out} = mC + c \quad (3a)$$

where m is the slope of the line and c is the y-intercept for the data set.

The linearization of the output slurry specific gravity versus the input slurry specific gravity was repeated for Pozzolan Specific Gravities (B) from 2.6 to 3.4 in increments of 0.1. The x-coefficients and y-intercepts of equation 1a, when plotted against the pozzolan specific gravity gave good straight line fits having x-coefficients and y-intercepts.

For m vs B ,

$$m = m' m B + m' c \quad (3b)$$

where $m' m$ and $m' c$ are the slope and intercept of the line, respectively.

For c vs B ,

$$c = c' m B + c' c \quad (3c)$$

where $c' m$ and $c' c$ are the slope and intercept of the line respectively.

When 1b and 1c are incorporated into Equation 1a,

$$SG_{out} = (m' m B + m' c) C + c' m B + c' c \quad (3d)$$

The entire procedure was repeated for D values ranging from 0% to 100% in increments of 10%.

The results are shown in Tables G-14 to G-24.

When $m' m$, $m' c$, $c' m$, and $c' c$ are plotted against the W/P ratios, the data can be represented best in the form of four linear equations:

$$m' m = 5.9422E-5D - 0.0388898 \quad (3e)$$

$$m' c = -6E-5D + 0.46859 \quad (3f)$$

$$c' m = -4.484E-5D + 0.31666994 \quad (3g)$$

$$c' c = 4.55E-5D + 0.571779 \quad (3h)$$

These are shown in Table G-25.

Substituting 3e, 3f, 3g, and 3h in 3d,

$$SG_{out} = 5.9422E-5BCD - 0.0388898BC - 6E-5CD + 0.46859C - 4.484E-5BD + 0.31666994B + 4.55E-5D + 0.571779 \quad (3)$$

This equation allows the calculation of the output slurry specific gravity if the input slurry specific gravity, pozzolan specific gravity and the value of Clarifer TSS which is part of the total TSS are known for Pond 207C/Clarifer waste processing.

TABLE G-25

D(%)	m'm	m'c	c'm	c'c
0	-0.0387863	0.46846476	0.31653964	0.571931
10	-0.0382549	0.46793588	0.31617016	0.572294
20	-0.0377091	0.46738985	0.31578262	0.572678
30	-0.037149	0.46682681	0.31537721	0.573082
40	-0.0365748	0.4662469	0.31495417	0.573507
50	-0.0359868	0.46565026	0.3145137	0.573952
60	-0.0353852	0.46503703	0.31405602	0.574418
70	-0.0347701	0.46440737	0.31358137	0.574903
80	-0.0341419	0.46376141	0.31308997	0.575408
90	-0.0335007	0.46309932	0.31258205	0.575932
100	-0.0328467	0.46242126	0.31205785	0.576477

m'm Regression Output:		m'c Regression Output:	
Constant	-0.0388898	Constant	0.46859
Std Err of Y Est	6.652E-05	Std Err of Y Est	8.09E-05
R Squared	0.99897573	R Squared	0.998535
No. of Observations	11	No. of Observations	11
Degrees of Freedom	9	Degrees of Freedom	9
X Coefficient(s)	5.9422E-05	X Coefficient(s)	-6E-05
Std Err of Coef.	6.3424E-07	Std Err of Coef.	7.72E-07

c'm Regression Output:		c'c Regression Output:	
Constant	0.31666994	Constant	0.571779
Std Err of Y Est	8.3956E-05	Std Err of Y Est	9.82E-05
R Squared	0.99714052	R Squared	0.996201
No. of Observations	11	No. of Observations	11
Degrees of Freedom	9	Degrees of Freedom	9
X Coefficient(s)	-4.484E-05	X Coefficient(s)	4.55E-05
Std Err of Coef.	8.0049E-07	Std Err of Coef.	9.36E-07

VII ERROR IN EQUATION 3

To estimate the error of the math in Equation 3, the equation was tested for the entire range of input slurry specific gravity scenarios arising from different TDS and TSS combinations. The comparison was performed between the algebraic output slurry specific gravity and the output slurry specific gravity calculated by Equation 1 for each of these situations. The TDS was varied from 0 to 40% in increments of 1% and the TSS was varied from 0 to 15% in increments of 1%. This produced 656 different input waste scenarios.

The difference between the algebraic output slurry specific gravity and the Equation 1 output slurry specific gravity was calculated for each of the 656 situations. The results are shown in Table G-26. Fig. G-18 shows the weighted moving average of the output slurry specific gravities as a function of input slurry specific gravity.

When a frequency distribution of the deviations were performed, it could be seen that 100% of the deviations fell within 0.012 SG units of the algebraic output slurry specific gravity. However, the average deviation is within 0.004 SG units of the algebraic output slurry specific gravity.

As was shown in Section IV, the process control error of the Halliburton RCM is ± 0.01 SG units. Thus, under worst case conditions, the net cumulative error in the control of the output specific gravity would be ± 0.022 SG units if Equation 3 is used in its computation.

FIGURE G-18

DEVIATION BETWEEN ALGEBRAIC AND EQ. 3
(Weighted Moving Average)

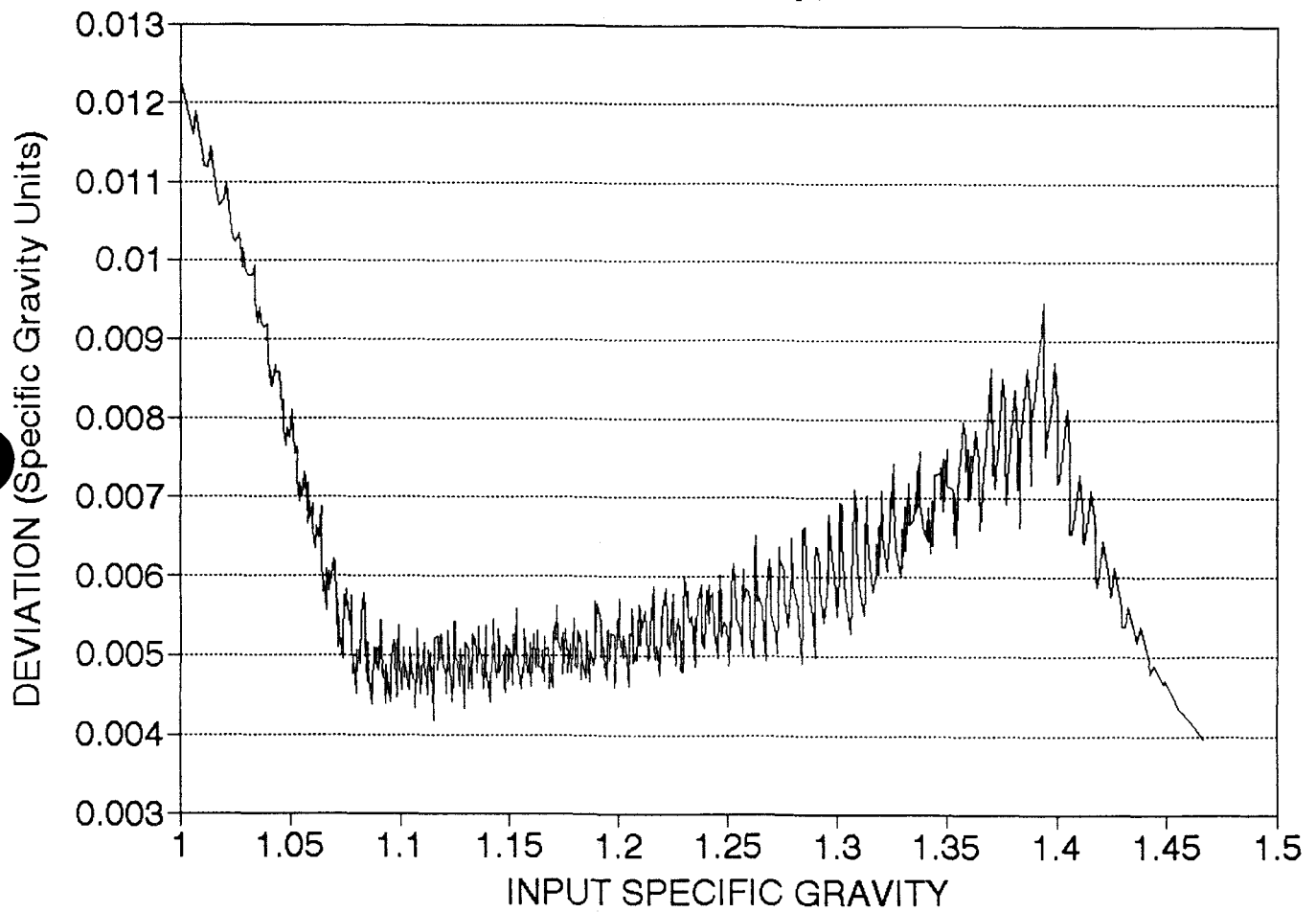


TABLE G-26

DEVIATIONS BETWEEN ALGEBRAIC AND EQUATION 3

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF POZZOLANS	2.900
SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SALT	3.251
SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SILT	2.23
SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF CLAR. SILT	2.73
D (%)	50
W/P RATIO	0.42

TDS %	TSS %	SALT %	CLAR SILT(%)	207C SILT(%)	INPUT SP. GR.	ALGEBRAI OUTPUT S	EQ 3 OUTPUT SG	DEVIATION
0	0	0.00	0	0	1.000	1.857	1.847	0.009
1	0	1.00	0	0	1.007	1.859	1.850	0.009
2	0	2.00	0	0	1.014	1.861	1.852	0.009
3	0	3.00	0	0	1.021	1.864	1.855	0.009
4	0	4.00	0	0	1.028	1.866	1.858	0.009
5	0	5.00	0	0	1.036	1.869	1.860	0.009
6	0	6.00	0	0	1.043	1.872	1.863	0.009
7	0	7.00	0	0	1.051	1.874	1.866	0.008
8	0	8.00	0	0	1.059	1.877	1.869	0.008
9	0	9.00	0	0	1.066	1.880	1.871	0.008
10	0	10.00	0	0	1.074	1.882	1.874	0.008
11	0	11.00	0	0	1.082	1.885	1.877	0.008
12	0	12.00	0	0	1.091	1.888	1.880	0.008
13	0	13.00	0	0	1.099	1.891	1.883	0.008
14	0	14.00	0	0	1.107	1.894	1.886	0.008
15	0	15.00	0	0	1.116	1.897	1.889	0.008
16	0	16.00	0	0	1.125	1.900	1.892	0.008
17	0	17.00	0	0	1.133	1.903	1.896	0.008
18	0	18.00	0	0	1.142	1.906	1.899	0.008
19	0	19.00	0	0	1.151	1.910	1.902	0.008
20	0	20.00	0	0	1.161	1.913	1.905	0.008
21	0	21.00	0	0	1.170	1.917	1.909	0.008
22	0	22.00	0	0	1.180	1.920	1.912	0.008
23	0	23.00	0	0	1.189	1.924	1.916	0.008
24	0	24.00	0	0	1.199	1.927	1.919	0.008
25	0	25.00	0	0	1.209	1.931	1.923	0.008
26	0	26.00	0	0	1.220	1.935	1.927	0.008
27	0	27.00	0	0	1.230	1.939	1.930	0.008
28	0	28.00	0	0	1.240	1.943	1.934	0.008
29	0	29.00	0	0	1.251	1.947	1.938	0.008
30	0	30.00	0	0	1.262	1.951	1.942	0.009
31	0	31.00	0	0	1.273	1.955	1.946	0.009

32	0	32.00	0	0	1.285	1.959	1.950	0.009
33	0	33.00	0	0	1.296	1.964	1.954	0.009
34	0	34.00	0	0	1.308	1.968	1.959	0.010
35	0	35.00	0	0	1.320	1.973	1.963	0.010
36	0	36.00	0	0	1.332	1.978	1.967	0.010
37	0	37.00	0	0	1.344	1.982	1.972	0.011
38	0	38.00	0	0	1.357	1.987	1.976	0.011
39	0	39.00	0	0	1.370	1.993	1.981	0.012
40	0	40.00	0	0	1.383	1.998	1.986	0.012
0	1	0.00	0.5	0.5	1.006	1.858	1.849	0.009
1	1	0.99	0.5	0.5	1.013	1.860	1.852	0.008
2	1	1.98	0.5	0.5	1.020	1.863	1.855	0.008
3	1	2.97	0.5	0.5	1.027	1.865	1.857	0.008
4	1	3.96	0.5	0.5	1.034	1.868	1.860	0.008
5	1	4.95	0.5	0.5	1.042	1.870	1.862	0.008
6	1	5.94	0.5	0.5	1.049	1.873	1.865	0.008
7	1	6.93	0.5	0.5	1.057	1.876	1.868	0.008
8	1	7.92	0.5	0.5	1.065	1.878	1.871	0.008
9	1	8.91	0.5	0.5	1.073	1.881	1.874	0.007
10	1	9.90	0.5	0.5	1.080	1.884	1.876	0.007
11	1	10.89	0.5	0.5	1.089	1.887	1.879	0.007
12	1	11.88	0.5	0.5	1.097	1.889	1.882	0.007
13	1	12.87	0.5	0.5	1.105	1.892	1.885	0.007
14	1	13.86	0.5	0.5	1.113	1.895	1.888	0.007
15	1	14.85	0.5	0.5	1.122	1.898	1.891	0.007
16	1	15.84	0.5	0.5	1.131	1.902	1.895	0.007
17	1	16.83	0.5	0.5	1.140	1.905	1.898	0.007
18	1	17.82	0.5	0.5	1.149	1.908	1.901	0.007
19	1	18.81	0.5	0.5	1.158	1.911	1.904	0.007
20	1	19.80	0.5	0.5	1.167	1.915	1.908	0.007
21	1	20.79	0.5	0.5	1.176	1.918	1.911	0.007
22	1	21.78	0.5	0.5	1.186	1.922	1.914	0.007
23	1	22.77	0.5	0.5	1.196	1.925	1.918	0.007
24	1	23.76	0.5	0.5	1.205	1.929	1.922	0.007
25	1	24.75	0.5	0.5	1.216	1.932	1.925	0.007
26	1	25.74	0.5	0.5	1.226	1.936	1.929	0.007
27	1	26.73	0.5	0.5	1.236	1.940	1.933	0.007
28	1	27.72	0.5	0.5	1.247	1.944	1.936	0.008
29	1	28.71	0.5	0.5	1.257	1.948	1.940	0.008
30	1	29.70	0.5	0.5	1.268	1.952	1.944	0.008
31	1	30.69	0.5	0.5	1.279	1.956	1.948	0.008
32	1	31.68	0.5	0.5	1.291	1.961	1.952	0.008
33	1	32.67	0.5	0.5	1.302	1.965	1.957	0.009
34	1	33.66	0.5	0.5	1.314	1.970	1.961	0.009
35	1	34.65	0.5	0.5	1.326	1.974	1.965	0.009

36	1	35.64	0.5	0.5	1.338	1.979	1.970	0.010
37	1	36.63	0.5	0.5	1.351	1.984	1.974	0.010
38	1	37.62	0.5	0.5	1.363	1.989	1.979	0.010
39	1	38.61	0.5	0.5	1.376	1.994	1.983	0.011
40	1	39.60	0.5	0.5	1.389	1.999	1.988	0.011
0	2	0.00	1	1	1.012	1.859	1.852	0.008
1	2	0.98	1	1	1.019	1.862	1.854	0.008
2	2	1.96	1	1	1.026	1.864	1.857	0.007
3	2	2.94	1	1	1.033	1.867	1.859	0.007
4	2	3.92	1	1	1.041	1.869	1.862	0.007
5	2	4.90	1	1	1.048	1.872	1.865	0.007
6	2	5.88	1	1	1.055	1.874	1.867	0.007
7	2	6.86	1	1	1.063	1.877	1.870	0.007
8	2	7.84	1	1	1.071	1.880	1.873	0.007
9	2	8.82	1	1	1.079	1.882	1.876	0.007
10	2	9.80	1	1	1.087	1.885	1.879	0.007
11	2	10.78	1	1	1.095	1.888	1.882	0.006
12	2	11.76	1	1	1.103	1.891	1.885	0.006
13	2	12.74	1	1	1.111	1.894	1.888	0.006
14	2	13.72	1	1	1.120	1.897	1.891	0.006
15	2	14.70	1	1	1.128	1.900	1.894	0.006
16	2	15.68	1	1	1.137	1.903	1.897	0.006
17	2	16.66	1	1	1.146	1.906	1.900	0.006
18	2	17.64	1	1	1.155	1.909	1.903	0.006
19	2	18.62	1	1	1.164	1.913	1.907	0.006
20	2	19.60	1	1	1.173	1.916	1.910	0.006
21	2	20.58	1	1	1.183	1.920	1.913	0.006
22	2	21.56	1	1	1.192	1.923	1.917	0.006
23	2	22.54	1	1	1.202	1.927	1.920	0.006
24	2	23.52	1	1	1.212	1.930	1.924	0.006
25	2	24.50	1	1	1.222	1.934	1.927	0.006
26	2	25.48	1	1	1.232	1.938	1.931	0.007
27	2	26.46	1	1	1.242	1.942	1.935	0.007
28	2	27.44	1	1	1.253	1.946	1.939	0.007
29	2	28.42	1	1	1.264	1.950	1.943	0.007
30	2	29.40	1	1	1.275	1.954	1.947	0.007
31	2	30.38	1	1	1.286	1.958	1.951	0.007
32	2	31.36	1	1	1.297	1.962	1.955	0.008
33	2	32.34	1	1	1.309	1.967	1.959	0.008
34	2	33.32	1	1	1.320	1.971	1.963	0.008
35	2	34.30	1	1	1.332	1.976	1.967	0.009
36	2	35.28	1	1	1.344	1.981	1.972	0.009
37	2	36.26	1	1	1.357	1.986	1.976	0.009
38	2	37.24	1	1	1.369	1.991	1.981	0.010
39	2	38.22	1	1	1.382	1.996	1.985	0.010

40	2	39.20	1	1	1.395	2.001	1.990	0.011
0	3	0.00	1.5	1.5	1.018	1.861	1.854	0.007
1	3	0.97	1.5	1.5	1.025	1.863	1.856	0.007
2	3	1.94	1.5	1.5	1.032	1.866	1.859	0.007
3	3	2.91	1.5	1.5	1.039	1.868	1.862	0.006
4	3	3.88	1.5	1.5	1.047	1.871	1.864	0.006
5	3	4.85	1.5	1.5	1.054	1.873	1.867	0.006
6	3	5.82	1.5	1.5	1.062	1.876	1.870	0.006
7	3	6.79	1.5	1.5	1.069	1.878	1.872	0.006
8	3	7.76	1.5	1.5	1.077	1.881	1.875	0.006
9	3	8.73	1.5	1.5	1.085	1.884	1.878	0.006
10	3	9.70	1.5	1.5	1.093	1.887	1.881	0.006
11	3	10.67	1.5	1.5	1.101	1.889	1.884	0.006
12	3	11.64	1.5	1.5	1.109	1.892	1.887	0.006
13	3	12.61	1.5	1.5	1.117	1.895	1.890	0.006
14	3	13.58	1.5	1.5	1.126	1.898	1.893	0.005
15	3	14.55	1.5	1.5	1.134	1.901	1.896	0.005
16	3	15.52	1.5	1.5	1.143	1.904	1.899	0.005
17	3	16.49	1.5	1.5	1.152	1.908	1.902	0.005
18	3	17.46	1.5	1.5	1.161	1.911	1.906	0.005
19	3	18.43	1.5	1.5	1.170	1.914	1.909	0.005
20	3	19.40	1.5	1.5	1.179	1.918	1.912	0.005
21	3	20.37	1.5	1.5	1.189	1.921	1.916	0.005
22	3	21.34	1.5	1.5	1.198	1.925	1.919	0.006
23	3	22.31	1.5	1.5	1.208	1.928	1.923	0.006
24	3	23.28	1.5	1.5	1.218	1.932	1.926	0.006
25	3	24.25	1.5	1.5	1.228	1.935	1.930	0.006
26	3	25.22	1.5	1.5	1.238	1.939	1.933	0.006
27	3	26.19	1.5	1.5	1.249	1.943	1.937	0.006
28	3	27.16	1.5	1.5	1.259	1.947	1.941	0.006
29	3	28.13	1.5	1.5	1.270	1.951	1.945	0.006
30	3	29.10	1.5	1.5	1.281	1.955	1.949	0.007
31	3	30.07	1.5	1.5	1.292	1.960	1.953	0.007
32	3	31.04	1.5	1.5	1.303	1.964	1.957	0.007
33	3	32.01	1.5	1.5	1.315	1.968	1.961	0.007
34	3	32.98	1.5	1.5	1.326	1.973	1.965	0.008
35	3	33.95	1.5	1.5	1.338	1.978	1.970	0.008
36	3	34.92	1.5	1.5	1.351	1.982	1.974	0.008
37	3	35.89	1.5	1.5	1.363	1.987	1.978	0.009
38	3	36.86	1.5	1.5	1.376	1.992	1.983	0.009
39	3	37.83	1.5	1.5	1.388	1.997	1.988	0.010
40	3	38.80	1.5	1.5	1.401	2.002	1.992	0.010
0	4	0.00	2	2	1.024	1.862	1.856	0.006
1	4	0.96	2	2	1.031	1.865	1.859	0.006
2	4	1.92	2	2	1.038	1.867	1.861	0.006

3	4	2.88	2	2	1.046	1.869	1.864	0.006
4	4	3.84	2	2	1.053	1.872	1.866	0.006
5	4	4.80	2	2	1.060	1.875	1.869	0.005
6	4	5.76	2	2	1.068	1.877	1.872	0.005
7	4	6.72	2	2	1.076	1.880	1.875	0.005
8	4	7.68	2	2	1.083	1.883	1.877	0.005
9	4	8.64	2	2	1.091	1.885	1.880	0.005
10	4	9.60	2	2	1.099	1.888	1.883	0.005
11	4	10.56	2	2	1.107	1.891	1.886	0.005
12	4	11.52	2	2	1.115	1.894	1.889	0.005
13	4	12.48	2	2	1.124	1.897	1.892	0.005
14	4	13.44	2	2	1.132	1.900	1.895	0.005
15	4	14.40	2	2	1.141	1.903	1.898	0.005
16	4	15.36	2	2	1.150	1.906	1.901	0.005
17	4	16.32	2	2	1.158	1.909	1.905	0.005
18	4	17.28	2	2	1.167	1.912	1.908	0.005
19	4	18.24	2	2	1.176	1.916	1.911	0.005
20	4	19.20	2	2	1.186	1.919	1.914	0.005
21	4	20.16	2	2	1.195	1.923	1.918	0.005
22	4	21.12	2	2	1.205	1.926	1.921	0.005
23	4	22.08	2	2	1.214	1.930	1.925	0.005
24	4	23.04	2	2	1.224	1.933	1.928	0.005
25	4	24.00	2	2	1.234	1.937	1.932	0.005
26	4	24.96	2	2	1.245	1.941	1.936	0.005
27	4	25.92	2	2	1.255	1.945	1.939	0.005
28	4	26.88	2	2	1.266	1.949	1.943	0.005
29	4	27.84	2	2	1.276	1.953	1.947	0.006
30	4	28.80	2	2	1.287	1.957	1.951	0.006
31	4	29.76	2	2	1.298	1.961	1.955	0.006
32	4	30.72	2	2	1.310	1.966	1.959	0.006
33	4	31.68	2	2	1.321	1.970	1.963	0.007
34	4	32.64	2	2	1.333	1.974	1.968	0.007
35	4	33.60	2	2	1.345	1.979	1.972	0.007
36	4	34.56	2	2	1.357	1.984	1.976	0.008
37	4	35.52	2	2	1.369	1.989	1.981	0.008
38	4	36.48	2	2	1.382	1.994	1.985	0.008
39	4	37.44	2	2	1.395	1.999	1.990	0.009
40	4	38.40	2	2	1.408	2.004	1.995	0.009
0	5	0.00	2.5	2.5	1.031	1.864	1.858	0.005
1	5	0.95	2.5	2.5	1.038	1.866	1.861	0.005
2	5	1.90	2.5	2.5	1.045	1.868	1.863	0.005
3	5	2.85	2.5	2.5	1.052	1.871	1.866	0.005
4	5	3.80	2.5	2.5	1.059	1.873	1.869	0.005
5	5	4.75	2.5	2.5	1.067	1.876	1.871	0.005
6	5	5.70	2.5	2.5	1.074	1.879	1.874	0.004

7	5	6.65	2.5	2.5	1.082	1.881	1.877	0.004
8	5	7.60	2.5	2.5	1.090	1.884	1.880	0.004
9	5	8.55	2.5	2.5	1.097	1.887	1.883	0.004
10	5	9.50	2.5	2.5	1.105	1.890	1.885	0.004
11	5	10.45	2.5	2.5	1.114	1.892	1.888	0.004
12	5	11.40	2.5	2.5	1.122	1.895	1.891	0.004
13	5	12.35	2.5	2.5	1.130	1.898	1.894	0.004
14	5	13.30	2.5	2.5	1.139	1.901	1.897	0.004
15	5	14.25	2.5	2.5	1.147	1.904	1.901	0.004
16	5	15.20	2.5	2.5	1.156	1.908	1.904	0.004
17	5	16.15	2.5	2.5	1.165	1.911	1.907	0.004
18	5	17.10	2.5	2.5	1.174	1.914	1.910	0.004
19	5	18.05	2.5	2.5	1.183	1.917	1.913	0.004
20	5	19.00	2.5	2.5	1.192	1.921	1.917	0.004
21	5	19.95	2.5	2.5	1.202	1.924	1.920	0.004
22	5	20.90	2.5	2.5	1.211	1.928	1.924	0.004
23	5	21.85	2.5	2.5	1.221	1.931	1.927	0.004
24	5	22.80	2.5	2.5	1.231	1.935	1.931	0.004
25	5	23.75	2.5	2.5	1.241	1.939	1.934	0.004
26	5	24.70	2.5	2.5	1.251	1.942	1.938	0.004
27	5	25.65	2.5	2.5	1.261	1.946	1.942	0.005
28	5	26.60	2.5	2.5	1.272	1.950	1.946	0.005
29	5	27.55	2.5	2.5	1.283	1.954	1.949	0.005
30	5	28.50	2.5	2.5	1.294	1.959	1.953	0.005
31	5	29.45	2.5	2.5	1.305	1.963	1.957	0.005
32	5	30.40	2.5	2.5	1.316	1.967	1.962	0.006
33	5	31.35	2.5	2.5	1.327	1.972	1.966	0.006
34	5	32.30	2.5	2.5	1.339	1.976	1.970	0.006
35	5	33.25	2.5	2.5	1.351	1.981	1.974	0.007
36	5	34.20	2.5	2.5	1.363	1.986	1.979	0.007
37	5	35.15	2.5	2.5	1.376	1.990	1.983	0.007
38	5	36.10	2.5	2.5	1.388	1.995	1.988	0.008
39	5	37.05	2.5	2.5	1.401	2.000	1.992	0.008
40	5	38.00	2.5	2.5	1.414	2.006	1.997	0.009
0	6	0.00	3	3	1.037	1.865	1.861	0.004
1	6	0.94	3	3	1.044	1.867	1.863	0.004
2	6	1.88	3	3	1.051	1.870	1.866	0.004
3	6	2.82	3	3	1.058	1.872	1.868	0.004
4	6	3.76	3	3	1.066	1.875	1.871	0.004
5	6	4.70	3	3	1.073	1.878	1.874	0.004
6	6	5.64	3	3	1.081	1.880	1.876	0.004
7	6	6.58	3	3	1.088	1.883	1.879	0.004
8	6	7.52	3	3	1.096	1.886	1.882	0.003
9	6	8.46	3	3	1.104	1.888	1.885	0.003
10	6	9.40	3	3	1.112	1.891	1.888	0.003

11	6	10.34	3	3	1.120	1.894	1.891	0.003
12	6	11.28	3	3	1.128	1.897	1.894	0.003
13	6	12.22	3	3	1.137	1.900	1.897	0.003
14	6	13.16	3	3	1.145	1.903	1.900	0.003
15	6	14.10	3	3	1.154	1.906	1.903	0.003
16	6	15.04	3	3	1.162	1.909	1.906	0.003
17	6	15.98	3	3	1.171	1.912	1.909	0.003
18	6	16.92	3	3	1.180	1.916	1.912	0.003
19	6	17.86	3	3	1.189	1.919	1.916	0.003
20	6	18.80	3	3	1.199	1.922	1.919	0.003
21	6	19.74	3	3	1.208	1.926	1.923	0.003
22	6	20.68	3	3	1.218	1.929	1.926	0.003
23	6	21.62	3	3	1.227	1.933	1.930	0.003
24	6	22.56	3	3	1.237	1.936	1.933	0.003
25	6	23.50	3	3	1.247	1.940	1.937	0.004
26	6	24.44	3	3	1.258	1.944	1.940	0.004
27	6	25.38	3	3	1.268	1.948	1.944	0.004
28	6	26.32	3	3	1.278	1.952	1.948	0.004
29	6	27.26	3	3	1.289	1.956	1.952	0.004
30	6	28.20	3	3	1.300	1.960	1.956	0.004
31	6	29.14	3	3	1.311	1.964	1.960	0.005
32	6	30.08	3	3	1.322	1.969	1.964	0.005
33	6	31.02	3	3	1.334	1.973	1.968	0.005
34	6	31.96	3	3	1.346	1.978	1.972	0.006
35	6	32.90	3	3	1.358	1.982	1.977	0.006
36	6	33.84	3	3	1.370	1.987	1.981	0.006
37	6	34.78	3	3	1.382	1.992	1.985	0.007
38	6	35.72	3	3	1.394	1.997	1.990	0.007
39	6	36.66	3	3	1.407	2.002	1.995	0.008
40	6	37.60	3	3	1.420	2.007	1.999	0.008
0	7	0.00	3.5	3.5	1.043	1.867	1.863	0.004
1	7	0.93	3.5	3.5	1.050	1.869	1.866	0.003
2	7	1.86	3.5	3.5	1.057	1.871	1.868	0.003
3	7	2.79	3.5	3.5	1.065	1.874	1.871	0.003
4	7	3.72	3.5	3.5	1.072	1.876	1.873	0.003
5	7	4.65	3.5	3.5	1.080	1.879	1.876	0.003
6	7	5.58	3.5	3.5	1.087	1.882	1.879	0.003
7	7	6.51	3.5	3.5	1.095	1.884	1.882	0.003
8	7	7.44	3.5	3.5	1.103	1.887	1.884	0.003
9	7	8.37	3.5	3.5	1.110	1.890	1.887	0.003
10	7	9.30	3.5	3.5	1.118	1.893	1.890	0.003
11	7	10.23	3.5	3.5	1.127	1.896	1.893	0.002
12	7	11.16	3.5	3.5	1.135	1.898	1.896	0.002
13	7	12.09	3.5	3.5	1.143	1.901	1.899	0.002
14	7	13.02	3.5	3.5	1.152	1.904	1.902	0.002

15	7	13.95	3.5	3.5	1.160	1.908	1.905	0.002
16	7	14.88	3.5	3.5	1.169	1.911	1.908	0.002
17	7	15.81	3.5	3.5	1.178	1.914	1.912	0.002
18	7	16.74	3.5	3.5	1.187	1.917	1.915	0.002
19	7	17.67	3.5	3.5	1.196	1.920	1.918	0.002
20	7	18.60	3.5	3.5	1.205	1.924	1.921	0.002
21	7	19.53	3.5	3.5	1.215	1.927	1.925	0.002
22	7	20.46	3.5	3.5	1.224	1.931	1.928	0.002
23	7	21.39	3.5	3.5	1.234	1.934	1.932	0.003
24	7	22.32	3.5	3.5	1.244	1.938	1.935	0.003
25	7	23.25	3.5	3.5	1.254	1.942	1.939	0.003
26	7	24.18	3.5	3.5	1.264	1.946	1.943	0.003
27	7	25.11	3.5	3.5	1.274	1.950	1.947	0.003
28	7	26.04	3.5	3.5	1.285	1.954	1.950	0.003
29	7	26.97	3.5	3.5	1.296	1.958	1.954	0.003
30	7	27.90	3.5	3.5	1.307	1.962	1.958	0.004
31	7	28.83	3.5	3.5	1.318	1.966	1.962	0.004
32	7	29.76	3.5	3.5	1.329	1.970	1.966	0.004
33	7	30.69	3.5	3.5	1.340	1.975	1.970	0.004
34	7	31.62	3.5	3.5	1.352	1.979	1.975	0.005
35	7	32.55	3.5	3.5	1.364	1.984	1.979	0.005
36	7	33.48	3.5	3.5	1.376	1.989	1.983	0.006
37	7	34.41	3.5	3.5	1.388	1.994	1.988	0.006
38	7	35.34	3.5	3.5	1.401	1.999	1.992	0.006
39	7	36.27	3.5	3.5	1.414	2.004	1.997	0.007
40	7	37.20	3.5	3.5	1.427	2.009	2.002	0.007
0	8	0.00	4	4	1.050	1.868	1.865	0.003
1	8	0.92	4	4	1.057	1.870	1.868	0.003
2	8	1.84	4	4	1.064	1.873	1.870	0.002
3	8	2.76	4	4	1.071	1.875	1.873	0.002
4	8	3.68	4	4	1.079	1.878	1.876	0.002
5	8	4.60	4	4	1.086	1.881	1.878	0.002
6	8	5.52	4	4	1.094	1.883	1.881	0.002
7	8	6.44	4	4	1.101	1.886	1.884	0.002
8	8	7.36	4	4	1.109	1.889	1.887	0.002
9	8	8.28	4	4	1.117	1.891	1.890	0.002
10	8	9.20	4	4	1.125	1.894	1.892	0.002
11	8	10.12	4	4	1.133	1.897	1.895	0.002
12	8	11.04	4	4	1.141	1.900	1.898	0.002
13	8	11.96	4	4	1.150	1.903	1.901	0.002
14	8	12.88	4	4	1.158	1.906	1.904	0.002
15	8	13.80	4	4	1.167	1.909	1.908	0.002
16	8	14.72	4	4	1.176	1.912	1.911	0.001
17	8	15.64	4	4	1.184	1.915	1.914	0.001
18	8	16.56	4	4	1.193	1.919	1.917	0.002

19	8	17.48	4	4	1.203	1.922	1.921	0.002
20	8	18.40	4	4	1.212	1.925	1.924	0.002
21	8	19.32	4	4	1.221	1.929	1.927	0.002
22	8	20.24	4	4	1.231	1.932	1.931	0.002
23	8	21.16	4	4	1.241	1.936	1.934	0.002
24	8	22.08	4	4	1.250	1.940	1.938	0.002
25	8	23.00	4	4	1.260	1.944	1.941	0.002
26	8	23.92	4	4	1.271	1.947	1.945	0.002
27	8	24.84	4	4	1.281	1.951	1.949	0.002
28	8	25.76	4	4	1.292	1.955	1.953	0.003
29	8	26.68	4	4	1.302	1.959	1.957	0.003
30	8	27.60	4	4	1.313	1.963	1.961	0.003
31	8	28.52	4	4	1.324	1.968	1.965	0.003
32	8	29.44	4	4	1.336	1.972	1.969	0.003
33	8	30.36	4	4	1.347	1.977	1.973	0.004
34	8	31.28	4	4	1.359	1.981	1.977	0.004
35	8	32.20	4	4	1.371	1.986	1.981	0.004
36	8	33.12	4	4	1.383	1.991	1.986	0.005
37	8	34.04	4	4	1.395	1.995	1.990	0.005
38	8	34.96	4	4	1.407	2.000	1.995	0.006
39	8	35.88	4	4	1.420	2.005	1.999	0.006
40	8	36.80	4	4	1.433	2.011	2.004	0.007
0	9	0.00	4.5	4.5	1.056	1.870	1.868	0.002
1	9	0.91	4.5	4.5	1.063	1.872	1.870	0.002
2	9	1.82	4.5	4.5	1.071	1.874	1.873	0.002
3	9	2.73	4.5	4.5	1.078	1.877	1.875	0.002
4	9	3.64	4.5	4.5	1.085	1.880	1.878	0.001
5	9	4.55	4.5	4.5	1.093	1.882	1.881	0.001
6	9	5.46	4.5	4.5	1.100	1.885	1.884	0.001
7	9	6.37	4.5	4.5	1.108	1.887	1.886	0.001
8	9	7.28	4.5	4.5	1.116	1.890	1.889	0.001
9	9	8.19	4.5	4.5	1.124	1.893	1.892	0.001
10	9	9.10	4.5	4.5	1.132	1.896	1.895	0.001
11	9	10.01	4.5	4.5	1.140	1.899	1.898	0.001
12	9	10.92	4.5	4.5	1.148	1.902	1.901	0.001
13	9	11.83	4.5	4.5	1.156	1.905	1.904	0.001
14	9	12.74	4.5	4.5	1.165	1.908	1.907	0.001
15	9	13.65	4.5	4.5	1.174	1.911	1.910	0.001
16	9	14.56	4.5	4.5	1.182	1.914	1.913	0.001
17	9	15.47	4.5	4.5	1.191	1.917	1.916	0.001
18	9	16.38	4.5	4.5	1.200	1.920	1.920	0.001
19	9	17.29	4.5	4.5	1.209	1.924	1.923	0.001
20	9	18.20	4.5	4.5	1.219	1.927	1.926	0.001
21	9	19.11	4.5	4.5	1.228	1.931	1.930	0.001
22	9	20.02	4.5	4.5	1.238	1.934	1.933	0.001

23	9	20.93	4.5	4.5	1.247	1.938	1.937	0.001
24	9	21.84	4.5	4.5	1.257	1.941	1.940	0.001
25	9	22.75	4.5	4.5	1.267	1.945	1.944	0.001
26	9	23.66	4.5	4.5	1.277	1.949	1.948	0.001
27	9	24.57	4.5	4.5	1.288	1.953	1.951	0.002
28	9	25.48	4.5	4.5	1.298	1.957	1.955	0.002
29	9	26.39	4.5	4.5	1.309	1.961	1.959	0.002
30	9	27.30	4.5	4.5	1.320	1.965	1.963	0.002
31	9	28.21	4.5	4.5	1.331	1.969	1.967	0.003
32	9	29.12	4.5	4.5	1.342	1.974	1.971	0.003
33	9	30.03	4.5	4.5	1.354	1.978	1.975	0.003
34	9	30.94	4.5	4.5	1.365	1.983	1.979	0.003
35	9	31.85	4.5	4.5	1.377	1.987	1.984	0.004
36	9	32.76	4.5	4.5	1.389	1.992	1.988	0.004
37	9	33.67	4.5	4.5	1.401	1.997	1.992	0.005
38	9	34.58	4.5	4.5	1.414	2.002	1.997	0.005
39	9	35.49	4.5	4.5	1.427	2.007	2.002	0.006
40	9	36.40	4.5	4.5	1.440	2.012	2.006	0.006
0	10	0.00	5	5	1.063	1.871	1.870	0.001
1	10	0.90	5	5	1.070	1.874	1.873	0.001
2	10	1.80	5	5	1.077	1.876	1.875	0.001
3	10	2.70	5	5	1.085	1.879	1.878	0.001
4	10	3.60	5	5	1.092	1.881	1.881	0.001
5	10	4.50	5	5	1.099	1.884	1.883	0.000
6	10	5.40	5	5	1.107	1.886	1.886	0.000
7	10	6.30	5	5	1.115	1.889	1.889	0.000
8	10	7.20	5	5	1.122	1.892	1.892	0.000
9	10	8.10	5	5	1.130	1.895	1.894	0.000
10	10	9.00	5	5	1.138	1.897	1.897	0.000
11	10	9.90	5	5	1.147	1.900	1.900	0.000
12	10	10.80	5	5	1.155	1.903	1.903	0.000
13	10	11.70	5	5	1.163	1.906	1.906	0.000
14	10	12.60	5	5	1.172	1.909	1.909	0.000
15	10	13.50	5	5	1.180	1.912	1.912	0.000
16	10	14.40	5	5	1.189	1.916	1.916	0.000
17	10	15.30	5	5	1.198	1.919	1.919	0.000
18	10	16.20	5	5	1.207	1.922	1.922	0.000
19	10	17.10	5	5	1.216	1.925	1.925	0.000
20	10	18.00	5	5	1.225	1.929	1.929	0.000
21	10	18.90	5	5	1.235	1.932	1.932	0.000
22	10	19.80	5	5	1.244	1.936	1.936	0.000
23	10	20.70	5	5	1.254	1.939	1.939	0.000
24	10	21.60	5	5	1.264	1.943	1.943	0.000
25	10	22.50	5	5	1.274	1.947	1.946	0.001
26	10	23.40	5	5	1.284	1.951	1.950	0.001

27	10	24.30	5	5	1.295	1.955	1.954	0.001
28	10	25.20	5	5	1.305	1.959	1.958	0.001
29	10	26.10	5	5	1.316	1.963	1.961	0.001
30	10	27.00	5	5	1.327	1.967	1.965	0.002
31	10	27.90	5	5	1.338	1.971	1.969	0.002
32	10	28.80	5	5	1.349	1.976	1.973	0.002
33	10	29.70	5	5	1.360	1.980	1.978	0.002
34	10	30.60	5	5	1.372	1.985	1.982	0.003
35	10	31.50	5	5	1.384	1.989	1.986	0.003
36	10	32.40	5	5	1.396	1.994	1.990	0.004
37	10	33.30	5	5	1.408	1.999	1.995	0.004
38	10	34.20	5	5	1.421	2.004	1.999	0.004
39	10	35.10	5	5	1.433	2.009	2.004	0.005
40	10	36.00	5	5	1.446	2.014	2.009	0.006
0	11	0.00	5.5	5.5	1.070	1.873	1.873	0.000
1	11	0.89	5.5	5.5	1.077	1.875	1.875	0.000
2	11	1.78	5.5	5.5	1.084	1.878	1.878	0.000
3	11	2.67	5.5	5.5	1.091	1.880	1.880	0.000
4	11	3.56	5.5	5.5	1.099	1.883	1.883	0.000
5	11	4.45	5.5	5.5	1.106	1.885	1.886	0.000
6	11	5.34	5.5	5.5	1.114	1.888	1.888	0.000
7	11	6.23	5.5	5.5	1.121	1.891	1.891	0.001
8	11	7.12	5.5	5.5	1.129	1.893	1.894	0.001
9	11	8.01	5.5	5.5	1.137	1.896	1.897	0.001
10	11	8.90	5.5	5.5	1.145	1.899	1.900	0.001
11	11	9.79	5.5	5.5	1.153	1.902	1.903	0.001
12	11	10.68	5.5	5.5	1.162	1.905	1.906	0.001
13	11	11.57	5.5	5.5	1.170	1.908	1.909	0.001
14	11	12.46	5.5	5.5	1.178	1.911	1.912	0.001
15	11	13.35	5.5	5.5	1.187	1.914	1.915	0.001
16	11	14.24	5.5	5.5	1.196	1.917	1.918	0.001
17	11	15.13	5.5	5.5	1.205	1.920	1.921	0.001
18	11	16.02	5.5	5.5	1.214	1.924	1.925	0.001
19	11	16.91	5.5	5.5	1.223	1.927	1.928	0.001
20	11	17.80	5.5	5.5	1.232	1.931	1.931	0.001
21	11	18.69	5.5	5.5	1.242	1.934	1.935	0.001
22	11	19.58	5.5	5.5	1.251	1.938	1.938	0.001
23	11	20.47	5.5	5.5	1.261	1.941	1.942	0.000
24	11	21.36	5.5	5.5	1.271	1.945	1.945	0.000
25	11	22.25	5.5	5.5	1.281	1.949	1.949	0.000
26	11	23.14	5.5	5.5	1.291	1.952	1.952	0.000
27	11	24.03	5.5	5.5	1.301	1.956	1.956	0.000
28	11	24.92	5.5	5.5	1.312	1.960	1.960	0.000
29	11	25.81	5.5	5.5	1.323	1.964	1.964	0.001
30	11	26.70	5.5	5.5	1.333	1.969	1.968	0.001

31	11	27.59	5.5	5.5	1.344	1.973	1.972	0.001
32	11	28.48	5.5	5.5	1.356	1.977	1.976	0.001
33	11	29.37	5.5	5.5	1.367	1.982	1.980	0.002
34	11	30.26	5.5	5.5	1.379	1.986	1.984	0.002
35	11	31.15	5.5	5.5	1.391	1.991	1.988	0.002
36	11	32.04	5.5	5.5	1.403	1.996	1.993	0.003
37	11	32.93	5.5	5.5	1.415	2.001	1.997	0.003
38	11	33.82	5.5	5.5	1.427	2.006	2.002	0.004
39	11	34.71	5.5	5.5	1.440	2.011	2.006	0.004
40	11	35.60	5.5	5.5	1.453	2.016	2.011	0.005
0	12	0.00	6	6	1.077	1.874	1.875	0.001
1	12	0.88	6	6	1.084	1.877	1.878	0.001
2	12	1.76	6	6	1.091	1.879	1.880	0.001
3	12	2.64	6	6	1.098	1.882	1.883	0.001
4	12	3.52	6	6	1.106	1.884	1.885	0.001
5	12	4.40	6	6	1.113	1.887	1.888	0.001
6	12	5.28	6	6	1.121	1.890	1.891	0.001
7	12	6.16	6	6	1.128	1.892	1.894	0.001
8	12	7.04	6	6	1.136	1.895	1.897	0.001
9	12	7.92	6	6	1.144	1.898	1.899	0.002
10	12	8.80	6	6	1.152	1.901	1.902	0.002
11	12	9.68	6	6	1.160	1.904	1.905	0.002
12	12	10.56	6	6	1.169	1.907	1.908	0.002
13	12	11.44	6	6	1.177	1.910	1.911	0.002
14	12	12.32	6	6	1.185	1.913	1.914	0.002
15	12	13.20	6	6	1.194	1.916	1.917	0.002
16	12	14.08	6	6	1.203	1.919	1.921	0.002
17	12	14.96	6	6	1.212	1.922	1.924	0.002
18	12	15.84	6	6	1.221	1.925	1.927	0.002
19	12	16.72	6	6	1.230	1.929	1.930	0.002
20	12	17.60	6	6	1.239	1.932	1.934	0.002
21	12	18.48	6	6	1.249	1.936	1.937	0.001
22	12	19.36	6	6	1.258	1.939	1.941	0.001
23	12	20.24	6	6	1.268	1.943	1.944	0.001
24	12	21.12	6	6	1.278	1.947	1.948	0.001
25	12	22.00	6	6	1.288	1.950	1.951	0.001
26	12	22.88	6	6	1.298	1.954	1.955	0.001
27	12	23.76	6	6	1.308	1.958	1.959	0.001
28	12	24.64	6	6	1.319	1.962	1.963	0.000
29	12	25.52	6	6	1.329	1.966	1.966	0.000
30	12	26.40	6	6	1.340	1.970	1.970	0.000
31	12	27.28	6	6	1.351	1.975	1.974	0.000
32	12	28.16	6	6	1.363	1.979	1.978	0.001
33	12	29.04	6	6	1.374	1.984	1.982	0.001
34	12	29.92	6	6	1.386	1.988	1.987	0.001

35	12	30.80	6	6	1.397	1.993	1.991	0.002
36	12	31.68	6	6	1.409	1.998	1.995	0.002
37	12	32.56	6	6	1.422	2.002	2.000	0.003
38	12	33.44	6	6	1.434	2.007	2.004	0.003
39	12	34.32	6	6	1.447	2.012	2.009	0.004
40	12	35.20	6	6	1.460	2.018	2.013	0.004
0	13	0.00	6.5	6.5	1.083	1.876	1.877	0.002
1	13	0.87	6.5	6.5	1.091	1.878	1.880	0.002
2	13	1.74	6.5	6.5	1.098	1.881	1.883	0.002
3	13	2.61	6.5	6.5	1.105	1.883	1.885	0.002
4	13	3.48	6.5	6.5	1.113	1.886	1.888	0.002
5	13	4.35	6.5	6.5	1.120	1.889	1.891	0.002
6	13	5.22	6.5	6.5	1.128	1.891	1.893	0.002
7	13	6.09	6.5	6.5	1.135	1.894	1.896	0.002
8	13	6.96	6.5	6.5	1.143	1.897	1.899	0.002
9	13	7.83	6.5	6.5	1.151	1.900	1.902	0.002
10	13	8.70	6.5	6.5	1.159	1.902	1.905	0.002
11	13	9.57	6.5	6.5	1.167	1.905	1.908	0.002
12	13	10.44	6.5	6.5	1.176	1.908	1.911	0.002
13	13	11.31	6.5	6.5	1.184	1.911	1.914	0.002
14	13	12.18	6.5	6.5	1.192	1.914	1.917	0.002
15	13	13.05	6.5	6.5	1.201	1.918	1.920	0.002
16	13	13.92	6.5	6.5	1.210	1.921	1.923	0.002
17	13	14.79	6.5	6.5	1.219	1.924	1.926	0.002
18	13	15.66	6.5	6.5	1.228	1.927	1.930	0.002
19	13	16.53	6.5	6.5	1.237	1.931	1.933	0.002
20	13	17.40	6.5	6.5	1.246	1.934	1.936	0.002
21	13	18.27	6.5	6.5	1.256	1.937	1.940	0.002
22	13	19.14	6.5	6.5	1.265	1.941	1.943	0.002
23	13	20.01	6.5	6.5	1.275	1.945	1.947	0.002
24	13	20.88	6.5	6.5	1.285	1.948	1.950	0.002
25	13	21.75	6.5	6.5	1.295	1.952	1.954	0.002
26	13	22.62	6.5	6.5	1.305	1.956	1.958	0.002
27	13	23.49	6.5	6.5	1.315	1.960	1.961	0.001
28	13	24.36	6.5	6.5	1.326	1.964	1.965	0.001
29	13	25.23	6.5	6.5	1.336	1.968	1.969	0.001
30	13	26.10	6.5	6.5	1.347	1.972	1.973	0.001
31	13	26.97	6.5	6.5	1.358	1.977	1.977	0.000
32	13	27.84	6.5	6.5	1.370	1.981	1.981	0.000
33	13	28.71	6.5	6.5	1.381	1.985	1.985	0.000
34	13	29.58	6.5	6.5	1.392	1.990	1.989	0.001
35	13	30.45	6.5	6.5	1.404	1.995	1.993	0.001
36	13	31.32	6.5	6.5	1.416	1.999	1.998	0.002
37	13	32.19	6.5	6.5	1.428	2.004	2.002	0.002
38	13	33.06	6.5	6.5	1.441	2.009	2.007	0.003

39	13	33.93	6.5	6.5	1.453	2.014	2.011	0.003
40	13	34.80	6.5	6.5	1.466	2.020	2.016	0.004
0	14	0.00	7	7	1.090	1.878	1.880	0.002
1	14	0.86	7	7	1.098	1.880	1.883	0.002
2	14	1.72	7	7	1.105	1.883	1.885	0.003
3	14	2.58	7	7	1.112	1.885	1.888	0.003
4	14	3.44	7	7	1.120	1.888	1.891	0.003
5	14	4.30	7	7	1.127	1.890	1.893	0.003
6	14	5.16	7	7	1.135	1.893	1.896	0.003
7	14	6.02	7	7	1.142	1.896	1.899	0.003
8	14	6.88	7	7	1.150	1.899	1.902	0.003
9	14	7.74	7	7	1.158	1.901	1.904	0.003
10	14	8.60	7	7	1.166	1.904	1.907	0.003
11	14	9.46	7	7	1.174	1.907	1.910	0.003
12	14	10.32	7	7	1.183	1.910	1.913	0.003
13	14	11.18	7	7	1.191	1.913	1.916	0.003
14	14	12.04	7	7	1.200	1.916	1.919	0.003
15	14	12.90	7	7	1.208	1.919	1.923	0.003
16	14	13.76	7	7	1.217	1.922	1.926	0.003
17	14	14.62	7	7	1.226	1.926	1.929	0.003
18	14	15.48	7	7	1.235	1.929	1.932	0.003
19	14	16.34	7	7	1.244	1.932	1.935	0.003
20	14	17.20	7	7	1.253	1.936	1.939	0.003
21	14	18.06	7	7	1.263	1.939	1.942	0.003
22	14	18.92	7	7	1.272	1.943	1.946	0.003
23	14	19.78	7	7	1.282	1.946	1.949	0.003
24	14	20.64	7	7	1.292	1.950	1.953	0.003
25	14	21.50	7	7	1.302	1.954	1.956	0.002
26	14	22.36	7	7	1.312	1.958	1.960	0.002
27	14	23.22	7	7	1.322	1.962	1.964	0.002
28	14	24.08	7	7	1.333	1.966	1.968	0.002
29	14	24.94	7	7	1.343	1.970	1.971	0.002
30	14	25.80	7	7	1.354	1.974	1.975	0.001
31	14	26.66	7	7	1.365	1.978	1.979	0.001
32	14	27.52	7	7	1.376	1.983	1.983	0.001
33	14	28.38	7	7	1.388	1.987	1.988	0.000
34	14	29.24	7	7	1.399	1.992	1.992	0.000
35	14	30.10	7	7	1.411	1.996	1.996	0.000
36	14	30.96	7	7	1.423	2.001	2.000	0.001
37	14	31.82	7	7	1.435	2.006	2.005	0.001
38	14	32.68	7	7	1.448	2.011	2.009	0.002
39	14	33.54	7	7	1.460	2.016	2.014	0.002
40	14	34.40	7	7	1.473	2.021	2.018	0.003
0	15	0.00	7.5	7.5	1.098	1.879	1.883	0.003
1	15	0.85	7.5	7.5	1.105	1.882	1.885	0.003

2	15	1.70	7.5	7.5	1.112	1.884	1.888	0.003
3	15	2.55	7.5	7.5	1.119	1.887	1.890	0.004
4	15	3.40	7.5	7.5	1.127	1.889	1.893	0.004
5	15	4.25	7.5	7.5	1.134	1.892	1.896	0.004
6	15	5.10	7.5	7.5	1.142	1.895	1.899	0.004
7	15	5.95	7.5	7.5	1.150	1.897	1.901	0.004
8	15	6.80	7.5	7.5	1.157	1.900	1.904	0.004
9	15	7.65	7.5	7.5	1.165	1.903	1.907	0.004
10	15	8.50	7.5	7.5	1.173	1.906	1.910	0.004
11	15	9.35	7.5	7.5	1.182	1.909	1.913	0.004
12	15	10.20	7.5	7.5	1.190	1.912	1.916	0.004
13	15	11.05	7.5	7.5	1.198	1.915	1.919	0.004
14	15	11.90	7.5	7.5	1.207	1.918	1.922	0.004
15	15	12.75	7.5	7.5	1.215	1.921	1.925	0.004
16	15	13.60	7.5	7.5	1.224	1.924	1.928	0.004
17	15	14.45	7.5	7.5	1.233	1.927	1.932	0.004
18	15	15.30	7.5	7.5	1.242	1.931	1.935	0.004
19	15	16.15	7.5	7.5	1.251	1.934	1.938	0.004
20	15	17.00	7.5	7.5	1.260	1.938	1.941	0.004
21	15	17.85	7.5	7.5	1.270	1.941	1.945	0.004
22	15	18.70	7.5	7.5	1.279	1.945	1.948	0.004
23	15	19.55	7.5	7.5	1.289	1.948	1.952	0.003
24	15	20.40	7.5	7.5	1.299	1.952	1.955	0.003
25	15	21.25	7.5	7.5	1.309	1.956	1.959	0.003
26	15	22.10	7.5	7.5	1.319	1.960	1.963	0.003
27	15	22.95	7.5	7.5	1.329	1.964	1.966	0.003
28	15	23.80	7.5	7.5	1.340	1.968	1.970	0.003
29	15	24.65	7.5	7.5	1.351	1.972	1.974	0.002
30	15	25.50	7.5	7.5	1.361	1.976	1.978	0.002
31	15	26.35	7.5	7.5	1.372	1.980	1.982	0.002
32	15	27.20	7.5	7.5	1.384	1.985	1.986	0.001
33	15	28.05	7.5	7.5	1.395	1.989	1.990	0.001
34	15	28.90	7.5	7.5	1.406	1.994	1.994	0.001
35	15	29.75	7.5	7.5	1.418	1.998	1.998	0.000
36	15	30.60	7.5	7.5	1.430	2.003	2.003	0.000
37	15	31.45	7.5	7.5	1.442	2.008	2.007	0.001
38	15	32.30	7.5	7.5	1.455	2.013	2.012	0.001
39	15	33.15	7.5	7.5	1.467	2.018	2.016	0.002
40	15	34.00	7.5	7.5	1.480	2.023	2.021	0.002

AVERAGE DEVIATION	0.004
MAXIMUM DEVIATION	0.012

2 RF 8831

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ROCKY FLATS PLANT, P.O. BOX 464, GOLDEN, COLORADO 80402-0464 • (303) 966-7000

July 30, 1992

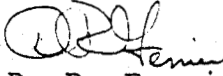
92-RF-8831

Terry A. Vaeth
Manager
DOE, RFO

Attn: Scott Surovchek

APPENDIX H - TREATABILITY STUDY REPORT AND PROCESS FORMULATION
REPORT, POND 207C & CLARIFIER SP/DRF-151-92

Enclosed for incorporation into the Treatability Study
(Combined Deliverable 235A, 236A and 235E, 236E) as APPENDIX H
for 207C Pond/Clarifier is the temperature study.


D. R. Ferrier
Solar Ponds Program Manager

DRF:brw

Orig. and 1 cc - T.A. Vaeth

Enclosure:
As Stated

As Stated

PHRES CONTROL x x

CLASSIFICATION:

CONFIDENTIAL		
SECRET	X	X
UNCLASSIFIED		
CONFIDENTIAL		
SECRET		

AUTHORIZED CLASSIFIER
SIGNATURE

7-30-92

DATE

REPLY TO RFP CC NO:

OPTION ITEM STATUS

OPEN ☐ CLOSED

PARTIAL

APPROVALS:

RIG & TYPIST INITIALS



**WBS 235 TREATABILITY STUDY REPORT
AND PROCESS FORMULATION REPORT
FOR POND 207C AND CLARIFIER**

APPENDIX H

**TEMPERATURE RISE DURING
CURING OF CEMENTED
207C AND CLARIFIER WASTE
AND ITS EFFECTS**

**SHAJ A. MATHEW, Ph. D.
HALLIBURTON NUS ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION**

JULY 1992

W/nu

REVIEWED FOR CONFORMANCE
By *[Signature]*
Date *7-28-92*



INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

DATE July 28, 1992
TO Distribution
FROM D.R.Ferrier, Solar Ponds Project Office, Bldg. 750, X6456
SUBJECT WBS 235 & 236 TREATABILITY REPORT AND PROCESS FORMULATION
REPORT, POND 207C & CLARIFIER SP/DRF-149-92

A handwritten signature, likely of D.R. Ferrier, in the top right corner of the document.

Enclosed for incorporation into the Treatability Study (Combined Deliverable 235A, 236A, and 235E, 236E) as APPENDIX H for 207C Pond/Clarifier is the temperature study.

brw

Distribution:
D. Joseffy
E.F. Lombardi
M. Prochazka



HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

**WBS 235 TREATABILITY STUDY REPORT
AND PROCESS FORMULATION REPORT
FOR POND 207C AND CLARIFIER**

APPENDIX H

**TEMPERATURE RISE DURING
CURING OF CEMENTED
207C AND CLARIFIER WASTE
AND ITS EFFECTS**

**SHAJ A. MATHEW, Ph. D.
HALLIBURTON NUS ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION**

JULY 1992

11
15A 236A
5E 236E

upm

REVIEWED FOR CLASSIFICATION

By Pro
Date 7-27-92



HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

Environmental Technologies Group
ROCKY FLATS SOLARPOND/PONDCRETE PROJECT
452 BURBANK STREET
EG&G BUILDING 025
BROOMFIELD, COLORADO 80020
(303) 469-1573
FAX (303) 469-8354

July 22, 1992

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Pondcrete
Project

Mr. Don Ferrier
Project Manager
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
P. O. Box 464
Room 121A
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

Subject: Rocky Flats Plant Solar Evaporation Ponds Stabilization Project
[WBS 235 & 236 TREATABILITY STUDY REPORT AND PROCESS FORMULATION
REPORT, POND 207C & CLARIFIER - HALLIBURTON NUS ROCKY FLATS]
- APPENDIX H - TEMPERATURE RISE DURING CURING OF CEMENTED 207C AND
CLARIFIER WASTE AND ITS EFFECTS
RF-HED-92-0442

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

Enclosed for incorporation into the Treatability Study as APPENDIX H for 207C Pond/Clarifier is the temperature study. This study was prepared to provide the following information for incorporation into the Process Control Plan (PCP):

1. Material handling requirements for transporting freshly cast material.
2. Determination that a "no free water" condition can be achieved by casting the material into a bladder and evacuating any air from the bladder.
3. Demonstrate that laboratory results can be applied to a full scale test with successful results.

Among the half crates prepared during this study were those cast during the field demonstration test witnessed by EG&G and DOE on May 28, 1992. Each of the castings was visually inspected after curing and cored to provide visual, physical, and chemical/analytical data. All the halfcrates exhibited no free water in the product or the packaging, and insignificant free particulates. Testing performed using a surrogate recipe, with similar rheological characteristics to the waste form, passed all criteria for certification.

Certain physical properties were observed that concern HNUS. The final waste form exhibited fairly high porosity. Porosity appears to be a function of the rate of temperature rise during the curing process. The strength of the product decreased as porosity increased. In addition to strength loss, the higher porosity is believed to reduce the long term durability of the product. Durability tests of the product are currently ongoing and will be available within the next few weeks for evaluation. Since strength requirements and durability are not criterias for waste certification, we conclude that the full scale surrogate tests produced a certifiable product.

A list of engineered control systems are available to reduce the maximum temperature reached during the curing process and are identified in SECTION 6.0. HNUS recommends as a minimum pursuing the following:

1. Provide ventilation system in the curing tent to reduce ambient temperatures.

July 22, 1992

2. Continue study to reduce the effects of temperature rise during the curing process.
3. Consider the use of copper tubing in the pour to dissipate heat.
4. Include verification within the SO Test "hot test" of the conclusions of this temperature study.

Ventilation systems are envisioned to be required in the curing areas. From discussions with EG&G operational personnel, we understand that EG&G desires to transport the freshly cast halfcrate to the final storage area in one step. Typically one tent will be filled with freshly cast product. Based upon approximately 100 crates per day being produced on a double shift basis, Tents 2 thru 5 represent 10 days of storage capacity each. HNUS is concerned that the temperatures in the tent will be excessive for habitation of working personnel. We are prepared to provide EG&G an assessment of the engineering control systems available to remedy the problem. EG&G will need to establish some minimum criteria: maximum allowable temperature, stowage plan identifying aisle spaces and stacking plan, and limitations on ingress/egress through doorways on both ends of each tent.

HNUS will be examining the use of cement retarders in the process. Typically they retard the set rate of the product and reduce the maximum temperature rise during curing. Tests on actual waste show that the TCLP is not impacted with the introduction of retarders into the recipe. A testing program has been developed and is underway to optimize the benefits of retarders.

In addition, results obtained during full-scale testing have been incorporated into the design of the equipment train. The incoming temperature of the slurry to the RCM mixer was lowered by approximately 20 degrees by reducing the mechanical energy transferred into the slurry. This was accomplished by reconfiguring/reducing the speed of the incoming slurry pump and the pneumatic valve to the RCM. This also reduced the maximum temperature attained during curing by approximately 20 degrees. The results provided in the report present the data obtained after the equipment modifications.

Please advise what actions you may require after reviewing SECTION 6.0 - ONGOING/FUTURE WORK proposed.

If you have any questions or comments, please advise.

Sincerely,

HALLIBURTON NUS ENVIRONMENTAL
CORPORATION



Ted A. Bittner
Project Manager

TAB/jg

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J. Zak

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**WBS 235 TREATABILITY STUDY REPORT
AND PROCESS FORMULATION REPORT
FOR POND 207C AND CLARIFIER**

APPENDIX H

**TEMPERATURE RISE DURING
CURING OF CEMENTED
207C AND CLARIFIER WASTE
AND ITS EFFECTS**

**SHAJ A. MATHEW, Ph. D.
HALLIBURTON NUS ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION**

JULY 1992

WPM

REVIEWED FOR CLASSIFICATION
By *[Signature]*
Date *7-28-92*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pond 207C and Clarifier waste forms will be mixed with pozzolans to produce a solidified waste form. Concerns about the temperature rise during the curing phase resulted in a series of studies which examined the temperature rise and its effect on the final product. These included small and large scale testing on a surrogate material that had the same rheological properties as the waste.

The studies show that the temperature rise during curing did not cause any adverse effects on the criteria for certification of the final product. However the increased temperature caused an increase in the porosity and thereby a decrease in the strength of the product. The studies show that the effects of temperature rise can be reduced by increasing the thermal conductivity of the matrix. This results in a stronger product by producing a denser, less porous material.

In addition to the temperature-induced porosity, another concern is the effect that elevated temperatures may have on the long-term durability of the product. Tests currently underway are expected to provide some information about this.

Within the scope of the current process requirements, no adjustments to the process design are required to counter the temperature rise during curing, to generate a product that will meet the certification criteria. However, because of the concerns regarding porosity and long-term durability, some options are still being considered to reduce the temperature rise during curing.

The full-scale tests conducted in the course of the studies also yielded information on the operational viability of the mixing and conveying equipment that will be used for actual processing. The tests also provided information on the time window available for transportation of the freshly cast material.

1.0 PURPOSE

The rise in temperature during the curing phase of Pond 207C and Clarifier processing is the subject of this document. This phenomenon and its effects were examined in a series of studies which were conducted at the Halliburton Services Research Center in Duncan, Oklahoma. The study's main objectives using surrogate waste and full scale conditions were to:

- Determine the impact of curing temperatures on the quality of the product
- Correlate the conclusions from this study to the real waste and
- Identify any future action required.

In addition, the studies were also designed to:

- Measure temperature rise versus time in order to establish material handling qualifications for transporting freshly cast material
- Observe full scale operations of a surrogate waste which has similar rheological properties to the real waste and
- Observe the structural stability of the half crate during the casting of a liquid slurry.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The stabilization of Pond 207C and Clarifier requires the mixing of the slurried waste with a pozzolan mix consisting of Type V cement, Class C flyash and hydrated lime at a water to pozzolan ratio of 0.42. The cement, flyash, and lime would be pre-mixed at a ratio of 1:2:0.075. Hydrated lime is included in the mixture to stabilize the metal ions in the cement matrix by providing an alkaline medium. The cemented waste form will be poured into a rectangular box called a half-crate for curing, storage, and eventual disposal. This document deals with the anticipated internal temperature rise in the half-crate during the hydration phase of the pozzolans.

The hydration of pozzolanic materials involves a set of complex exothermic reactions. If the heat evolving from the hydration reaction is not allowed to escape (i.e. if adiabatic conditions exist), the temperature rise can be quite substantial [1]. In large monoliths (like the half-crate), true adiabatic conditions exist when the volume of the concrete far exceeds the surface area available for heat dissipation to the surroundings. The internal temperature rise under such conditions occurs predominantly during the first phase of hydration [2].

The generation of temperature rises in large bodies have led to concerns about cracking caused by 'thermo-stresses' due to differences in temperature between the interior and surface and 'boiling-off' of the water phase [3]. Similar concerns exist for the Pond 207C/Clarifier processing, including the impact of temperature rise on the production of a certifiable product.

Several options exist to moderate the temperature rise, including increasing the thermal conductivity of the matrix and the addition of inert additives or aggregates [4]. Potential aggregates that can be added to the matrix include inert solids like the suspended solids already present in the waste or clean sand that can act as a filler. In the pozzolan mixture used for Pond 207C/Clarifier processing, the amount of Class C Flyash is twice the amount of Type V cement. In addition to having a much lower heat of hydration compared to cement, flyash has the effect of retarding the hydration of cement and thus lowering the heat of hydration even further. In addition, it has been shown that even mixes with a high percentage of flyash maintain their structural integrity [4]. The presence of large amounts of inorganic salts found in the

207C pond will hasten the hydration reaction and lead to a larger temperature rise.

To examine the effects that the increased temperature of the cemented waste form would have on the certification parameters, a series of tests were conducted with surrogate wastes at Halliburton Services facilities in Duncan, Oklahoma in May-June 1992. The surrogate waste was developed to simulate the rheological characteristics of the mixture of pozzolans and the Pond 207C/Clarifier waste form.

The preliminary tests were conducted on a small scale during which the cemented surrogate was treated to high temperatures externally. This was followed with large scale testing where the surrogate waste was mixed up with the pozzolans in the RCM and poured into half-crates to simulate the conditions existing during processing and casting a monolith similar in size to the final product.

It would be pertinent at this stage to define some of the terms used throughout this document. The '% water' in a slurry is the % of available water by mass in the 207C/Clarifier slurry after subtracting the contributions of dissolved salts and suspended solids to the total mass. The pozzolans are added to the slurry on a mass basis at a fixed 'water to pozzolan ratio'. 'Pozzolans' are defined as the combined blend of cement, flyash, and lime.

3.0 PRELIMINARY TESTING

The preliminary testing conducted at the Halliburton Services Research Center was geared to mimic the effect of the high temperature attained inside a large monolith on a miniature scale to examine the hydration profile of the cemented waste form under high temperatures. External heat had to be applied to these samples since small samples would never attain the adiabatic conditions existing in the core of a half crete. For this purpose a surrogate of the Pond 207C/Clarifier waste form was mixed with pozzolans in the appropriate ratio (water/pozzolans=0.42) and the mixture was subjected to curing at a range of temperatures. The cooled samples were subjected to X-ray diffraction and Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) testing to examine the effects that temperature may have had on their properties.

3.1 Experimental

A surrogate had to be prepared in lieu of the actual Pond 207C/Clarifier waste because of the radioactive nature of the real waste form. The Research Center is not licensed to accept radioactive material. The salt composition used in the surrogate (Table I) is representative of the 374 Brine at Rocky Flats. A 31% by weight solution was made up with water to make the surrogate waste. The brine solution was mixed with pozzolans, such that the water to pozzolan ratio was 0.42. The pozzolans were made up of 1 parts Type V cement, 2 parts Class C fly ash, and 0.075 parts of hydrated lime.

TABLE I
COMPOSITION OF SALT MIXTURE IN SURROGATE

SALT	WEIGHT %
Sodium Nitrate	44.3
Potassium Nitrate	27.7
Sodium Chloride	7.8
Potassium Chloride	1.8
Sodium Sulfate	4.5
Potassium Sulfate	1.4
Sodium Phosphate	0.8
Potassium Phosphate	0.4
Sodium Carbonate	6.8
Calcium Hydroxide	4.5

The brine and the pozzolans were mixed in a Waring blender and cured at 150, 200, 250, 300 and 350°F for two days under 3000 psi pressure. The pressure was necessary to prevent the water in the system from boiling off since the boiling point of water is 212°F. [The impact that the dissolved salts has had in elevating the boiling point of the water has been minimal; approximately 213°F at 500 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL). The boiling point of the brine could be expected to be lower in Denver due to its altitude - 5400 feet above MSL.] The curing methodology used was similar to the 48-hour accelerated cures done during treatability testing at Halliburton NUS laboratories in Pittsburgh. The heated samples were allowed to cool to room temperature. After two days of curing, the samples were subjected to UCS testing and X-ray diffraction analysis.

3.2 Results/Discussion

The UCS tests were conducted to ascertain the effect that the temperatures would have on the strength of the samples. The UCS results of the samples at different temperatures are shown in Table II.

TABLE II
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTHS OF SAMPLES AFTER 48
HOUR CURES AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES

CURING TEMPERATURE °F	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (psi)
150	1345
200	1243
250	908
300	1209
350	1077

Although there seems to be a decline in strength with increasing temperatures, the overall strength of the matrices are within a range that would be considered normal. The UCS data indicate a fairly typical hydration profile with no observable detrimental effects of high temperature on hydration.

The X-ray diffraction study was conducted to examine the effect that temperature has on the hydration products during the critical initial phase. The X-ray diffraction patterns for the samples at different temperatures are shown in Figures 1-5. The figures show the diffraction peaks caused by the different crystal faces associated with the various crystalline components in the matrix. The consolidated results are tabulated in Table III.

TABLE III
CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSES
OF SAMPLES AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES

COMPONENT	AMOUNT AT 150°F	AMOUNT AT 200°F	AMOUNT AT 250°F	AMOUNT AT 300°F	AMOUNT AT 350°F
Unhydrated Cement	moderate	moderate	moderate	small	small
Tobermorite	--	very small	small	moderate	moderate
Hydrogarnet	very small	small	small	small	small
Quartz	very small	very small	trace	trace	--
Calcite	--	--	--	trace	small
C ₃ (OH) ₂	small	--	--	--	--
C ₂₄ Al ₂ O ₆ ·10H ₂ O	small	--	--	--	--

The peaks in the X-ray diffraction patterns of the samples at different temperatures show higher concentrations of the tobermorite crystalline phase at higher temperatures. Tobermorite is one of the phases that is produced at higher temperatures. Since it is a stable phase, this should have no adverse impact on product stability. Unhydrated cement could be observed in greater amounts at the lower temperatures. The amount of unhydrated materials decreased as the curing temperature increased. Given sufficient time, these unhydrated materials would have undergone nearly complete hydration. In total, the X-ray diffraction analyses do not show any significant aberrations from the norm even at elevated temperatures.

It can be concluded from these laboratory studies that within the temperature range of 150°F to 350°F, the hydration profiles of the pozzolans were normal and that temperature had minimal effect on the hydration profile and thus the structural integrity of the cemented waste form.

4.0 FULL SCALE TESTING

The positive results from preliminary testing had shown that externally applied heat up to a temperature of 350°F had no adverse effects on the setting of the pozzolan waste mixture.

To verify whether the same phenomenon occurred with the internal heat produced in the half crate, a series of large scale tests were conducted. In addition, the purpose of these tests was also to ascertain whether the internal heat generated in the half crate during cement hydration had any effect on the certification parameters. The relevant parameters for certification include TCLP, test for free liquids, DOT Solids Test, and test for particulates.

A total of eleven halfcrates were cast (including the few discussed in this report) during the course of the full-scale testing held at Halliburton facilities in Duncan, Oklahoma. During the course of this testing, a field demonstration was witnessed by representatives of EG&G and the Department of Energy on May 28, 1992. At the demonstration test, the surrogate recipe was mixed using the equipment built specifically for this project and the material was cast into the bladder within the half crate boxes.

4.1 Experimental/Results

To create a surrogate for these tests, water was mixed with the salt mixture (shown in Table I) to produce a 31.4 % by weight salt solution. This salt solution was then blended with the pre-mixed pozzolan mixture at the appropriate water to pozzolan ratio in a 8 bbl. RCM. The thoroughly mixed slurry was poured into plastic lined half-crates. Most of the slurry was cast into bladders to replicate the proposed casting method.

Tests were not conducted on recipes that contained suspended solids since the inert solids would tend to lower the maximum temperature by increasing the thermal conductivity of the matrix. During waste processing, the suspended solids will vary between 0 and 11%.

For each of these tests, thermocouples were placed at critical points in the half-crate. The thermocouples used were certified by the supplier to be accurate within $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{F}$ over the range that was tested. The half-crate was then sealed and the top wooden lid put in its place.

Temperatures were recorded every fifteen minutes during the initial heat rise and then every hour for the next several days. The half crate was then dismantled and the packaging removed. Visual inspections were performed for free water on the surface of the product or trapped within the packaging. No free water or excessive particulates were observed in any of the half crate containers that were cast in Duncan. 6-inch cores were taken from the center of the half-crate for further examination. Smaller cores were made from the 6-inch core to examine the structural integrity of the top, center and bottom of the 6-inch core by means of UCS testing.

These cores were also subjected to TCLP leach tests. The pHs of the TCLP leachate were examined. The pH of the TCLP leachate is an indirect indication of the metal ion concentration in it. It has been shown in the treatability study report [5] that when the pH of the TCLP leachate is between 10.4 and 12.2, the concentrations of the restricted metal ions were below the permissible limits.

Test 1 Conducted at water to pozzolan ratio of 0.42

The first full-scale test was conducted at the water to pozzolan ratio at which the job would be performed at Rocky Flats (i.e., at a water to pozzolan ratio of 0.42).

The temperature measured at the center of the half-crate as a function of time is shown in Figure 6. As can be seen from Figure 6, the temperature at the center of the half-crate reached a maximum of 217.5°F about 21 hours after the slurry was poured into the box. After reaching a maximum, the center of the half-crate gradually underwent cooling over several days. A photograph of the core obtained from the center of the half-crate is shown in Figure 7. This core was recorded and the miniature 1-inch cores obtained from it were subjected to strength and TCLP testing, the results of which are summarized in Table IV.

TABLE IV
SUMMARY OF CENTER CORE DATA FROM HALF CRATE AT W/P=0.42

WATER TO POZZOLAN RATIO	POSITION IN HALF CRATE	HIGHEST TEMP. (time taken to attain it)	UCS (psi)	pH of TCLP LEACHATE
0.42	TOP	--	660	11.2
0.42	CENTER	217.5 ⁰ F (21 HRS)	423	11.1
0.42	BOTTOM	--	560	10.9

The data in Table IV most significantly shows that the temperature rise did not have any adverse impact on the pH of the TCLP leachate. This is because the alkalinity of the matrix would be unaffected by the temperature. In addition, the UCS data showed that the material had a substantial level of strength. Even at the center of the half-crate which would have experienced the highest temperature rise, the UCS test data showed a considerable amount of strength. However, the strength of the material in the center of the half crate (which would have experienced the greatest temperature rise) is lesser than at the top or the bottom.

The core shown in Figure 7 shows a substantial number of voids forced by steam resulting from high temperatures inside the half crate. However, the fairly homogenous distribution of voids throughout the matrix shows that the uneven temperature distribution in the half crate had no effect on porosity distribution.

Petrographic examination of the core confirmed the uniform porosity distribution in the matrix. The studies also showed that crystal growth and micro-cracking were almost non-existent. In addition, no settling or segregation of the cement grains were observed. The studies confirmed an earlier observation that the core appeared to be very homogeneous from the top to the bottom.

The solidified half crate did not have any observable free moisture and did not have any significant amount of fine particulates. There was slight map-cracking observable on the surface but this did not extend to more than one inch below the surface. The product would have

thus passed the test for free liquids, the DOT solids test and the test for fine particulates. As can be inferred from the pH of the TCLP leachate, it would also pass the metal ion concentration allowed by the LDR requirements.

To summarize, the data from a regular half-crate produced using a water to pozzolan ratio of 0.42 shows that the temperature rise observed in the test had no adverse impact on either the strength of the matrix or the parameters for certification.

Test 2 Conducted at a water to Pozzolan Ratio of 0.42
with Copper Tubes for greater thermal
conductivity

Since concrete does not conduct heat readily, Test 1 was repeated with copper tubes placed inside the half-crate. The positioning of the copper tubes is shown in Figure 8. The idea was to improve the thermal conductivity in the monolith in a relatively simple manner. The hollow copper tubes were 3" in diameter and had sealed bottoms and open tops. Liquid slurry was not allowed to fill the annulus of the pipe.

The temperature at the center of this half-crate is shown in Figure 9. Temperatures and corresponding hours were also measured at various other positions of the half-crate and is shown in Figure 10. 'Center' in the figure designates the geometric center of the solidified waste form, 'Top' designates the geometric center of the top surface of the monolith, 'Bottom' designates the geometric center of the bottom surface of the monolith, and 'End' is the geometric center of the smallest rectangular face of the monolith.

A photograph of a core obtained from the center of the half-crate is shown in Figure 11. Compared to that from Test 1, without copper tubes, the core in Test 2 shows far fewer voids.

The temperature at the center of the half-crate reached a maximum of 224°F after 10 hours. This along with the data from the other tests is tabulated in Table V.

TABLE V
SUMMARY OF CENTER CORE DATA FROM HALF CRATE
AT W/P=0.42 WITH DIAGONALLY PLACED COPPER TUBES

WATER TO POZZOLAN RATIO	POSITION IN HALF CRATE	HIGHEST TEMP. (time taken to attain it)	UCS (psi)	pH of TCLP LEACHATE
0.42	TOP	220 ⁰ F (10 HRS)	990	11.1
0.42	CENTER	224 ⁰ F (10 HRS)	--	--
0.42	BOTTOM	222 ⁰ F (11 HRS)	1113	11.2

As the temperature data shows, the copper tubes enable an even distribution of heat throughout the concrete matrix by removing heat from the center of the core (which is the hottest) and distributing it to the surfaces (where it is the coolest). As expected, the pHs of the TCLP leachate were unaffected by the high temperature or the temperature differential between the center and the surface. In addition, as in the previous test, there was no observable free water or particulates in the solidified waste form.

However, the strength (as indicated by UCS results) almost doubled. This is likely due to the far fewer voids in the core as seen in Figure 11. The copper tubes and the uniform heat distribution that they provided seems to have helped achieve this higher strength.

Test 3 Conducted at a water to pozzolan ratio of 0.48
(no copper tubes)

The third test was conducted at a higher water to pozzolan ratio of 0.48. This results in a decreased amount of Pozzolan (lower by approximately 13%) leading to a lower net heat release. The temperature changes with time are shown in Figures 12 and 13. The photograph of the core from the center of the half crate is shown in Figure 14. The picture shows a fairly uniform core with even fewer voids than that in Test 2. The test data are summarized in Table VI.

TABLE VI
SUMMARY OF CENTER CORE DATA FROM HALF CRATE AT W/P=0.48

WATER TO POZZOLAN RATIO	POSITION IN HALF CRATE	HIGHEST TEMP. (time taken to attain it)	UCS (psi)	pH of TCLP LEACHATE
0.48	TOP	180 ⁰ F (14 HRS)	1520	11.1
0.48	CENTER	226 ⁰ F (14 HRS)	1047	11.0
0.48	BOTTOM	208 ⁰ F (14 HRS)	1227	11.1

The maximum temperature at the center of the half crate made at a water to pozzolan ratio of 0.48 is not much different from that conducted at a water to pozzolan ratio of 0.42 with copper tubes for better conductivity. When compared to the test with the copper tubes placed in the matrix, this test, with a higher water content, shows a greater temperature differential between the interior and the exterior of the monolith.

However, the additional water content did not adversely impact the porosity of the matrix. In fact, the strength of the material in this test is even higher than that in Test 2. Fewer voids were produced which provided a more homogeneous core. Also, the pH of the TCLP leachate was within the range that was acceptable to project criteria.

Tests 4 & 5 Conducted with different crate lengths

Another set of tests were performed to examine the contribution of the shape of the half-crate to the temperature rise in the center of it. For this purpose, two boxes of different shapes - Irregular Shape A (48 in. x 28 in. x 24 in.) and Irregular Shape B (48 in. x 48 in. x 24 in.) were constructed (Figure 15) and the cement slurry at a water to pozzolan ratio of 0.42 was poured into it. The maximum temperature at the center of the half-crate was 246°F and 260°F respectively. This is a higher temperature rise than what was observed with the half-crate. The condition that seems to affect the maximum temperature gain is the relationship of mass to surface area. The results show that increasing the surface area per unit mass of the monolith did not decrease the net temperature gain during curing.

Consequently, regardless of the configuration of the container, the only reasonable method to reduce the temperature rise during curing may be to reduce the thickness of the pour.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Temperature and Product Strength

The temperature data from the first three tests is summarized in Figure 16 and presents the half crate center temperatures for the three tests as a function of time.

As indicated, the crate with the copper tubes (Test 2) and the crate with the higher water content (Test 3) reached their maximum temperatures faster than the crate with the water to pozzolan ratio of 0.42 (Test 1), which is the nominal water to pozzolan ratio for processing. This implies that for Tests 2 and 3, there was a faster rate of cement hydration than for Test 1. The accelerated hydration reaction in turn created a greater temperature rise which then caused an even faster rate of cement hydration; in effect creating a closed loop, thus accounting for the results observed.

In Test 2 the copper tubes enabled a greater degree of heat transfer to the peripheries of the matrix from its center and accelerated the hydration reaction in those areas which in turn transmitted more heat to the adjoining areas leading to the faster temperature rise. The reason for the increased temperature rise in Test 3 is not clearly understood. It could be attributed to the greater availability of water to the cement for the reaction. The heat generated in turn accelerates the reaction even further.

In the cases of both Tests 2 and 3, the faster temperature rise leads to a faster curing (and setting) of the pozzolans. After the gel lattice undergoes setting, it becomes more difficult for the hot steam to create the voids that cause matrix porosity. Voids are much more likely to be formed in an unset cement mass, than within a gelled lattice structure. This is borne out by

the strength data which show that the strength attained by the half crate in Test 1 was lower than that achieved in Tests 2 and 3. The greater porosity produced by Test 1 than Tests 2 or 3 can be observed in Figures 7, 11, and 13. It has to be noted however, that the maximum temperatures attained by Tests 1, 2 and 3 are approximately the same.

A similar outcome could also be caused by inducing the entirely opposite effect on the hydration reaction by slowing it down with the use of retarders. This would so reduce the reaction rate and would flatten the temperature-time curve such that high temperatures might not be encountered. This however needs to be verified by further testing.

4.2.2 Setting Times of Cast Product

The hydration process undergoes a primary stage (also called the preinduction stage) during which there is slight heat evolution followed by a second stage (the induction stage) during which the mix is relatively dormant [6]. Figure 17 displays the first few hours after casting shown in Figure 16 on a larger scale. This illustrates that the first two stages cannot be distinguished very clearly from each other, probably because of the size of the monolith and its insulating properties. The shape of the curve is similar to what has been reported elsewhere in another technical publication [7]. It is after the induction period that the gel lattice structure starts formation accompanied by active cement hydration and a rapid temperature rise. This gel formation will be damaged by vibration or any other vigorous movement. Once this phase commences, the crystalline formations are very weak and if disrupted may not be capable of rebonding during the curing process. The data in Figure 17 show that the third stage does not start until after four hours. A conservative estimate for the window available for physical handling of the half crate before it should be set aside for curing, is about two hours. Data obtained during treatability testing show that after forty eight hours of curing, the product had gained a

sufficient degree of strength to allow transporting the product without detrimental effects to the waste form.

Tests reported earlier showed that the cemented 207C Pond material becomes a DOT solid in approximately twelve hours and the cemented Pond 207C/Clarifier becomes a DOT solid after four hours as defined by the DOT Paint Can test [8]. Thus it can be concluded that the material will be a liquid mass during the initial transportation from the casting to the curing station.

4.2.3 Relevance of Surrogate Tests

It should be emphasized that the aforementioned tests (and therefore its conclusions) were conducted on a surrogate which was chosen for its rheological similarity when mixed with the pozzolans. So, although these tests were not conducted on the actual waste form, it is reasonable that the results are fairly similar to what one may expect with the actual waste. This is because both the salt and cement loading used in the surrogate mix closely represent the 207C/Clarifier waste. In addition, many results of the surrogate testing match those observed with the real waste in the Halliburton NUS laboratories in Pittsburgh. These include:

- The pH of the TCLP leachate; both sets of data reflect that the pH is above that which would be required for acceptable metal ion concentrations.
- Strengths of the final product made from surrogate and real waste are similar.
- Similar results can be seen in the petrographic analyses.

4.2.4 Anticipated Site Conditions

It has to be noted that the surrogate tests were conducted under warmer temperature conditions (during May-June in Oklahoma) than will be experienced during the Fall at Rocky Flats. Thus

the incoming temperature can be expected to be much lower during actual operations. In addition, the presence of suspended solids in the actual waste should lower the temperature rise in the half crate.

4.2.5 Half Crate Strength Test

Another purpose of this testing program was to evaluate the structural integrity of the half crate. Waste certification requirements allow a maximum deflection, during closure, of 3/8-inch in any direction.

Deflections along the top edge of the sides were 1/2-inch along the 7-foot dimension and 7/16-inch along the 4-foot dimension. The surrogate waste was poured to a height of 19-inches within the box prior to sealing. No deflection was observed along the sides once the top was secured. Neither was any bulging or expansion observed during the curing process of the waste. The half crate container weighs about 380 lbs. The half crate filled with the cemented waste (at a density of 117 lbs/cu. ft.) would weighed a total of 4475 lbs.

From this study, it was concluded that a temporary bracing system is required to support the half crate prior to securing the lid. Once the lid is installed, the temporary bracing system can be removed. EG&G is currently tasked with designing the bracing system.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The operating parameters for the processing of Pond 207C and Clarifier are defined in the Treatability Study Report [5]. These parameters identified in the laboratory produced a product that passes all certification requirements as defined in NVO-325 (October 1988). The various operating parameters were tested in a full scale demonstration using a surrogate waste. Control experiments were established to verify that the surrogate waste had similar rheological and physical properties.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the study of the impact of large temperature rises in the solidified Pond 207C and Clarifier waste form on its properties:

- **Impact on Certification Parameters**
Any temperature gains experienced during curing of the half crates did not negatively impact the certification requirements including -
 1. TCLP concentrations for compliance with LDR requirements (as inferred from the pH of the TCLP leachate remaining between 10.4 and 12.2).
 2. Paint Can Test (for certification as DOT solid).
 3. Paint Filter Test (for certification of the absence of free liquids)
 4. Criteria for Fine Particulates
- **Impact on Hydration Profile**
The X-ray diffraction data on the surrogate waste-pozzolan mixtures cured at temperatures similar to those experienced in the half-crates showed that the elevated temperatures had minimal effect on the hydration profile of the cement.
- **Impact on Porosity**
The tests show that the temperature rise in the half crate with a water to pozzolan ratio of 0.42, does introduce a certain amount of homogenous

porosity into the matrix. Porosity may be a function of temperature gain versus time in that the faster the temperature gain, the lesser the porosity. The lesser the porosity in the matrix, the greater the strength of the product.

The porosity introduced by the high temperatures could have adverse effects on the long term durability of the product. Tests are currently underway to examine this issue.

- **Impact on Compressive Strength**

The strength of the solidified product is not a criterion for certification. However, it has been shown with the testing conducted that the strength of the material cured at elevated temperatures was lower from those cured at lower temperatures (during treatability testing). The strength increased both when the thermal conductivity of the matrix was improved and when the water content in the matrix was increased.

The other conclusions that can be drawn from this study are:

- **Transportation of Freshly Cast Material**

It has been shown that the freshly cast material can be moved around for two hours before it has to be kept static for a period of about forty eight hours.

- **Full Scale Operations**

The tests on the surrogate material showed that the process can be conducted on a large scale using the mixing and conveying equipment that were specified in the design.

6.0 ONGOING/FUTURE WORK

Although there are no significant adverse effects related product certification due to the temperature rise during the curing of the half crate, concerns still exist about the impact of temperature on porosity, strength, and long term durability of the solidified waste form. Durability testing is currently underway on the products produced from the different tests mentioned in this document. In addition, various methodologies could be evaluated to counter the effect of temperature, including:

- **Retardation of Hydration**

The use of chemicals which retard the hydration reaction will be evaluated. These would be blended into the pozzolan mix off-site or metered into the cementing operation. The study would include additional treatability testing to verify the certifiability of the final product.

- **Systems to Reduce Temperature**

- Engineering modifications to minimize mechanical energy input into the system
- Use of copper piping to dissipate heat inside the half crate containers
- Chilling the slurry prior to cementing to reduce the incoming temperature
- Providing ventilation systems in the curing tent to reduce ambient air temperature
- Minimizing the allowable thickness of material cast in the half crate

Currently all the options excepting chilling the slurry and reducing half crate thickness are being evaluated. Those were considered impractical to implement at the facility.

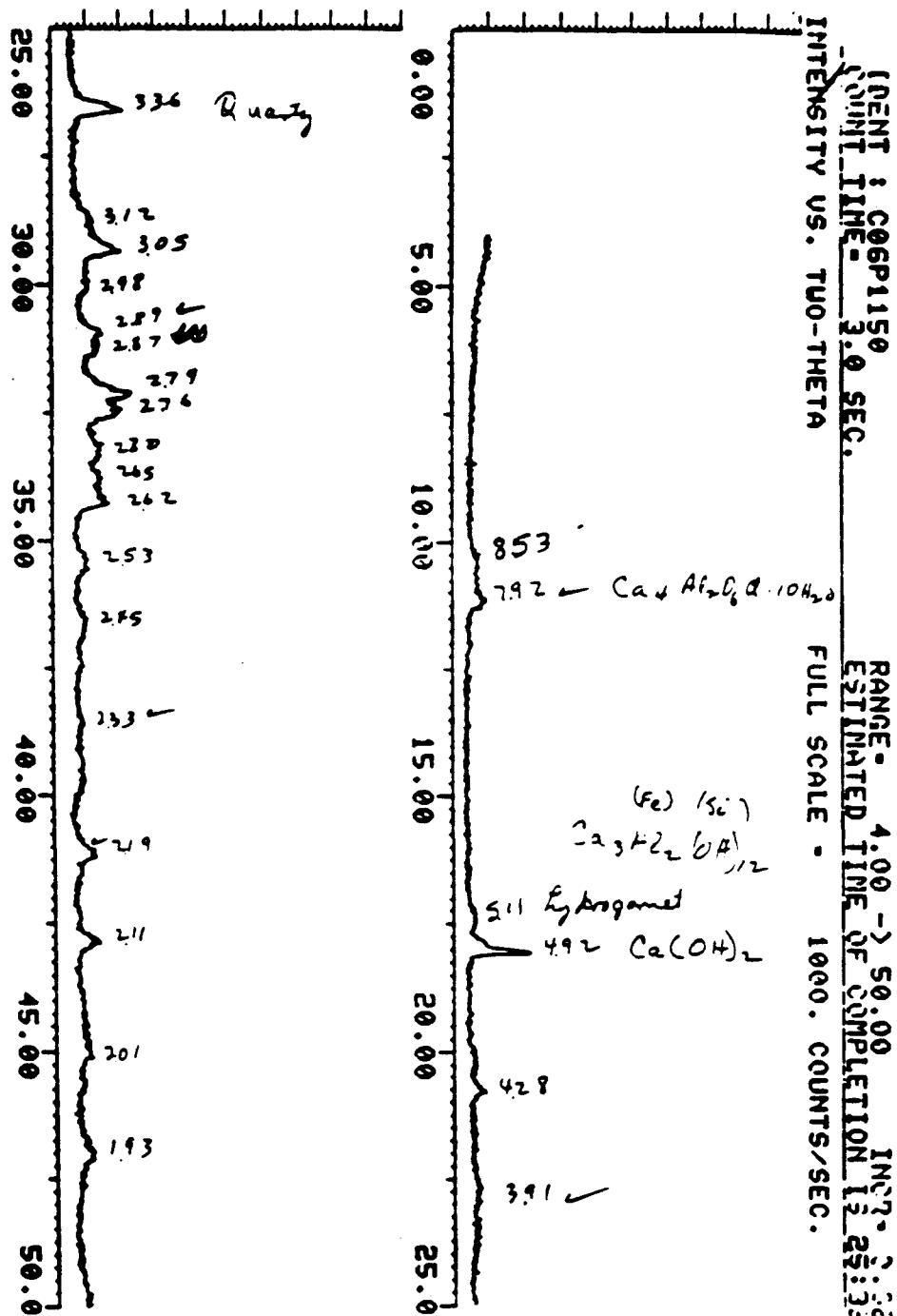
Any subsequent recommendations and findings will be reported in a separate report.

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- [1] Young, J. F. Instructional Modules in Cement Science Roy, D. M. Editor, Pennsylvania State University, 1985, pp. 1-24.
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- [3] Idorn, G. M. and Henrikson, K. R. Cem. Concr. Res. 14, 1984, pp. 463-470.
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- [5] Halliburton NUS, Treatability Study Report and Process Formulation Report for Pond 207C and Clarifier, Revision 0, July 1992.
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- [7] Lea, F. M. The Chemistry of Cement and Concrete, Chemical Publishing Company, New York, NY, 1970, p. 293.
- [8] Halliburton NUS Internal Memorandum, Mathew, S. A. to Brenneman, D. R., April 20, 1992.

Figure 1

X-RAY DIFFRACTION PATTERN OF SURROGATE WASTE CURED AT 150°F

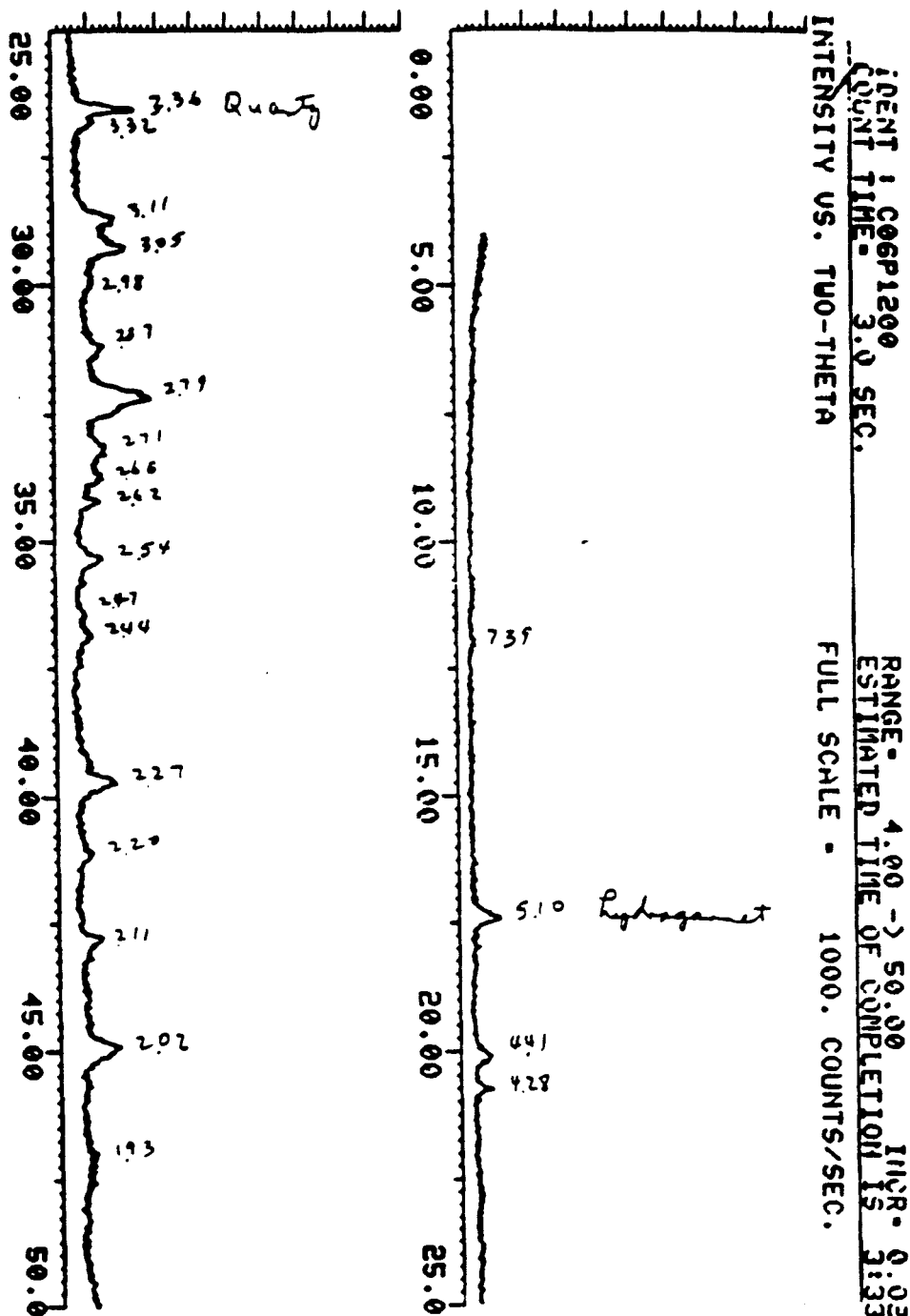


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Figure 2

X-RAY DIFFRACTION PATTERN OF SURROGATE WASTE CURED AT 200°F

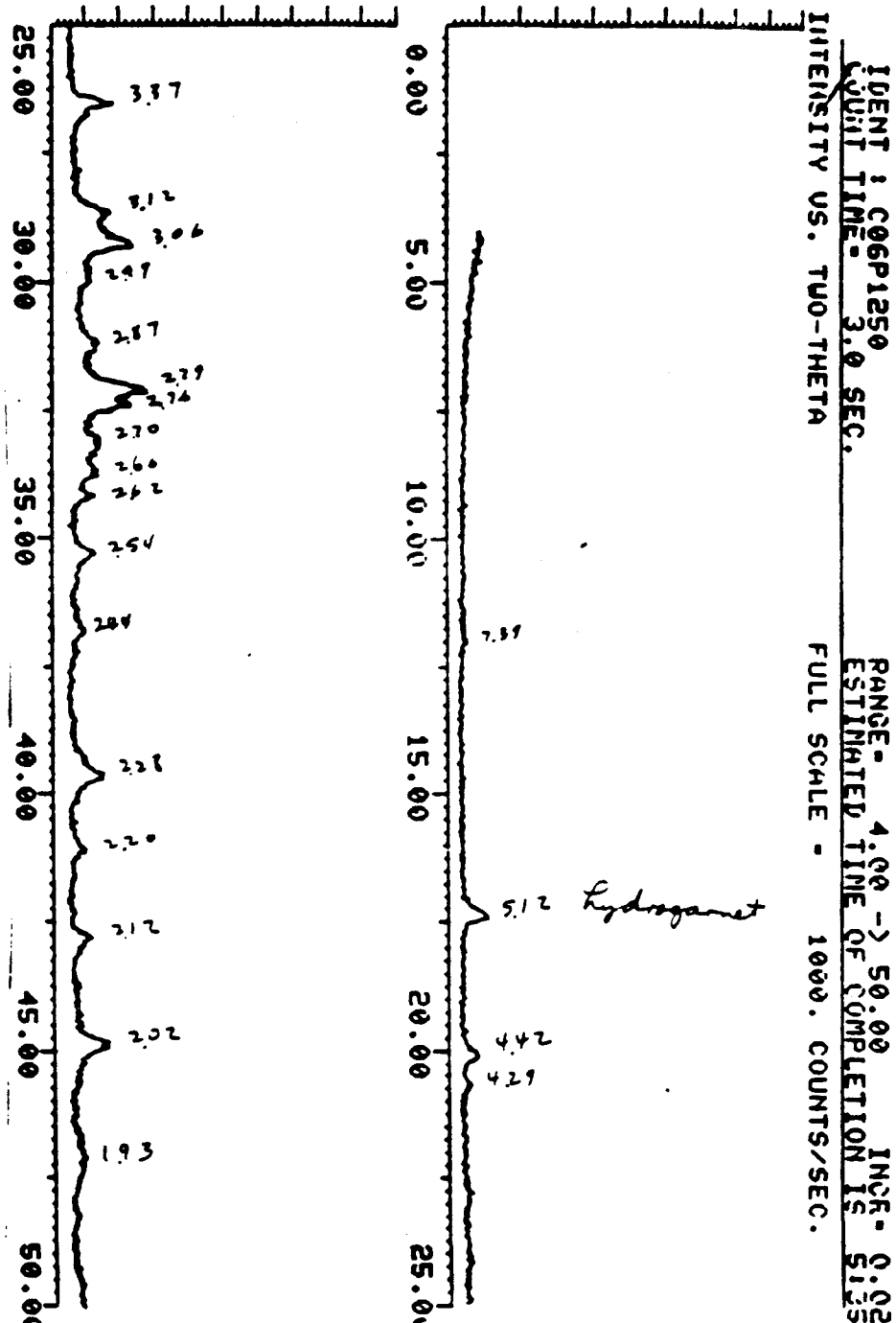


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Figure 3

X-RAY DIFFRACTION PATTERN OF
SURROGATE WASTE CURED AT 250°F

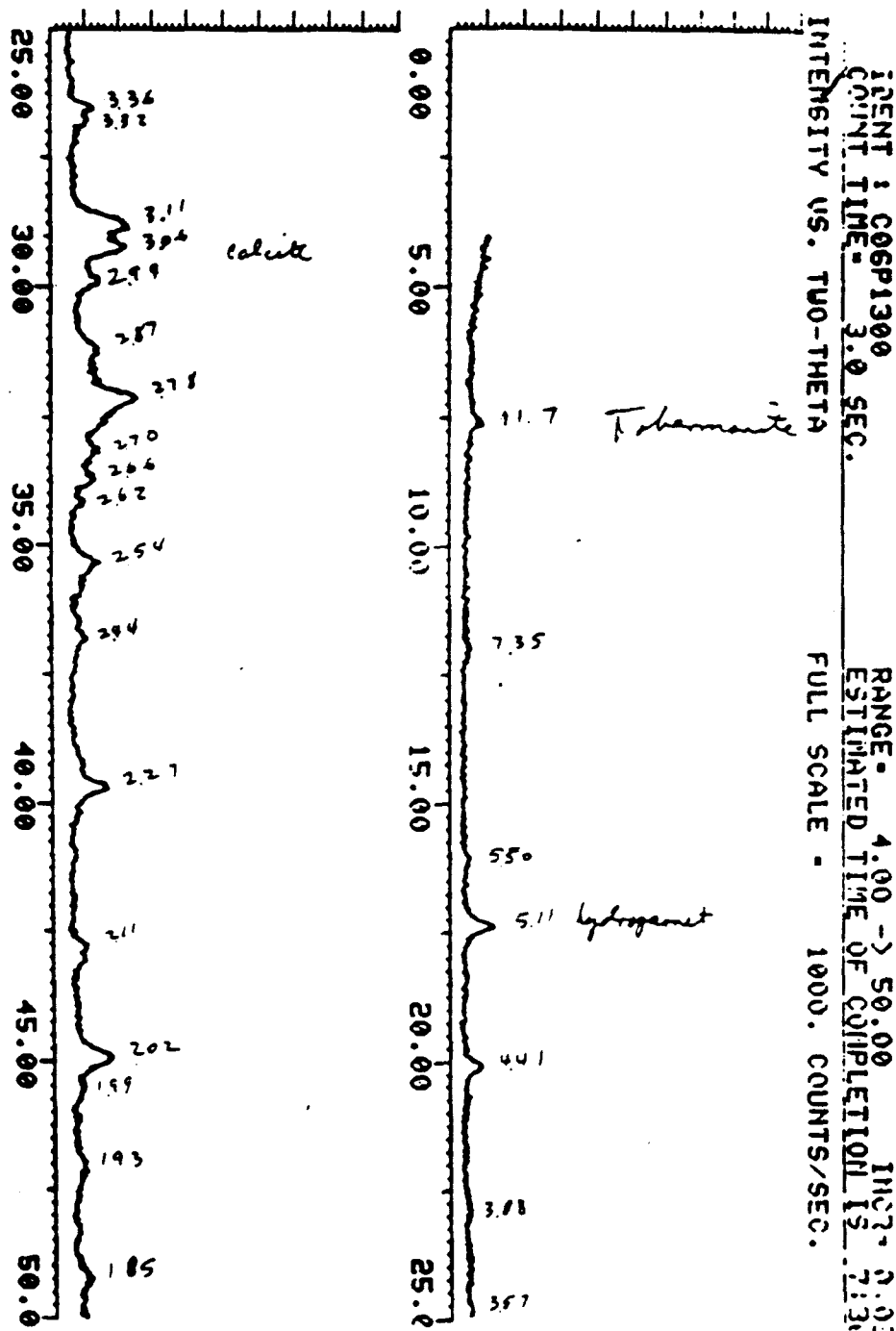


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Figure 4

X-RAY DIFFRACTION PATTERN OF SURROGATE WASTE CURED AT 300°F

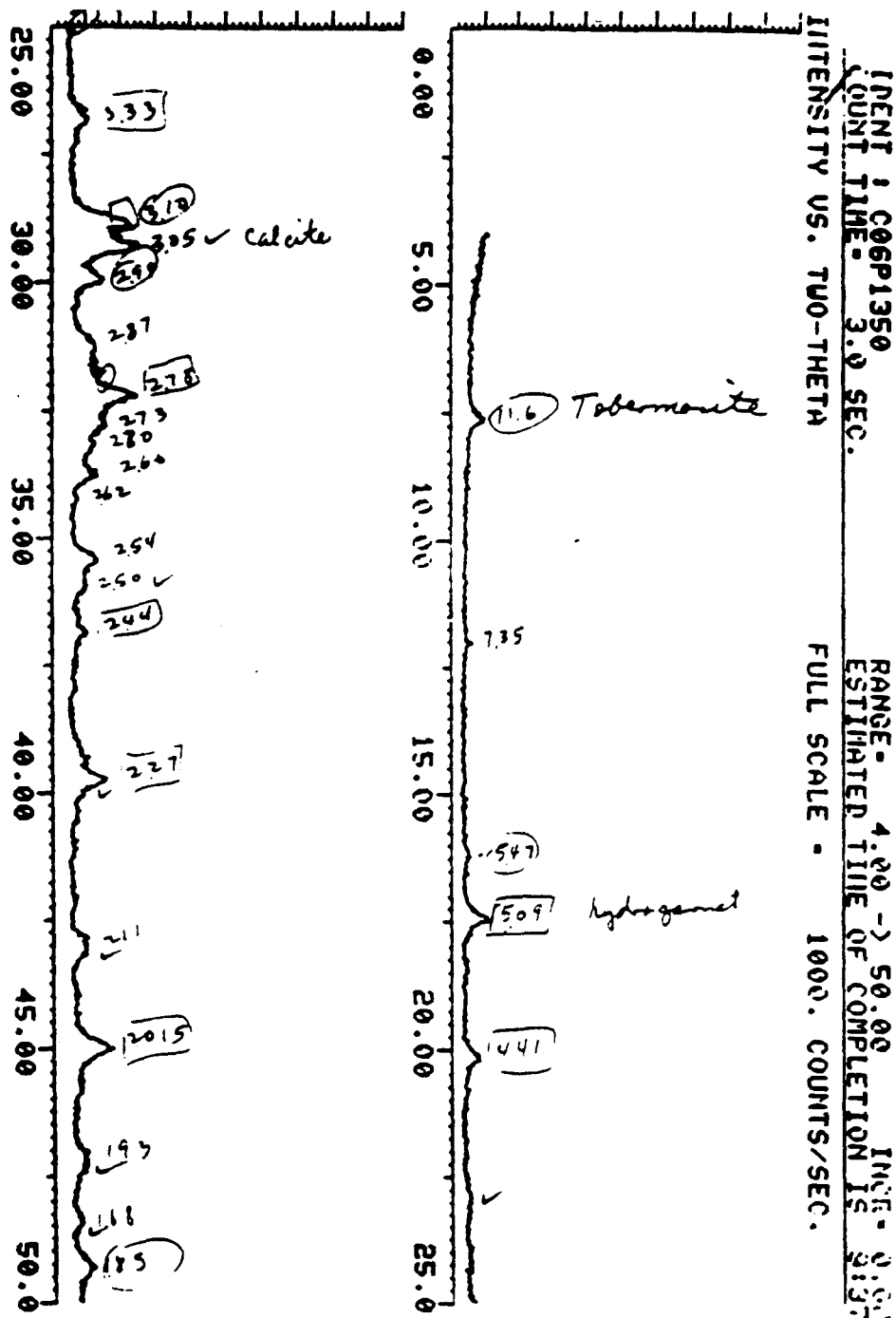


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Figure 5

X-RAY DIFFRACTION PATTERN OF SURROGATE WASTE CURED AT 350°F



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TEMPERATURE RISE IN CENTER OF HALF CRATE
WATER/POZZOLAN=0.42

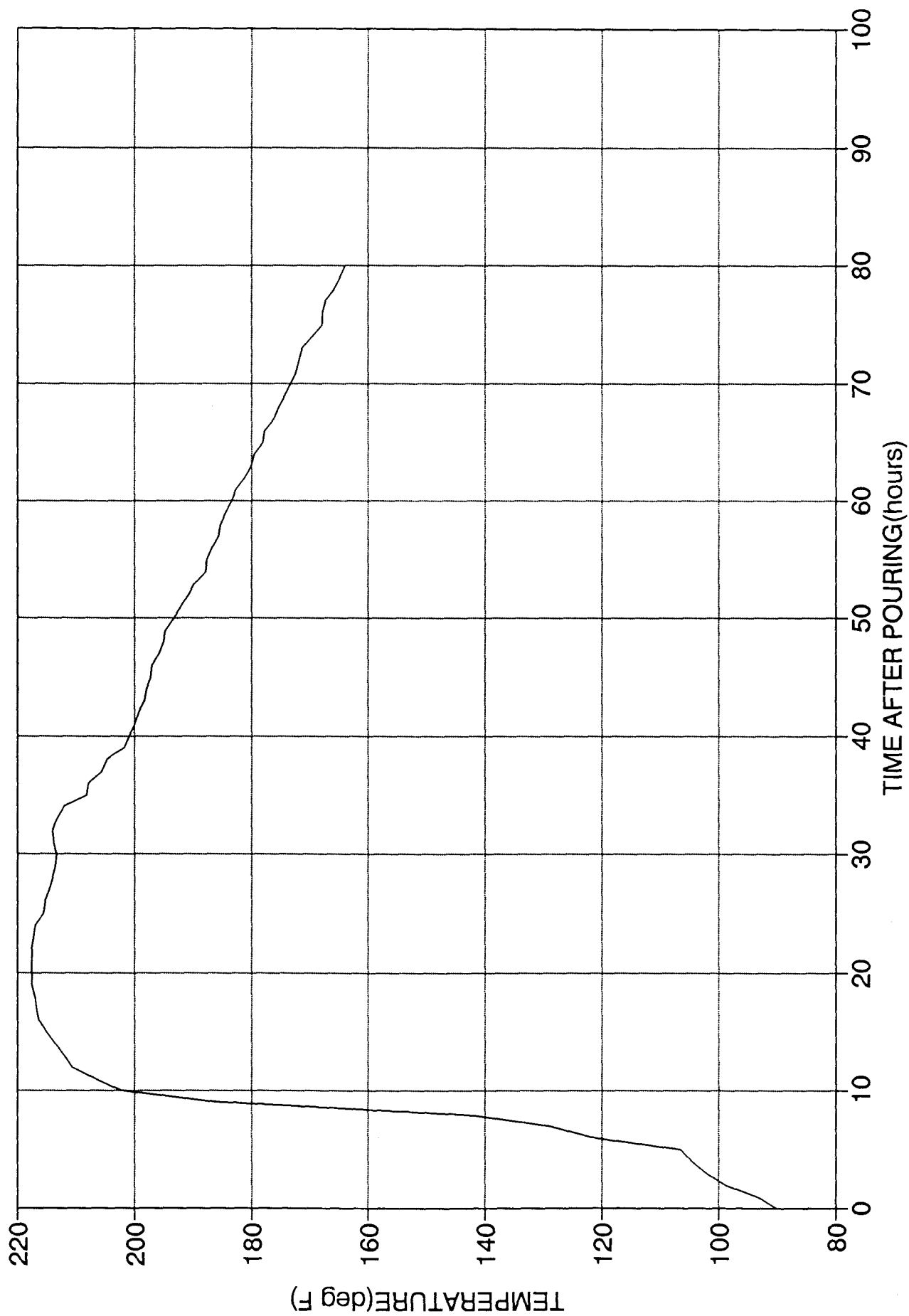
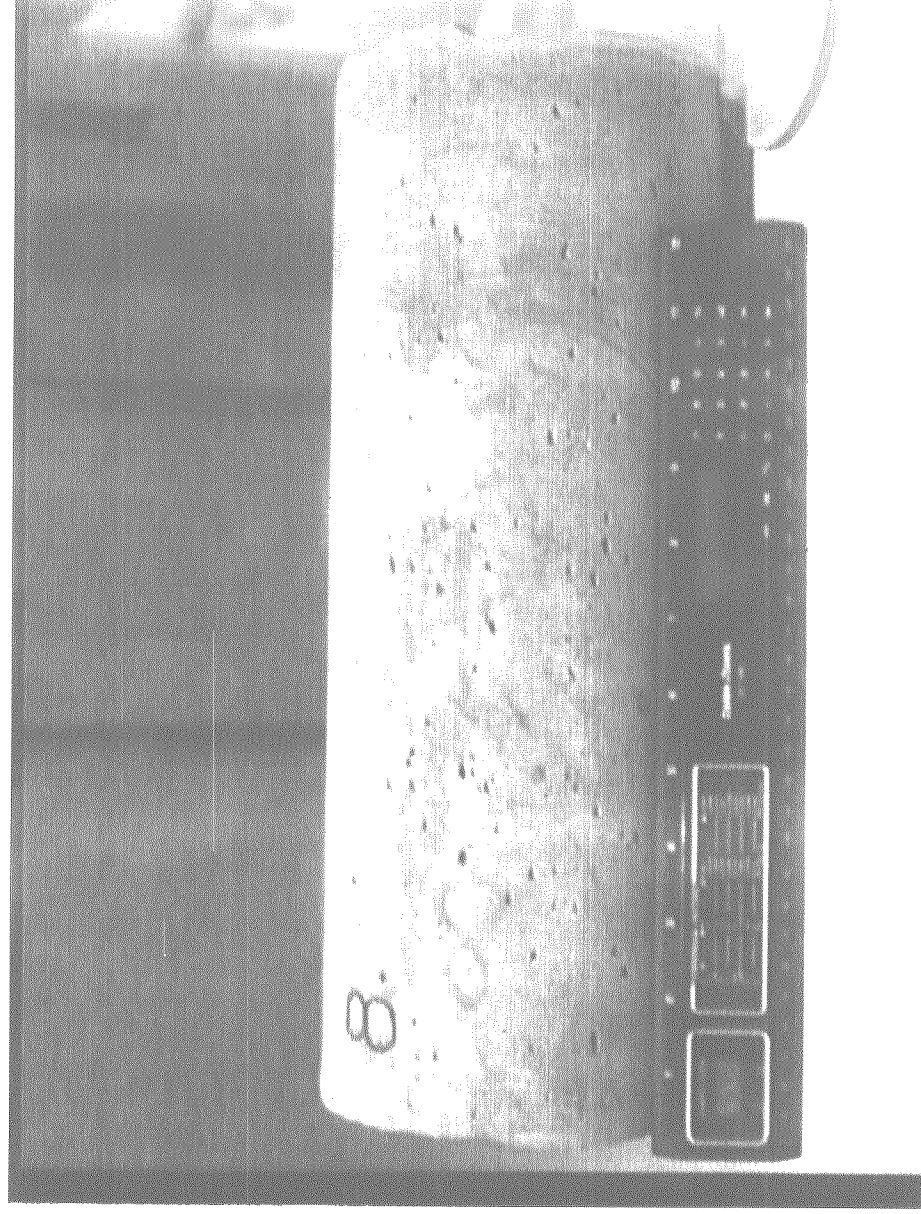


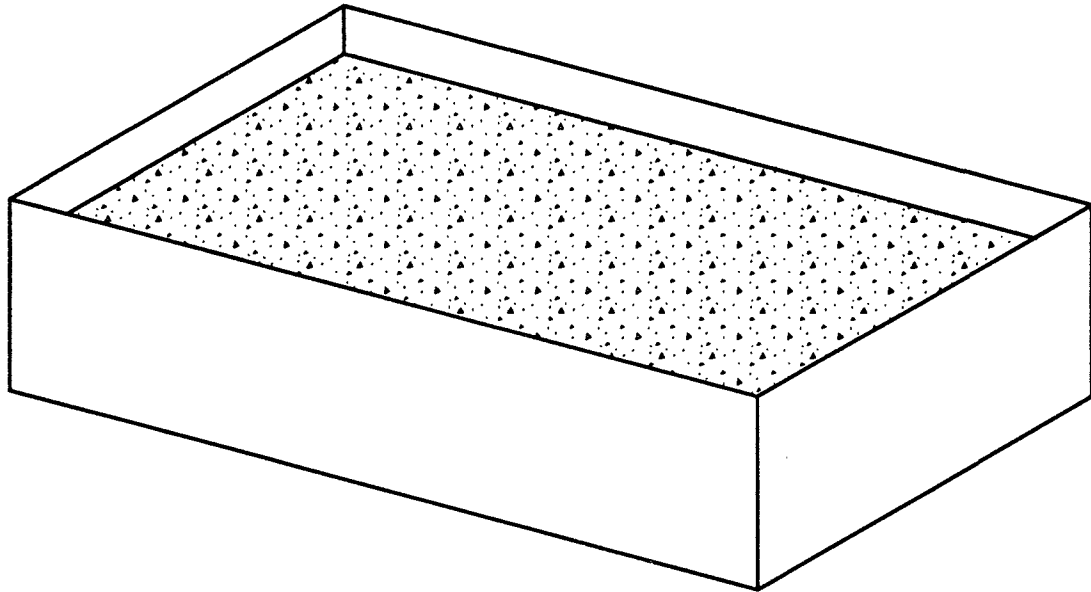
Figure 6

Figure 7



CORE FROM CENTER OF HALF CRATE
[WATER / POZZOLAN = 0.42]

HALF CRATE WITH CEMENT SLURRY



HALF CRATE WITH CEMENT SLURRY
WITH COPPER TUBES

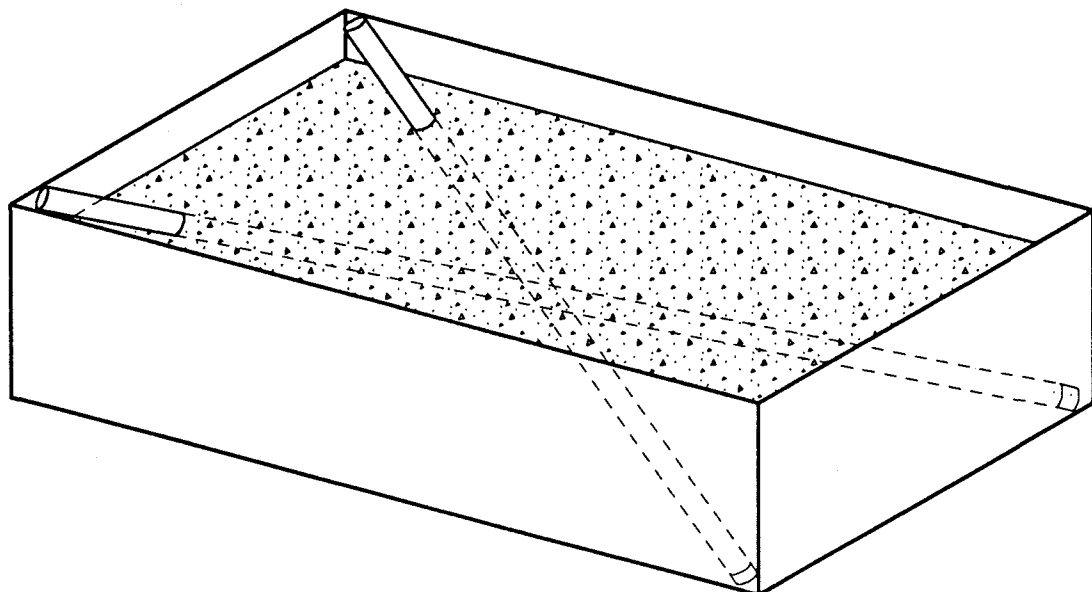


Figure 8

TEMPERATURE IN CENTER OF HALFCRATE WITH
COPPER TUBES (WATER/POZZOLAN = 0.42)

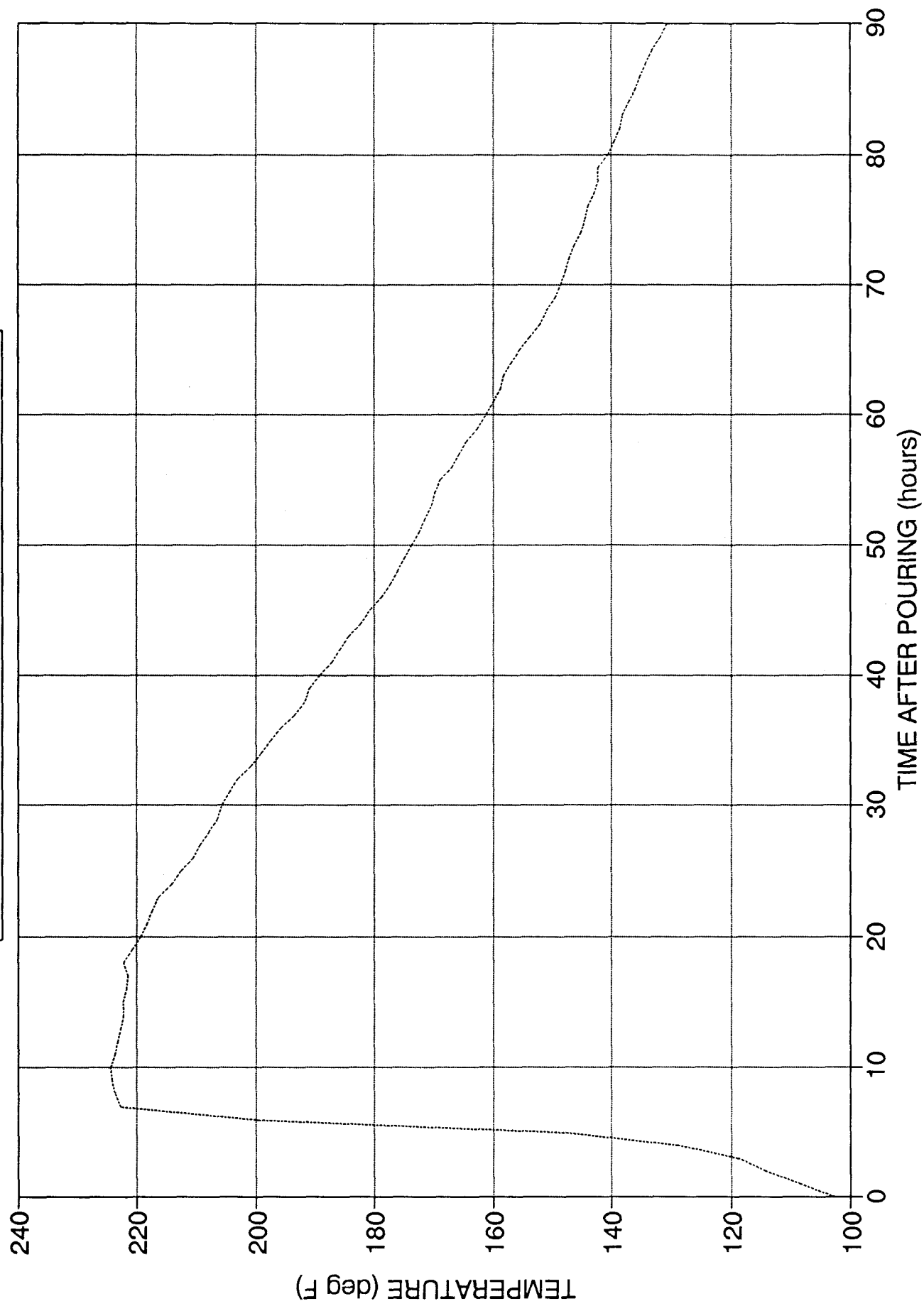


Figure 9

TEMPERATURE IN HALF CRATE WITH CU TUBES
WATER/POZZOLAN = 0.42

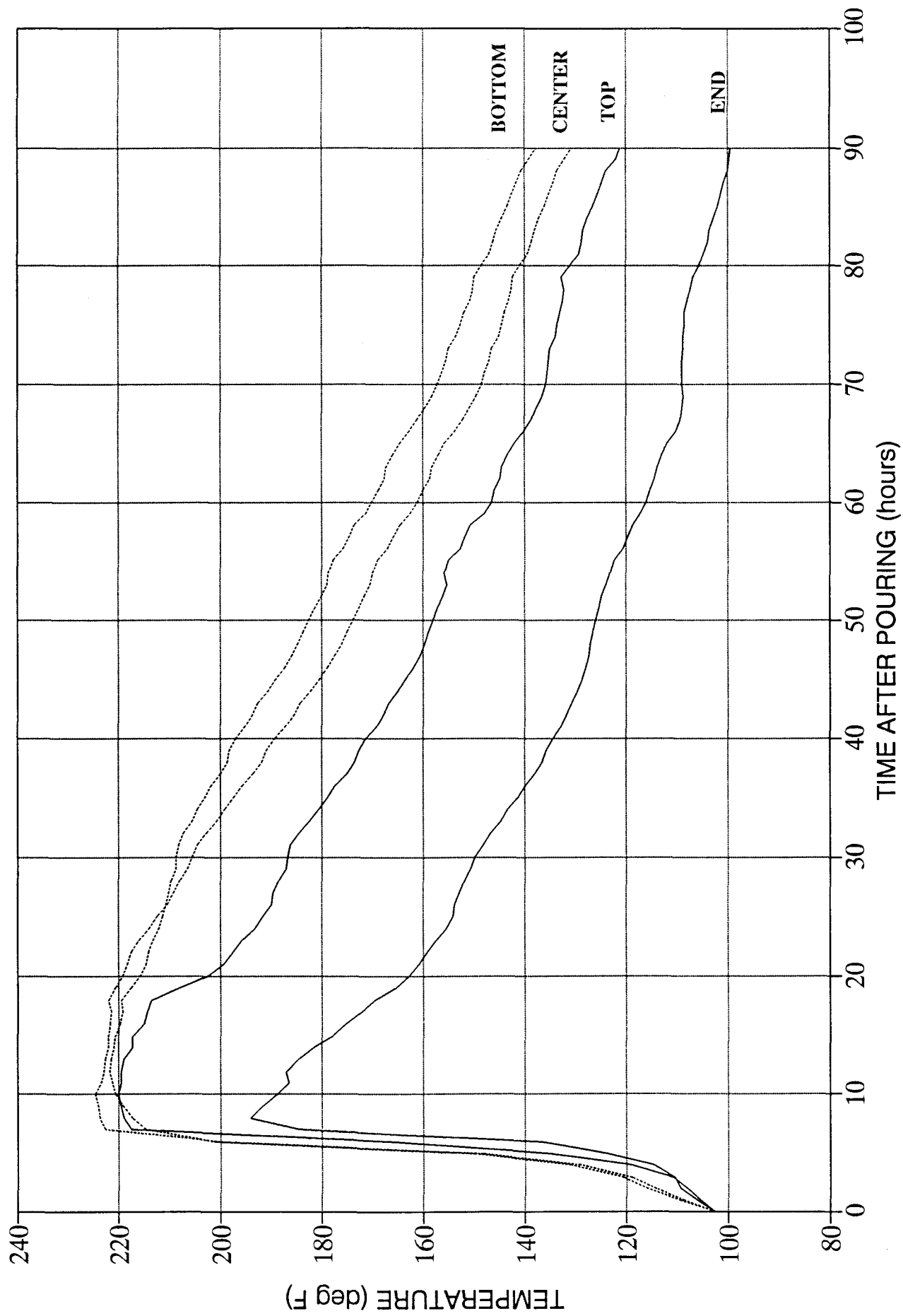
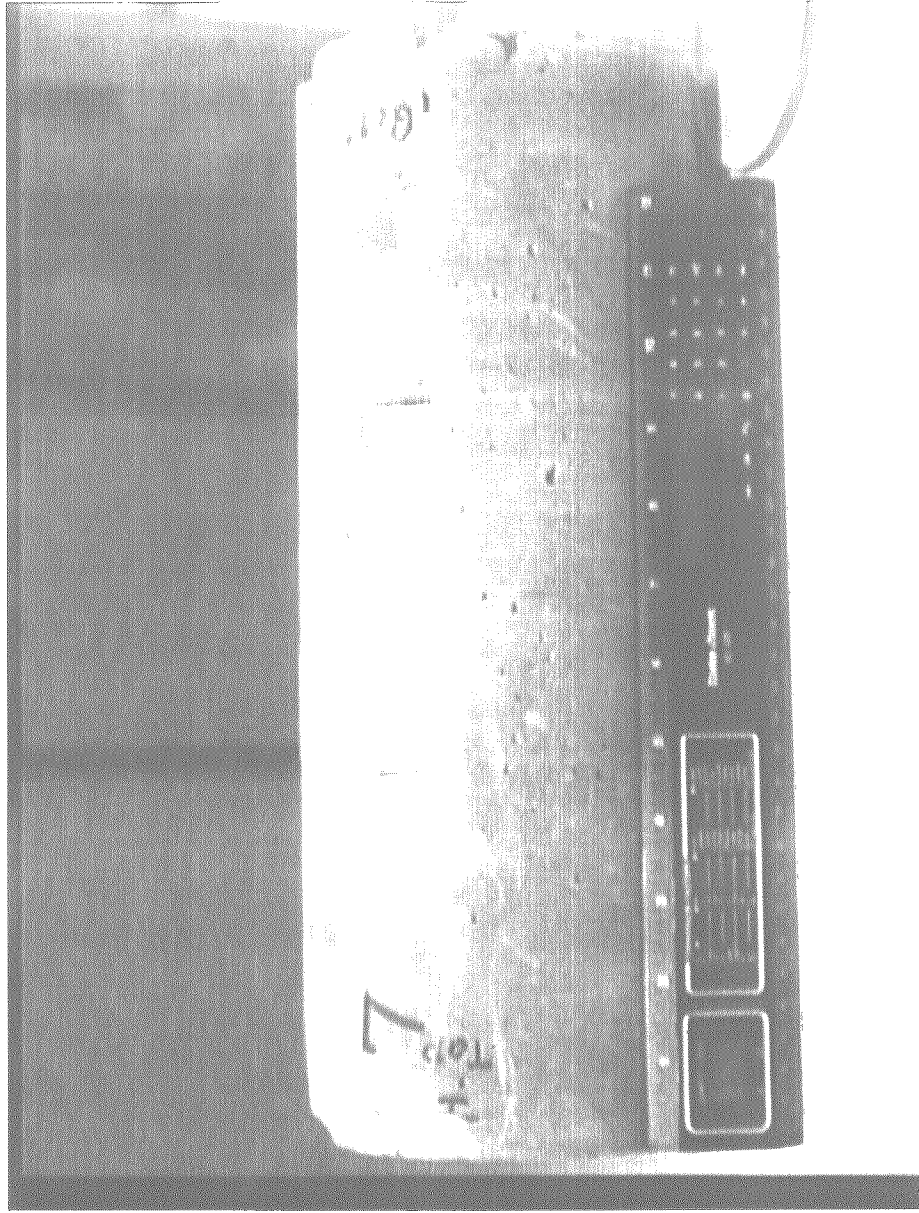


Figure 10

Figure 11



CORE FROM CENTER OF HALF CRATE
[WATER / POZZOLAN = 0.42]

TEMPERATURE RISE IN CENTER OF HALFCRATE
WATER/POZZOLAN = 0.48

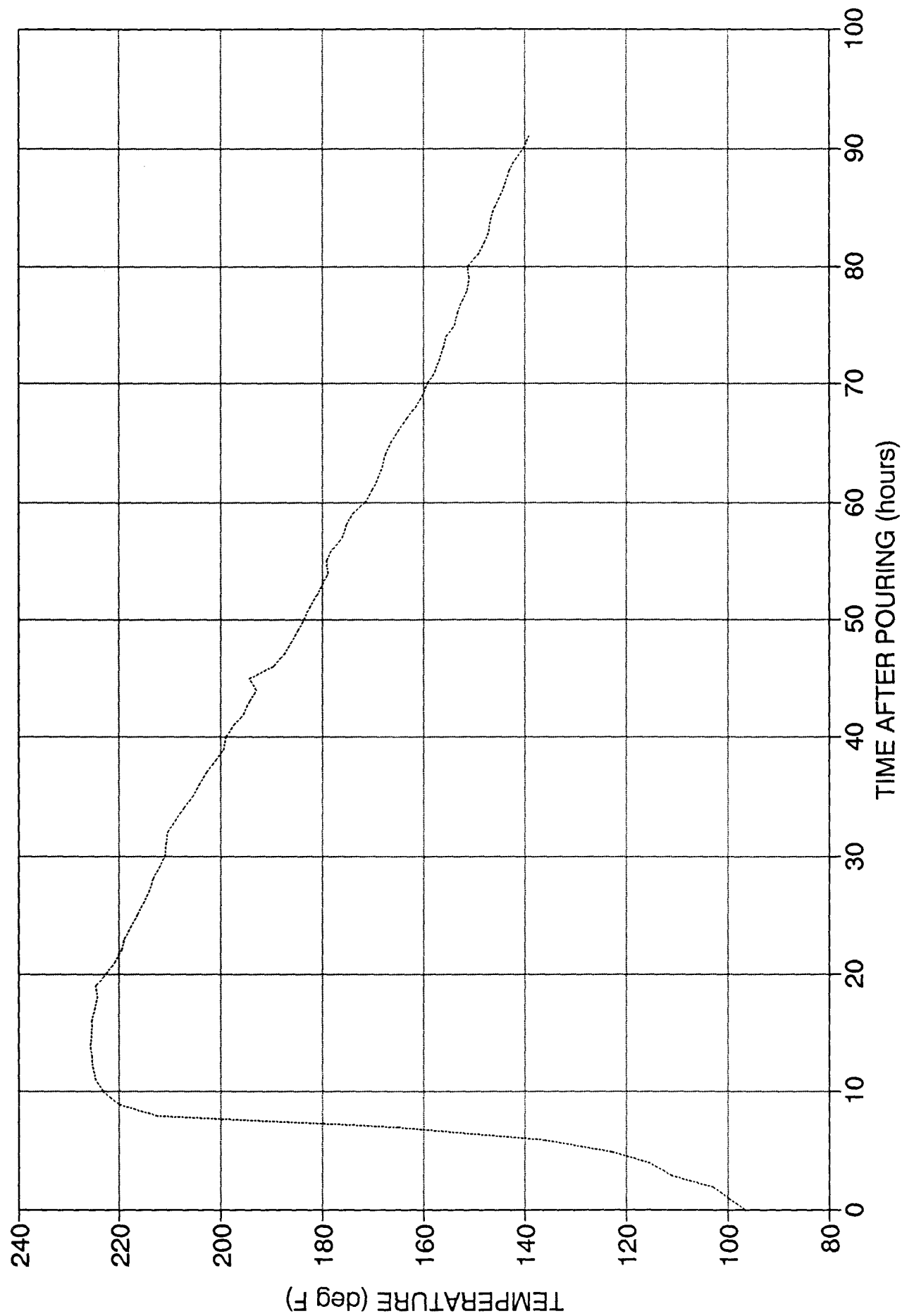


Figure 12

TEMPERATURE RISE IN HALF CRATE
WATER/POZZOLAN = 0.48

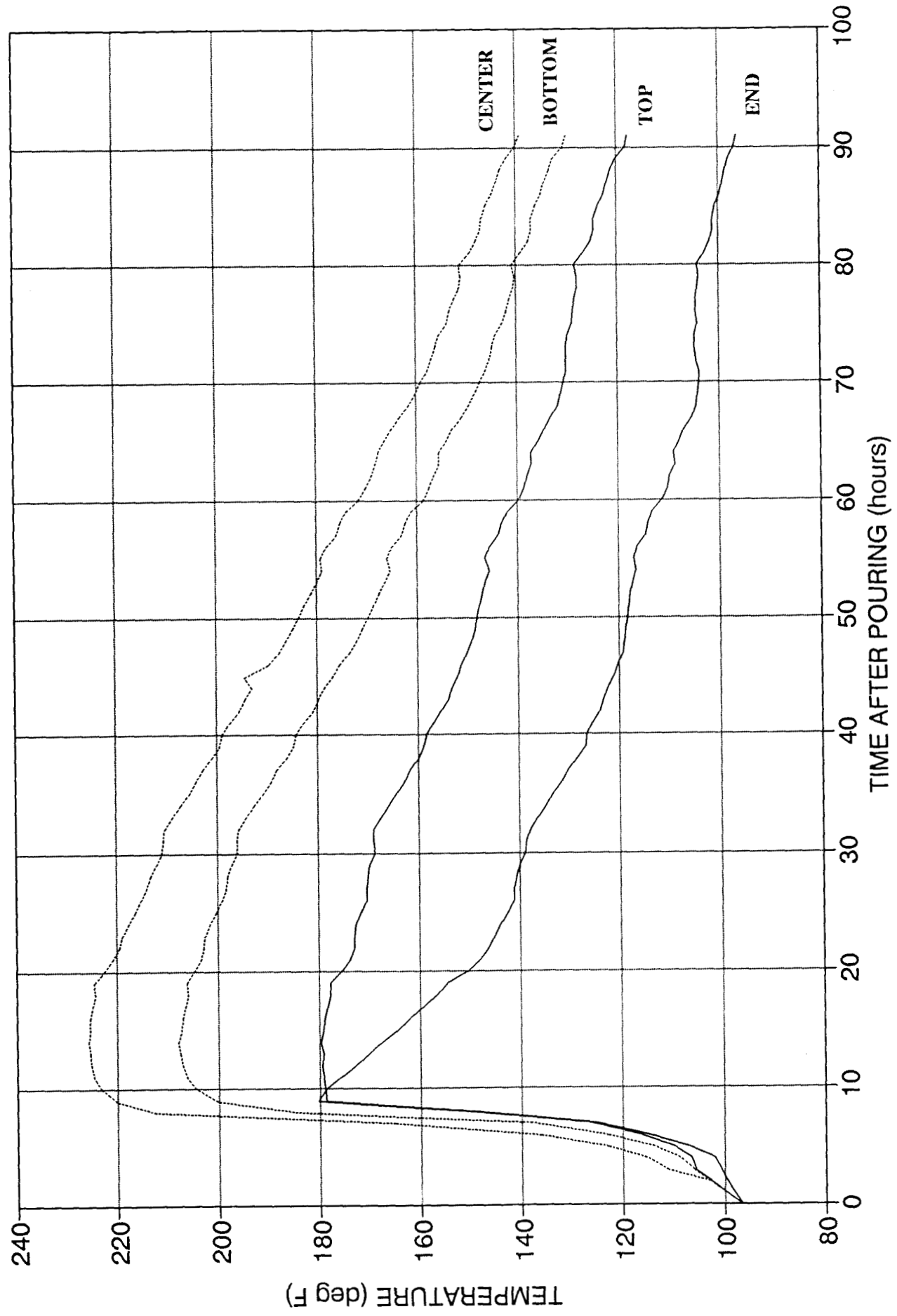
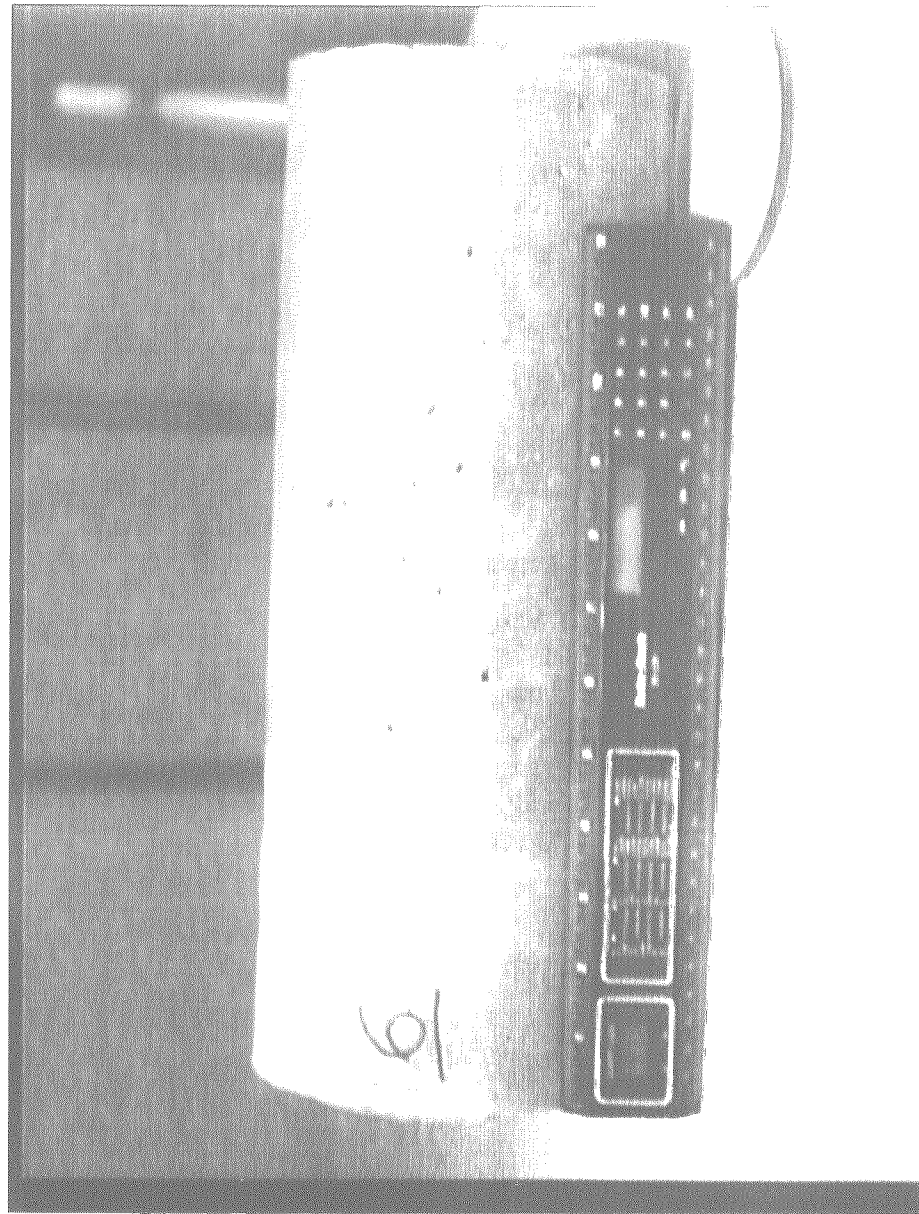


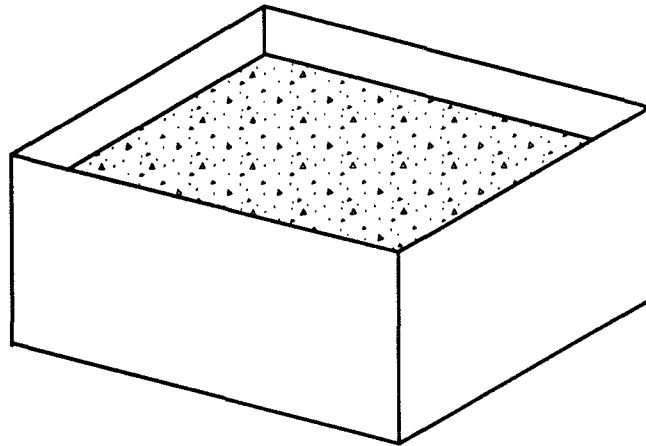
Figure 13

Figure 14



CORE FROM CENTER OF HALF CRATE
[WATER / POZZOLAN = 0.48]

IRREGULAR SHAPE A



IRREGULAR SHAPE B

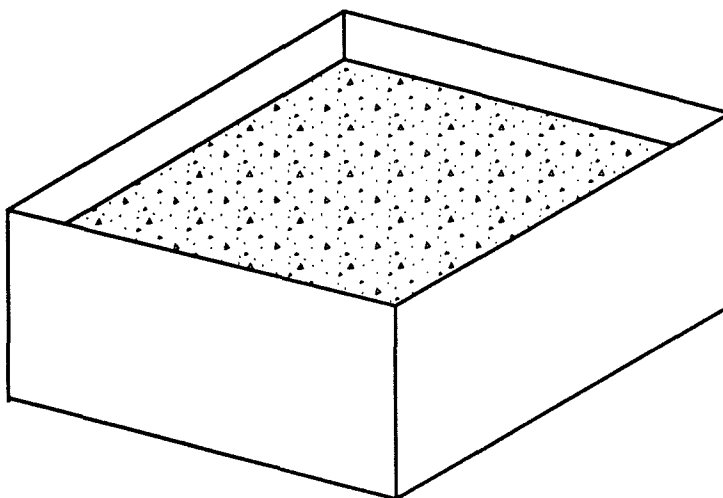


Figure 15

TEMPERATURE IN CENTER OF HALF CRATE
FOR DIFFERENT TESTS

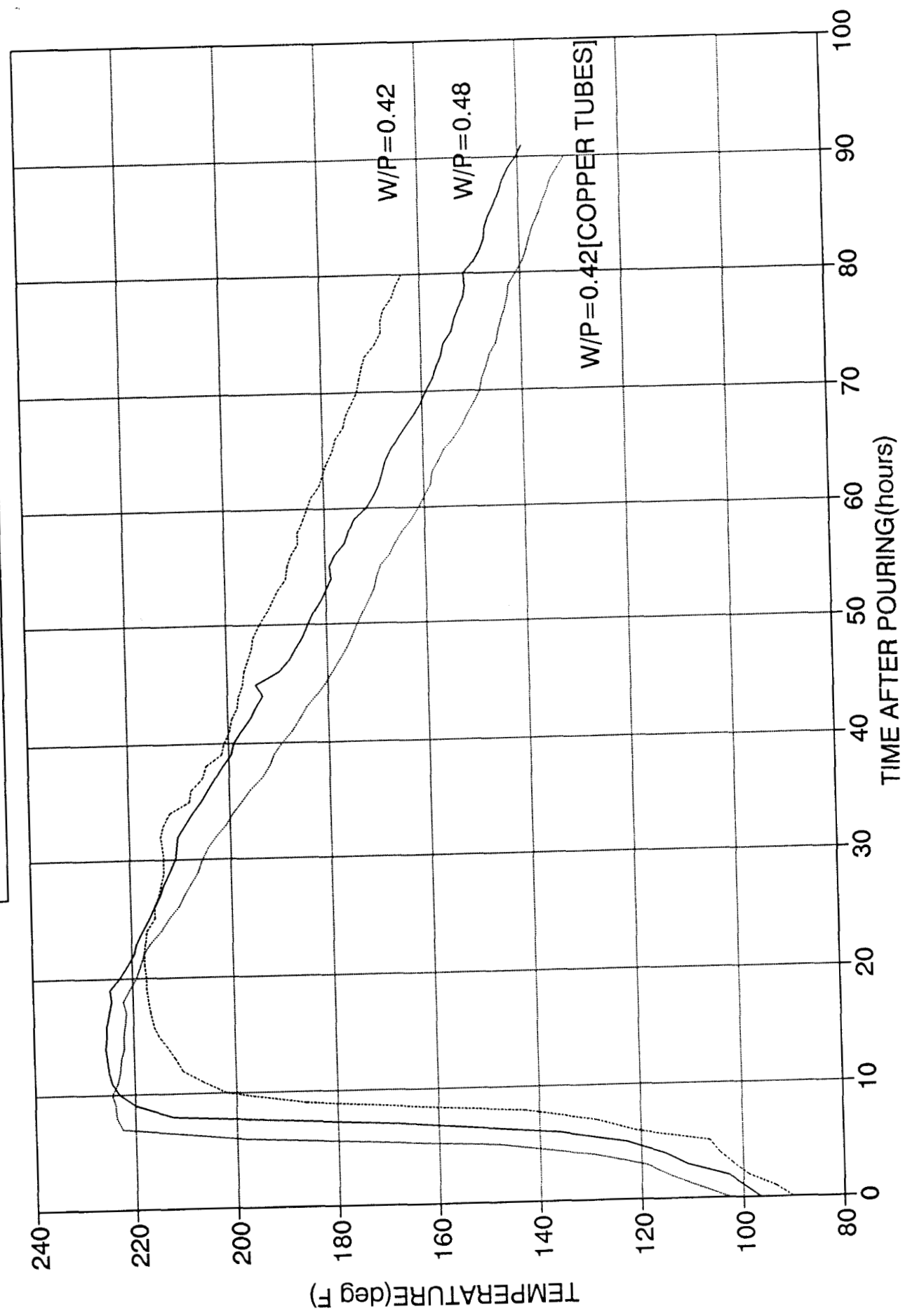


Figure 16

TEMPERATURE IN CENTER OF HALF CRATE FOR DIFFERENT TESTS

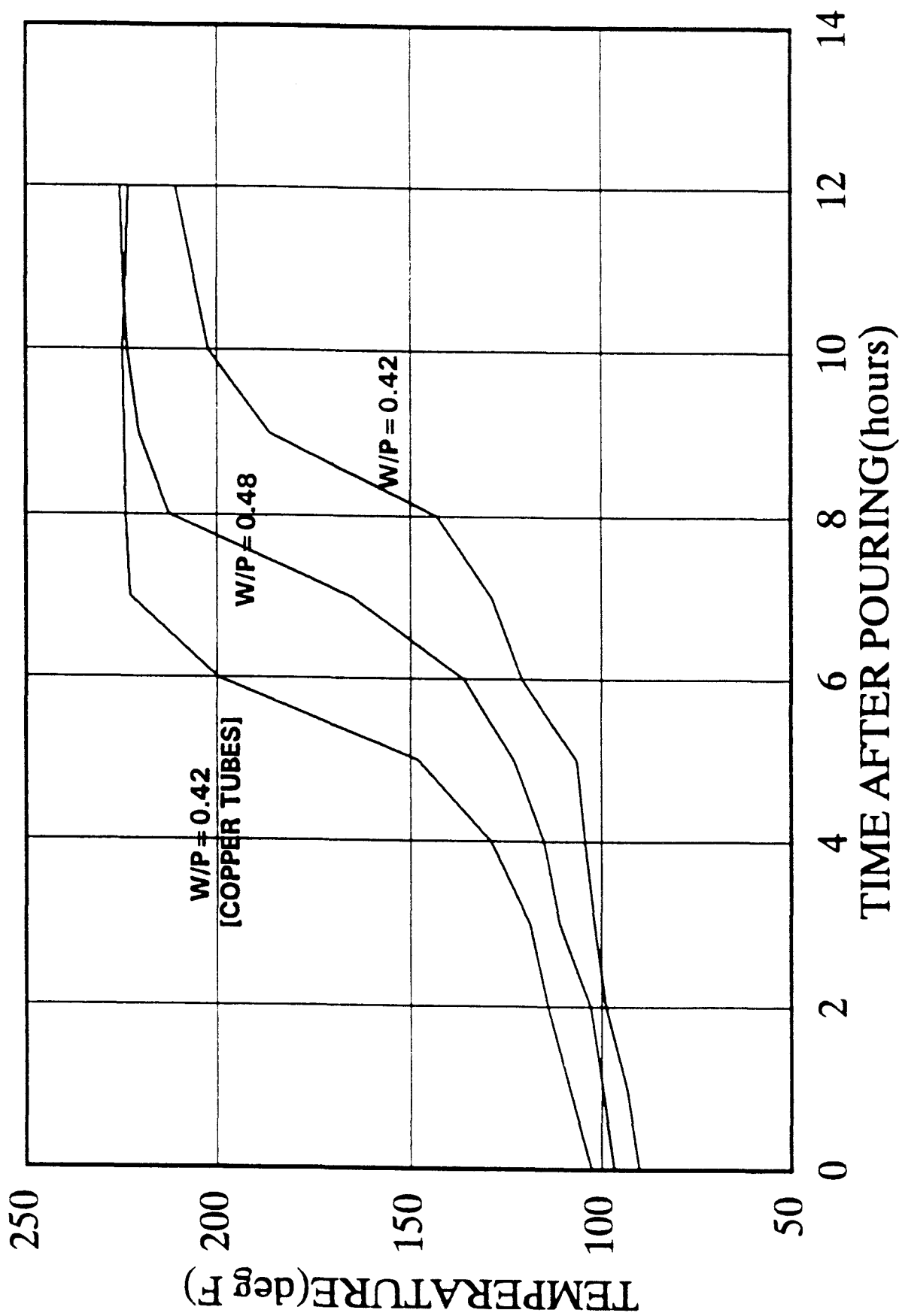
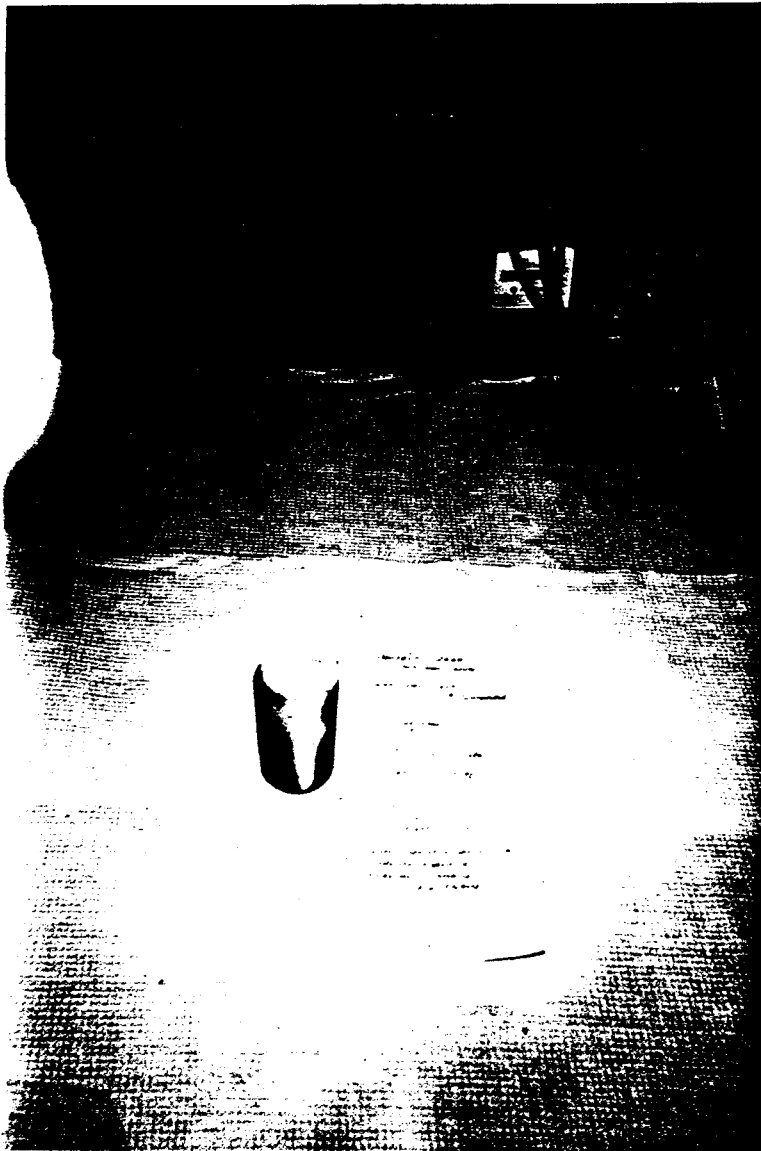


Figure 17

LIME/CEMENT/FLYASH AND SODIUM SILICATE

WET/DRY

8 CYLINDERS



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST

~~In cycle~~ #Completed 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M1 1.2S

207C w/SILICATE
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 2.00 in.
Height: 3.90 in.

Water separation during cure
Moderate elephant skin
Moderate scratching
Corner or end flaking



ROCKY FLATS
PROJECT NO. 2K68
Photo Taken: 2/1/92

WET/DRY TEST
~~In cycle: #Completed~~ 5 cycles completed

CYLINDER NAME:
M2 2.2S

207C CEMENT/FLYASH/LIME/SILICATE
Mixed 1/17/92

OBSERVATIONS:
Dia: 2.00 in.
Height: 4.01 in.

Moderate elephant skin/cracking
Very little scratching
Small amount end flaking

TABLE G-1

OUTPUT PRODUCT SPECIFIC GRAVITIES FOR DIFFERENT TDS & TSS CONDITIONS FOR A WATER TO POZZOLAN RATIO OF 1.0

[illegible][illegible]

TABLE G-2

[illegible]

OUTPUT DUCT SPECIFIC GRAVITIES FOR DIFFERENT TDS & TSS CONDITIONS FOR A WATER TO POZZOLAN RATIO OF

[illegible]

LINEAR REGRESSION OF INPUT SP. GR. VS OUTPUT SP. GR.

[illegible]

NOZZLE	X CODE	Y INLET
SPECIFIC	ICENT	CEPT
GRAVITY	m	c
2.6	0.326827	1.492452
2.7	0.3227400	1.532096
2.8	0.3184648	1.5704752
2.9	0.3140359	1.6078854
3.0	0.3094790	1.6442777
3.1	0.3048163	1.6796882
3.2	0.3000677	1.7141518
3.3	0.2952508	1.7477021
3.4	0.2903803	1.7803117

LINEAR REGRESSION OF X COEFFICIENT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY		LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY	
0.46264	0.000966	0.045715	0.000472
id Error of Est	Squared	id Error of Est	Squared
0.999254	0.999254	0.999254	0.999254
9	9	9	9
degrees of freedom	Coefficient(s)	degrees of freedom	Coefficient(s)
0.999041	0.000472	0.999041	0.000472
0.562042	0.0003263	0.562042	0.0003263
Regression Output:	Regression Output:	Regression Output:	Regression Output:

TABLE 5-3

OUTPUT SPECIFIC GRAVITIES FOR DIFFERENT TDS & TSS CONDITIONS FOR A WATER TO POZZOLAN RATIO OF 0.30

OUTPUT SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF POZZOLAN	OUTPUT SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SLT	W/P RATIO
2.500	2.700	0.30
2.551	2.751	0.30
2.602	2.802	0.30
2.653	2.853	0.30
2.704	2.904	0.30
2.755	2.955	0.30
2.806	3.006	0.30
2.857	3.057	0.30
2.908	3.108	0.30
2.959	3.159	0.30
3.010	3.210	0.30
3.061	3.261	0.30
3.112	3.312	0.30
3.163	3.363	0.30
3.214	3.414	0.30
3.265	3.465	0.30
3.316	3.516	0.30
3.367	3.567	0.30
3.418	3.618	0.30
3.469	3.669	0.30
3.520	3.720	0.30
3.571	3.771	0.30
3.622	3.822	0.30
3.673	3.873	0.30
3.724	3.924	0.30
3.775	3.975	0.30
3.826	4.026	0.30
3.877	4.077	0.30
3.928	4.128	0.30
3.979	4.179	0.30
4.030	4.230	0.30
4.081	4.281	0.30
4.132	4.332	0.30
4.183	4.383	0.30
4.234	4.434	0.30
4.285	4.485	0.30
4.336	4.536	0.30
4.387	4.587	0.30
4.438	4.638	0.30
4.489	4.689	0.30
4.540	4.740	0.30
4.591	4.791	0.30
4.642	4.842	0.30
4.693	4.893	0.30
4.744	4.944	0.30
4.795	4.995	0.30
4.846	5.046	0.30
4.897	5.097	0.30
4.948	5.148	0.30
4.999	5.199	0.30
5.050	5.250	0.30
5.101	5.301	0.30
5.152	5.352	0.30
5.203	5.403	0.30
5.254	5.454	0.30
5.305	5.505	0.30
5.356	5.556	0.30
5.407	5.607	0.30
5.458	5.658	0.30
5.509	5.709	0.30
5.560	5.760	0.30
5.611	5.811	0.30
5.662	5.862	0.30
5.713	5.913	0.30
5.764	5.964	0.30
5.815	6.015	0.30
5.866	6.066	0.30
5.917	6.117	0.30
5.968	6.168	0.30
6.019	6.219	0.30
6.070	6.270	0.30
6.121	6.321	0.30
6.172	6.372	0.30
6.223	6.423	0.30
6.274	6.474	0.30
6.325	6.525	0.30
6.376	6.576	0.30
6.427	6.627	0.30
6.478	6.678	0.30
6.529	6.729	0.30
6.580	6.780	0.30
6.631	6.831	0.30
6.682	6.882	0.30
6.733	6.933	0.30
6.784	6.984	0.30
6.835	7.035	0.30
6.886	7.086	0.30
6.937	7.137	0.30
6.988	7.188	0.30
7.039	7.239	0.30
7.090	7.290	0.30
7.141	7.341	0.30
7.192	7.392	0.30
7.243	7.443	0.30
7.294	7.494	0.30
7.345	7.545	0.30
7.396	7.596	0.30
7.447	7.647	0.30
7.498	7.698	0.30
7.549	7.749	0.30
7.600	7.800	0.30
7.651	7.851	0.30
7.702	7.902	0.30
7.753	7.953	0.30
7.804	8.004	0.30
7.855	8.055	0.30
7.906	8.106	0.30
7.957	8.157	0.30
8.008	8.208	0.30
8.059	8.259	0.30
8.110	8.310	0.30
8.161	8.361	0.30
8.212	8.412	0.30
8.263	8.463	0.30
8.314	8.514	0.30
8.365	8.565	0.30
8.416	8.616	0.30
8.467	8.667	0.30
8.518	8.718	0.30
8.569	8.769	0.30
8.620	8.820	0.30
8.671	8.871	0.30
8.722	8.922	0.30
8.773	8.973	0.30
8.824	9.024	0.30
8.875	9.075	0.30
8.926	9.126	0.30
8.977	9.177	0.30
9.028	9.228	0.30
9.079	9.279	0.30
9.130	9.330	0.30
9.181	9.381	0.30
9.232	9.432	0.30
9.283	9.483	0.30
9.334	9.534	0.30
9.385	9.585	0.30
9.436	9.636	0.30
9.487	9.687	0.30
9.538	9.738	0.30
9.589	9.789	0.30
9.640	9.840	0.30
9.691	9.891	0.30
9.742	9.942	0.30
9.793	9.993	0.30
9.844	10.044	0.30
9.895	10.095	0.30
9.946	10.146	0.30
9.997	10.197	0.30
10.048	10.248	0.30
10.099	10.299	0.30
10.150	10.350	0.30
10.201	10.401	0.30
10.252	10.452	0.30
10.303	10.503	0.30
10.354	10.554	0.30
10.405	10.605	0.30
10.456	10.656	0.30
10.507	10.707	0.30
10.558	10.758	0.30
10.609	10.809	0.30
10.660	10.860	0.30
10.711	10.911	0.30
10.762	10.962	0.30
10.813	11.013	0.30
10.864	11.064	0.30
10.915	11.115	0.30
10.966	11.166	0.30
11.017	11.217	0.30
11.068	11.268	0.30
11.119	11.319	0.30
11.170	11.370	0.30
11.221	11.421	0.30
11.272	11.472	0.30
11.323	11.523	0.30
11.374	11.574	0.30
11.425	11.625	0.30
11.476	11.676	0.30
11.527	11.727	0.30
11.578	11.778	0.30
11.629	11.829	0.30
11.680	11.880	0.30
11.731	11.931	0.30
11.782	11.982	0.30
11.833	12.033	0.30
11.884	12.084	0.30
11.935	12.135	0.30
11.986	12.186	0.30
12.037	12.237	0.30
12.088	12.288	0.30
12.139	12.339	0.30
12.190	12.390	0.30
12.241	12.441	0.30
12.292	12.492	0.30
12.343	12.543	0.30
12.394	12.594	0.30
12.445	12.645	0.30
12.496	12.696	0.30
12.547	12.747	0.30
12.598	12.798	0.30
12.649	12.849	0.30
12.700	12.900	0.30
12.751	12.951	0.30
12.802	13.002	0.30
12.853	13.053	0.30
12.904	13.104	0.30
12.955	13.155	0.30
13.006	13.206	0.30
13.057	13.257	0.30
13.108	13.308	0.30
13.159	13.359	0.30
13.210	13.410	0.30
13.261	13.461	0.30
13.312	13.512	0.30
13.363	13.563	0.30
13.414	13.614	0.30
13.465	13.665	0.30
13.516	13.716	0.30
13.567	13.767	0.30
13.618	13.818	0.30
13.669	13.869	0.30
13.720	13.920	0.30
13.771	13.971	0.30
13.822	14.022	0.30
13.873	14.073	0.30
13.924	14.124	0.30
13.975	14.175	0.30
14.026	14.226	0.30
14.077	14.277	0.30
14.128	14.328	0.30
14.179	14.379	0.30
14.230	14.430	0.30
14.281	14.481	0.30
14.332	14.532	0.30
14.383	14.583	0.30
14.434	14.634	0.30
14.485	14.685	0.30
14.536	14.736	0.30
14.587	14.787	0.30
14.638	14.838	0.30
14.689	14.889	0.30
14.740	14.940	0.30
14.791	14.991	0.30
14.842	15.042	0.30
14.893	15.093	0.30
14.944	15.144	0.30
14.995	15.195	0.30
15.046	15.246	0.30
15.097	15.297	0.30
15.148	15.348	0.30
15.199	15.399	0.30
15.250	15.450	0.30
15.301	15.501	0.30
15.352	15.552	0.30
15.403	15.603	0.30
15.454	15.654	0.30
15.505	15.705	0.30
15.556	15.756	0.30
15.607	15.807	0.30
15.658	15.858	0.30
15.709	15.909	0.30
15.760	15.960	0.30
15.811	16.011	0.30
15.862	16.062	0.30
15.913	16.113	0.30
15.964	16.164	0.30
16.015	16.215	0.30
16.066	16.266	0.30
16.117	16.317	0.30
16.168	16.368	0.30
16.219	16.419	0.30
16.270	16.470	0.30
16.321	16.521	0.30
16.372	16.572	0.30
16.423	16.623	0.30
16.474	16.674	0.30
16.525	16.725	0.30
16.576	16.776	0.30
16.627	16.827	0.30
16.678	16.878	0.30
16.729	16.929	0.30
16.780	16.980	0.30
16.831	17.031	0.30
16.882	17.082	0.30
16.933	17.133	0.30
16.984	17.184	0.30
17.035	17.235	0.30
17.086	17.286	0.30
17.137	17.337	0.30
17.188	17.388	0.30
17.239	17.439	0.30
17.290	17.490	0.30
17.341	17.541	0.30
17.392	17.592	0.30
17.443	17.643	0.30
17.494	17.694	0.30
17.545	17.745	0.30
17.596	17.796	0.30
17.647	17.847	0.30
17.698	17.898	0.30
17.749	17.949	0.30
17.800	18.000	0.30
17.851	18.051	0.30
17.902	18.102	0.30
17.953	18.153	0.30
18.004	18.204	0.30
18.055	18.255	0.30
18.106	18.306	0.30
18.157	18.357	0.30
18.208	18.408	0.30
18.259	18.459	0.30
18.310	18.510	0.30
18.361	18.561	0.30
18.412	18.612	0.30
18.463	18.663	0.30
18.514	18.714	0.30
18.565	18.765	0.30
18.616	18.816	0.30
18.667	18.867	0.30
18.718	18.918	0.30
18.769	18.969	0.30
18.820	19.020	0.30
18.871	19.071	0.30
18.922	19.122	0.30
18.973	19.173	0.30
19.024	19.224	0.30
19.075	19.275	0.30
19.126	19.326	0.30
19.177	19.377	0.30
19.228	19.428	0.30
19.279	19.479	0.30
19.330	19.530	0.30
19.381	19.581	0.30
19.432	19.632	0.30
19.483	19.683	0.30
19.534	19.734	0.30
19.585	19.785	0.30
19.636	19.836	0.30
19.687	19.	

LINEAR REGRESSION OF INPUT SP. GR. VS OUTPUT SP. GR.					
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.8					
Regression Output:					
Constant	Std Err of Y Est	Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	Coefficient(s)
0.422863	0.004844	0.986991	147	145	0.354202
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.7					
Regression Output:					
Constant	Std Err of Y Est	Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	Coefficient(s)
1.459386	0.006150	0.985019	147	145	0.350524
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.8					
Regression Output:					
Constant	Std Err of Y Est	Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	Coefficient(s)
1.434829	0.005453	0.982865	147	145	0.346683
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.9					
Regression Output:					
Constant	Std Err of Y Est	Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	Coefficient(s)
1.529233	0.006754	0.980526	147	145	0.342705
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.0					
Regression Output:					
Constant	Std Err of Y Est	Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	Coefficient(s)
1.562638	0.006051	0.977997	147	145	0.338616
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.1					
Regression Output:					
Constant	Std Err of Y Est	Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	Coefficient(s)
1.595030	0.006348	0.9752730	147	145	0.334336
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.2					
Regression Output:					
Constant	Std Err of Y Est	Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	Coefficient(s)
1.626049	0.006329	0.9723504	147	145	0.330184
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.3					
Regression Output:					
Constant	Std Err of Y Est	Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	Coefficient(s)
1.6572391	0.0069176	0.9692244	147	145	0.325876
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.4					
Regression Output:					
Constant	Std Err of Y Est	Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	Coefficient(s)
1.687019	0.007198	0.965891	147	145	0.3215251
POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY					
X COEFFICIENT	Y INTERCEPT				
0.3215251	1.6870194				
LINEAR REGRESSION OF X COEFFICIENT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY					
Regression Output:					
Constant	Std Err of Y Est	Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	Coefficient(s)
0.461264	0.000316	0.999306	9	7	-0.040986
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY					
Regression Output:					
Constant	Std Err of Y Est	Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	Coefficient(s)
0.569639	0.003192	0.998909	9	7	0.004121

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TO POZZOLAN RATIO 2

[illegible]

LINEAR REGRESSION OF INPUT SP. GR. VS OUTPUT SP. GR.

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LINEAR REGRESSION OF X COEFFICIENT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY					
	0.468465				
Normal					
Std Err of Y Est	0.000296				
Squared					
No. of Observations	0.999323				
Degrees of Freedom					
Coefficient(s)					
Std Err of Coef	-0.038786				
	0.000382				
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY					
	0.571931				
Normal					
Std Err of Y Est	0.003152				
Squared					
No. of Observations	0.998845				
Degrees of Freedom					
Coefficient(s)					
Std Err of Coef	0.316540				
	0.004069				

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SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF POLYMER	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SLT		SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SLT		W/P RATIO
	SLT	SLT	SLT	SLT	
2.90	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
2.80	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
2.70	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
2.60	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
2.50	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
2.40	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
2.30	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
2.20	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
2.10	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
2.00	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
1.90	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
1.80	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
1.70	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
1.60	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
1.50	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
1.40	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
1.30	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
1.20	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
1.10	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
1.00	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
0.90	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
0.80	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
0.70	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
0.60	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
0.50	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
0.40	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
0.30	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
0.20	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
0.10	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46
0.00	3.251	3.251	2.70	2.80	0.46

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Model	Dependent Variable	Independent Variables	Adjusted R-Squared	F-Statistic	p-Value	Standard Error	Intercept	Constant	Linear Regression of X Coefficient vs Pozzolan Specific Gravity	Linear Regression of Y Intercept vs Pozzolan Specific Gravity
Model 1	Compressive Strength	W/C Ratio, Pozzolan Content, Age	0.92	15.5	0.0001	1.2	35.0	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Model 2	Compressive Strength	W/C Ratio, Pozzolan Content, Age, Pozzolan Specific Gravity	0.95	25.0	0.0001	1.0	35.0	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Model 3	Compressive Strength	W/C Ratio, Pozzolan Content, Age, Pozzolan Specific Gravity, Pozzolan Fineness	0.97	35.0	0.0001	0.8	35.0	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Model 4	Compressive Strength	W/C Ratio, Pozzolan Content, Age, Pozzolan Specific Gravity, Pozzolan Fineness, Pozzolan Source	0.98	45.0	0.0001	0.6	35.0	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Model 5	Compressive Strength	W/C Ratio, Pozzolan Content, Age, Pozzolan Specific Gravity, Pozzolan Fineness, Pozzolan Source, Pozzolan Type	0.99	55.0	0.0001	0.4	35.0	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

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207C/CLARIFIER

OUTFALL PRODUCT SPECIFIC GRAVITIES FOR DIFFERENT TDS & TSS CONDITIONS FOR A WATER TO POZZOLAN RATIO OF 12

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LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY		LINEAR REGRESSION OF X COEFFICIENT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY	
Constant	0.573082	Constant	0.46827
Std Err of Y Est	0.003142	Std Err of Y Est	0.000308
t Squared	0.99844	t Squared	0.99198
Degrees of Freedom	9	Degrees of Freedom	9
X Coefficient(s)	0.037149	X Coefficient(s)	0.004056
Std Err of Coef	0.000398	Std Err of Coef	0.015377
Regression Output:		Regression Output:	
POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY		POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY	
Y INTER	CEPT	X COEFF	ICIENT
GRAVITY	m		
2.6	0.367536	1.385343	
2.7	0.364488	1.423529	
2.8	0.362947	1.4575028	
2.9	0.359382	1.4904275	
3.0	0.355827	1.5223681	
3.1	0.351887	1.553641	
3.2	0.3480241	1.5834530	
3.3	0.3441045	1.6126711	
3.4	0.3401435	1.6410527	

LINEAR REGRESSION OF INPUT SP. GR. VS OUTPUT SP. GR.	
Constant	1.388535
Std Err of Y Est	0.004025
t Squared	0.991657
Degrees of Freedom	147
X Coefficient(s)	0.363754
Std Err of Coef	0.002782
Regression Output:	
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.6	
Constant	1.457503
Std Err of Y Est	0.004501
t Squared	0.989483
Degrees of Freedom	147
X Coefficient(s)	0.362945
Std Err of Coef	0.003111
Regression Output:	
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.8	
Constant	1.423553
Std Err of Y Est	0.004264
t Squared	0.990711
Degrees of Freedom	147
X Coefficient(s)	0.364449
Std Err of Coef	0.002947
Regression Output:	
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.7	
Constant	1.490428
Std Err of Y Est	0.004736
t Squared	0.988113
Degrees of Freedom	147
X Coefficient(s)	0.359388
Std Err of Coef	0.003273
Regression Output:	
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.0	
Constant	1.522368
Std Err of Y Est	0.004970
t Squared	0.986659
Degrees of Freedom	147
X Coefficient(s)	0.35583
Std Err of Coef	0.003435
Regression Output:	
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.1	
Constant	1.5533364080543
Std Err of Y Est	0.00520029309398857
t Squared	0.98509827391646
Degrees of Freedom	147
X Coefficient(s)	0.351889
Std Err of Coef	0.003594
Regression Output:	
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.2	
Constant	1.5834530459272
Std Err of Y Est	0.0054279769438458
t Squared	0.983430365055588
Degrees of Freedom	147
X Coefficient(s)	0.348024
Std Err of Coef	0.003752
Regression Output:	
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.3	
Constant	1.6126711089106
Std Err of Y Est	0.005652419983649
t Squared	0.98165327076979
Degrees of Freedom	147
X Coefficient(s)	0.344105
Std Err of Coef	0.003907
Regression Output:	
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.4	
Constant	1.641053
Std Err of Y Est	0.005873
t Squared	0.979765
Degrees of Freedom	147
X Coefficient(s)	0.340144
Std Err of Coef	0.004059

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POZZOLAN	X COEFF.	Y INTER.	SP. COEFF.	CEPT	C
2.8	0.367250	1.086504			
2.7	0.3694167	1.4213245			
2.8	0.3661391	1.4551340			
2.9	0.3627250	1.4879217			
3.0	0.3591978	1.5197286			
3.1	0.355781	1.5505942			
3.2	0.3518838	1.5805561			
3.3	0.3481305	1.6096502			
3.4	0.3443320	1.6379111			

POZZOLAN Sp. Gr. of 2.6	POZZOLAN Sp. Gr. of 2.7	POZZOLAN Sp. Gr. of 2.8	POZZOLAN Sp. Gr. of 2.9	POZZOLAN Sp. Gr. of 3.0	POZZOLAN Sp. Gr. of 3.1	POZZOLAN Sp. Gr. of 3.2	POZZOLAN Sp. Gr. of 3.3	POZZOLAN Sp. Gr. of 3.4
Constant	Constant	Constant	Constant	Constant	Constant	Constant	Constant	Constant
Sid Err of Y Est	Sid Err of Y Est	Sid Err of Y Est	Sid Err of Y Est	Sid Err of Y Est	Sid Err of Y Est	Sid Err of Y Est	Sid Err of Y Est	Sid Err of Y Est
H Squared	H Squared	H Squared	H Squared	H Squared	H Squared	H Squared	H Squared	H Squared
No. of Observations	No. of Observations	No. of Observations	No. of Observations	No. of Observations	No. of Observations	No. of Observations	No. of Observations	No. of Observations
Degrees of Freedom	Degrees of Freedom	Degrees of Freedom	Degrees of Freedom	Degrees of Freedom	Degrees of Freedom	Degrees of Freedom	Degrees of Freedom	Degrees of Freedom
X Coefficient(s)	X Coefficient(s)	X Coefficient(s)	X Coefficient(s)	X Coefficient(s)	X Coefficient(s)	X Coefficient(s)	X Coefficient(s)	X Coefficient(s)
Sid Err of Coal	Sid Err of Coal	Sid Err of Coal	Sid Err of Coal	Sid Err of Coal	Sid Err of Coal	Sid Err of Coal	Sid Err of Coal	Sid Err of Coal
0.372531	0.369417	0.362725	0.35578	0.351884	0.348131	0.344332	0.340432	0.336532
0.002229	0.002470	0.002350	0.002591	0.002711	0.002831	0.002950	0.003067	0.003183
1.386450	1.455134	1.487922	1.519729	1.550594	1.580556	1.609650	1.637911	1.666172
0.003254	0.003506	0.003758	0.004010	0.004262	0.004514	0.004766	0.005018	0.005270
0.994834	0.993443	0.992052	0.990661	0.989270	0.987879	0.986488	0.985097	0.983706
147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	145
1.386450	1.455134	1.487922	1.519729	1.550594	1.580556	1.609650	1.637911	1.666172
0.003254	0.003506	0.003758	0.004010	0.004262	0.004514	0.004766	0.005018	0.005270
0.994834	0.993443	0.992052	0.990661	0.989270	0.987879	0.986488	0.985097	0.983706
147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	145
1.386450	1.455134	1.487922	1.519729	1.550594	1.580556	1.609650	1.637911	1.666172
0.003254	0.003506	0.003758	0.004010	0.004262	0.004514	0.004766	0.005018	0.005270
0.994834	0.993443	0.992052	0.990661	0.989270	0.987879	0.986488	0.985097	0.983706
147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	145

LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY	LINEAR REGRESSION OF X COEFFICIENT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY
Constant	Constant
Sid Err of Y Est	Sid Err of Y Est
H Squared	H Squared
No. of Observations	No. of Observations
Degrees of Freedom	Degrees of Freedom
X Coefficient(s)	X Coefficient(s)
Sid Err of Coal	Sid Err of Coal
0.000415	0.003585
0.000415	0.000415
0.574418	0.574418
0.003131	0.003131
0.998842	0.998842
9	9
7	7

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OUTPUT PRODUCT SPECIFIC GRAVITIES FOR DIFFERENT TDS & TSS CONDITIONS FOR A WATER TO POZZOLAN RATIO OF 42

LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
0.575408	0.003123	0.998841	7	9	0.313090	0.004032	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
LINEAR REGRESSION OF X COEFFICIENT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
0.463761	0.000331	0.998907	7	9	0.034142	0.000427	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
Y INTERCEPT	X COEFFICIENT	m										
1.384900	0.3714947	0.3714946										
2.8	0.3683485	0.3683485										
2.7	0.3714947	0.3714947										
2.8	0.3683485	0.3683485										
2.9	0.3650629	0.3650629										
3.0	0.3616614	0.3616614										
3.1	0.3581646	0.3581646										
3.2	0.3545904	0.3545904										
3.3	0.3509545	0.3509545										
3.4	0.3472706	0.3472706										
1.635628	0.003844	0.9981829	147	145	0.347271	0.002618	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.4												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.635628	0.003844	0.9981829	147	145	0.347271	0.002618	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.3												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.6074552445309	0.0037100731263576	0.99264190714253	147	145	0.350954	0.002528	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.3												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.6074552445309	0.0037100731263576	0.99264190714253	147	145	0.350954	0.002528	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.2												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.548583010602	0.0034395126510496	0.9938074654595	147	145	0.354590	0.002435	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.1												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.548583010602	0.0034395126510496	0.9938074654595	147	145	0.354590	0.002435	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.0												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.517813	0.003303	0.994422	147	145	0.361661	0.002249	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.0												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.517813	0.003303	0.994422	147	145	0.361661	0.002249	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.9												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.486104	0.003167	0.994964	147	145	0.365063	0.002157	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.9												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.486104	0.003167	0.994964	147	145	0.365063	0.002157	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.8												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.453416	0.003032	0.995466	147	145	0.368348	0.002064	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.8												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.453416	0.003032	0.995466	147	145	0.368348	0.002064	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.7												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.418709	0.002887	0.995927	147	145	0.371495	0.001973	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.7												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.418709	0.002887	0.995927	147	145	0.371495	0.001973	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.6												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.6												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.5												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.5												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.4												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.4												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.3												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.3												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.2												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.2												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.1												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.1												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.0												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.0												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.9												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.9												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.8												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.8												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.7												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.7												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.6												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.6												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.5												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.5												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.4												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.4												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.3												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.3												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.2												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.2												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.1												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.1												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.0												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 1.0												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 0.9												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 0.9												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 0.8												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 0.8												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 0.7												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 0.7												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 0.6												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 0.6												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 0.5												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 0.5												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of Coef.					
For Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 0.4												
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY												
1.384940	0.002765	0.996348	147	145	0.374475	0.001883	X COEFFICIENT(S)					
Regression Output:							Std Err of					

[illegible][illegible]

TABLE G-24

OUTPOUR PRODUCT SPECIFIC GRAVITIES FOR DIFFERENT TDS & TSS CONDITIONS FOR A WATER TO POZZOLAN RATIO OF 0.2

WITH CLARIFIER SILT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SILT = 100%

[illegible]

LINEAR REGRESSION OF INPUT SP. GR. VS OUTPUT SP. GR.									
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.5									
Constant	Sid Err of Y Est	t Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	R Coefficient(s)	Regression Output:			
1.383337	0.002307	0.897512	147	145	0.376488	0.001621	0.373648	0.001621	0.373648
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.7									
Constant	Sid Err of Y Est	t Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	R Coefficient(s)	Regression Output:			
1.417994	0.002395	0.997279	147	145	0.373648	0.001621	0.373648	0.001621	0.373648
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.8									
Constant	Sid Err of Y Est	t Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	R Coefficient(s)	Regression Output:			
1.451592	0.002486	0.997021	147	145	0.370639	0.001683	0.370639	0.001683	0.370639
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 2.9									
Constant	Sid Err of Y Est	t Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	R Coefficient(s)	Regression Output:			
1.484172	0.002579	0.996738	147	145	0.367487	0.001746	0.367487	0.001746	0.367487
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.0									
Constant	Sid Err of Y Est	t Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	R Coefficient(s)	Regression Output:			
1.515777	0.002675	0.996431	147	145	0.364216	0.001810	0.364216	0.001810	0.364216
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.1									
Constant	Sid Err of Y Est	t Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	R Coefficient(s)	Regression Output:			
1.546445	0.002770	0.996535	147	145	0.360848	0.001875	0.360848	0.001875	0.360848
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.2									
Constant	Sid Err of Y Est	t Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	R Coefficient(s)	Regression Output:			
1.576214	0.002867	0.995821	147	145	0.357399	0.001941	0.357399	0.001941	0.357399
for Pozzolan Sp. Gr. of 3.3									
Constant	Sid Err of Y Est	t Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	R Coefficient(s)	Regression Output:			
1.605121	0.002965	0.995583	147	145	0.353865	0.002007	0.353865	0.002007	0.353865
POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY									
X COEFF.	K COEFF.	Y INTER.							
0.3503206	0.3503206	1.6331988							
0.3538649	0.3538649	1.6051212							
0.3673985	0.3673985	1.5762148							
0.3608476	0.3608476	1.5464455							
0.3642164	0.3642164	1.5157772							
0.3674970	0.3674970	1.4841723							
0.3706387	0.3706387	1.4515917							
0.3736481	0.3736481	1.4179942							
0.3764883	0.3764883	1.3833371							
m	K COEFF.	Y INTER.							
0	0	0							
LINEAR REGRESSION OF X COEFFICIENT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY									
Constant	Sid Err of Y Est	t Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	R Coefficient(s)	Regression Output:			
0.462421	0.000340	0.998751	9	7	0.032847	0.000439	0.032847	0.000439	0.032847
LINEAR REGRESSION OF Y INTERCEPT VS POZZOLAN SPECIFIC GRAVITY									
Constant	Sid Err of Y Est	t Squared	No. of Observations	Degrees of Freedom	R Coefficient(s)	Regression Output:			
0.576477	0.003115	0.998839	9	7	0.312058	0.004021	0.312058	0.004021	0.312058